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CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Family
Expenditures
for Housing and
Household
Operation

Five Regions

Urban
and
Village
Series

Miscellaneous Publication No. 432

U. S. Department of Agriculture

In cooperation with the Work Projects Administration

This report is one of a series from the consumer purchases study presenting facts concerning the incomes and consumption patterns of families in small cities and villages. The following five regions were covered: New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast. Another report presents data on housing and household operation expenditures of farm families.



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CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Urban and Village Series

Family Expenditures for Housing and
Household Operation
Five Regions

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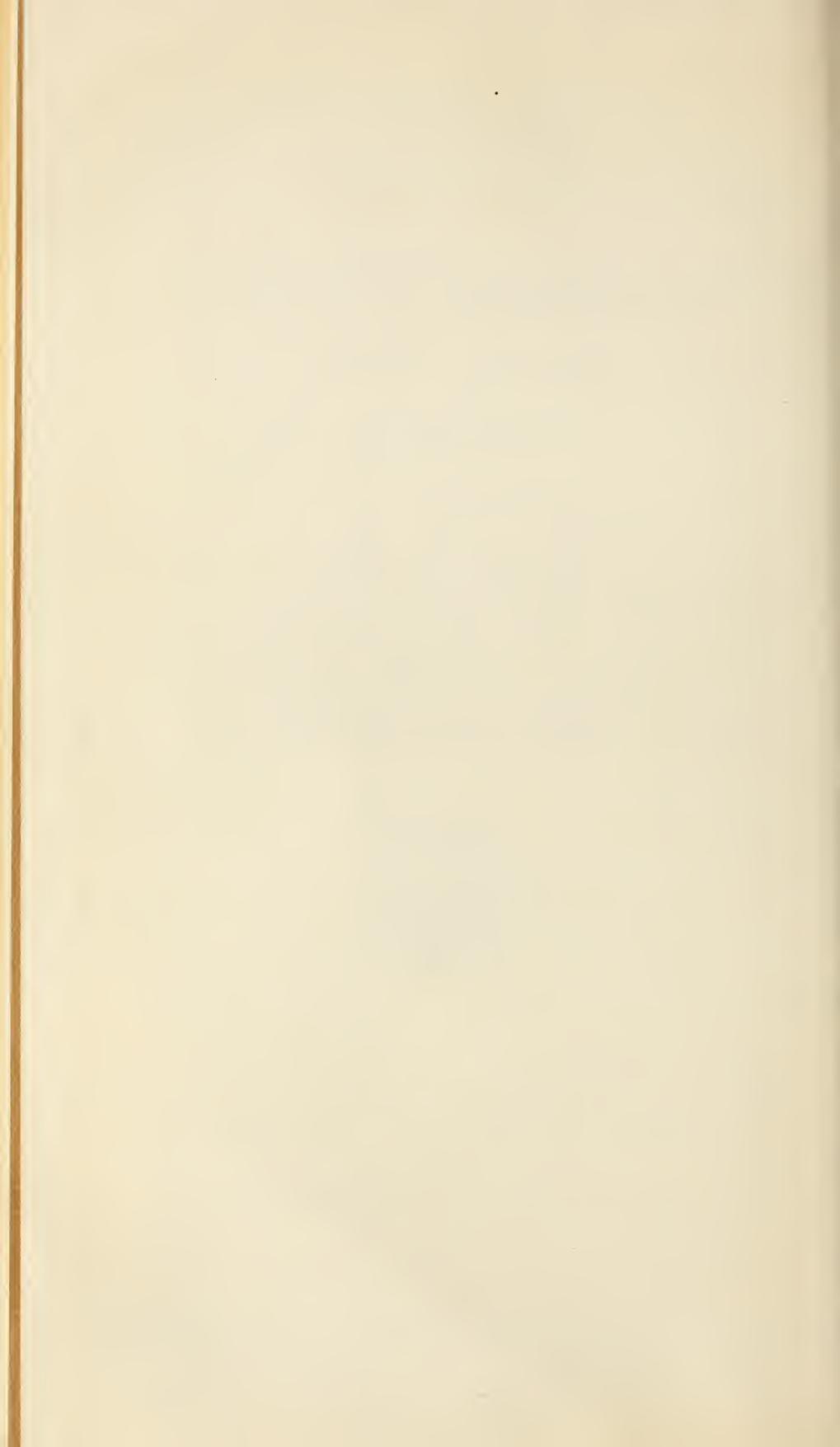
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 432

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Bureau of Home Economics

in cooperation with the Work Projects Administration

1941



FOREWORD

This volume deals with expenditures for housing and household operation of families living in the villages and small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics as a part of the consumer purchases study. Expenditures of farm families for these consumption items are discussed in another report, *Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation, Five Regions, Farm Series*. A third volume on housing—*Family Housing and Facilities, Five Regions, Urban, Village, and Farm*—describes the dwellings of these families, the number of rooms, the number of persons per room, and the presence or absence of electric lights, central furnace, hot and cold water, and other sanitary facilities. Additional reports in the series issued by this Bureau deal with the incomes of these small-city, village, and farm families, their patterns of consumption, and the details of their expenditures for major family budget categories, such as food, clothing, and medical care (see p. 234). Comparable reports for families in larger communities are issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The study of consumer purchases was undertaken to provide comprehensive data on the income and consumption of American families. It was conducted in 1936 by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board, the Work Projects Administration, and the Central Statistical Board. Plans for the study were formulated by the National Resources Planning Board and the two operating Bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies. The project was financed by the Work Projects Administration.

The study was administered under the guidance of a steering committee composed of Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing the Work Projects Administration (now with the Central Statistical Board); Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, National Resources Planning Board; and Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board. Details of administration were formulated and procedures were coordinated by a technical subcommittee on which each of the five agencies had representation. Membership was as follows: Hildegarde Kneeland, National Resources Planning Board, chairman; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Faith M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Work Projects Administration; and Samuel J. Dennis and W. M. Hoad, Central Statistical Board.

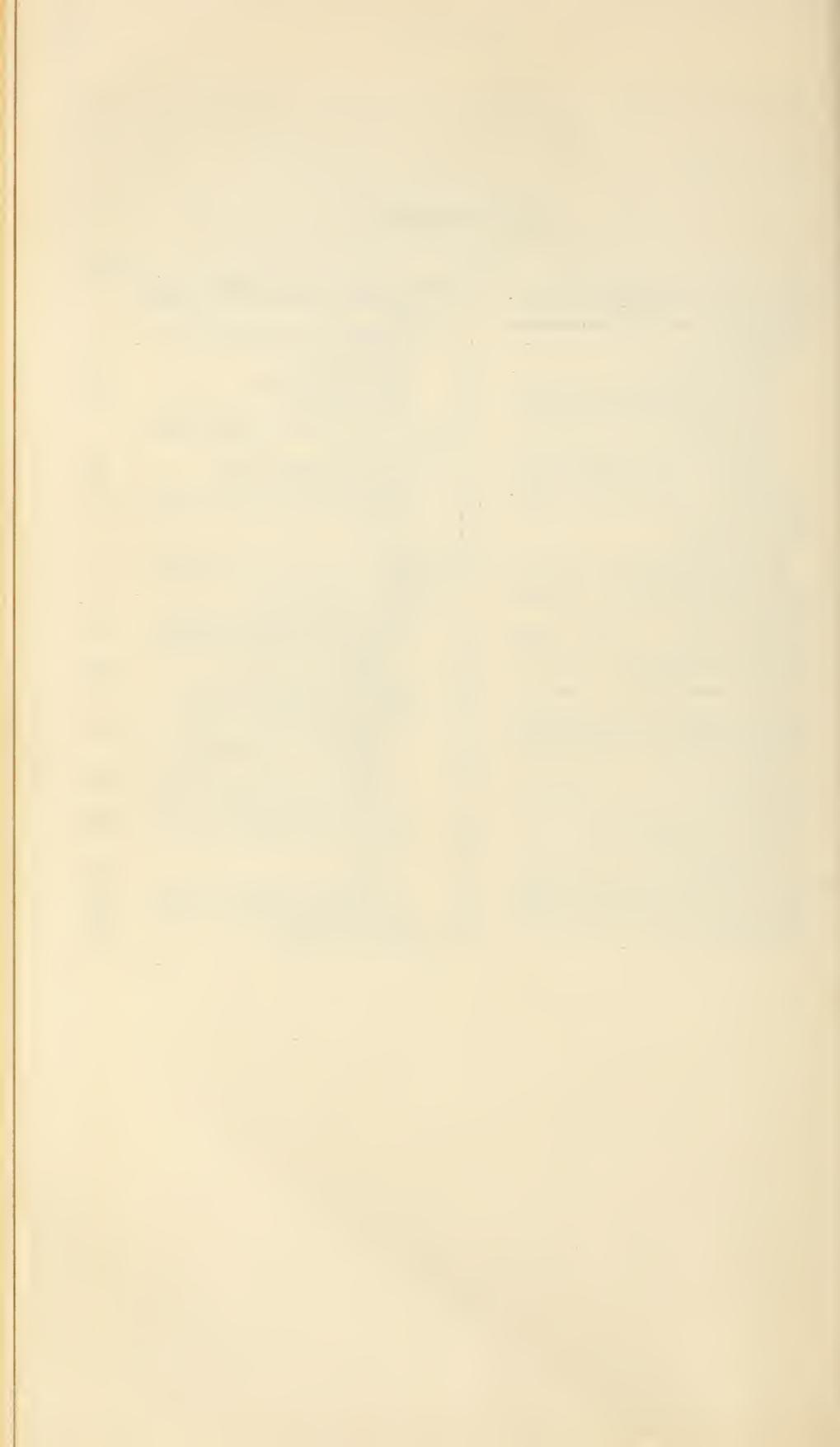
The following members of the staff of the Economics Division of the Bureau of Home Economics collaborated with the authors in the preparation of this report: Dorothy S. Brady, Karl L. Benson, Colette Rosenstiel, Helen Hollingsworth, Joseph A. Zettler, Janet Hooks, June F. Constantine, Edith Dyer Rainboth, and Miriam Hilton.

Acknowledgment is made of the excellent work of the field supervisory staff during the period of field collection. Much credit for the reliability of the data is due to the editing staff and the conscientious field agents who obtained the schedules, as well as to the families that cooperated in providing the information requested. Acknowledgment is made also of the help given by State and district officials of the Work Projects Administration, by representatives of the State colleges and universities and of the extension service in agriculture and home economics, and by the local organizations and officials of the cities and villages in which the survey was conducted.

LOUISE STANLEY, *Chief.*

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Outlays for the family home and for heating and lighting it account for about one-fifth of the yearly incomes of village families at levels below \$2,000; for a somewhat larger proportion, but generally not more than one-fourth, of the incomes of small-city families. Included in current outlays for family homes are renters' payments to their landlords and owners' expenditures for interest, taxes and assessments, repairs and other items of upkeep; excluded are payments on the mortgage or expenditures for additions to owned homes. Viewed in the light of a family's many needs and wants, the share of total funds for living that is taken by housing, heat, and light seems large; but small-community families fare better than those in a large city or a metropolis in this respect. For example, these items of shelter accounted for about one-third of the incomes of Chicago families at the level \$750-\$999 in 1935-36; and in no income class below \$2,000 was the proportion less than one-fourth. The more well-to-do families, those with incomes of \$2,000 or more, spend more for housing, heat, and light than do families below this income line; but their expenditures although larger in dollar amounts generally are a smaller share of their total incomes than at the lower levels—a situation found in communities of all sizes.¹

The patterns of spending of home owners and of renters, as shown by this report, income class by income class, may be considered characteristic of patterns of the native-white nonrelief families with comparable incomes in these communities and in others similar in geographic location and in economic and cultural characteristics. Exceptions are the two lowest income classes, where some of the families apparently had appreciably greater financial resources than are commonly had by most families at comparable levels. Only nonrelief families were included in the consumption study and it seems probable that those with very low incomes, living without aid from welfare agencies, had savings or other means of supplementing their incomes for the year. (See *Methodology, Expenditures of Low-income Families*, for a further discussion of data from the low-income groups.)

The income level of all the families surveyed—i. e., the median income of all income classes combined—was somewhat higher than the general income level of all families in these communities. This is due to the exclusion of the relief groups, as stated above, and of foreign-born, one-person, and broken families which tend to have lower incomes than the native-white, nonrelief, unbroken families. Negroes were excluded, also, except in the Southeast where they were studied as a separate population group.

¹ This report deals with expenditures for housing and household operation of families living in villages and small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics. A comparable report issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics presents data for small cities in New England and the North Central region and for larger cities in all regions. See table 69 for a list of the communities included in the consumer purchases study and their population range; see figure 6 for their location.

This higher general income level and certain other differences between the groups studied and the total population should be taken into account in interpreting the data in this report, especially the figures in the total or all-incomes line of each table. For example, the proportion of home owners among the families studied, as shown in the all-incomes line, was undoubtedly higher than in the population as a whole, since home ownership increases with income. But the proportion at each income level may be regarded as reasonably representative of that level. (For a further discussion of the sampling procedures followed and the families included in the sample see *Methodology*, p. 215.)

Home-owning families spent less for housing during the year than renters, but differences in outlays of the two groups were less than might have been expected. Current expenditures of owners for taxes, interest on the mortgages, repairs, and other items of upkeep were about two-thirds as great as the rent payments of nonowners at most income levels in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region (fig. 1). Apparently, outlays for housing are not reduced to a mere bagatelle by the change to home ownership, as prospective purchasers have sometimes been led to believe. Even if all the owning families had completed their mortgage payments—i. e., if they had had no interest payments to make—their current expenditures would have been about one-half those of the renters.

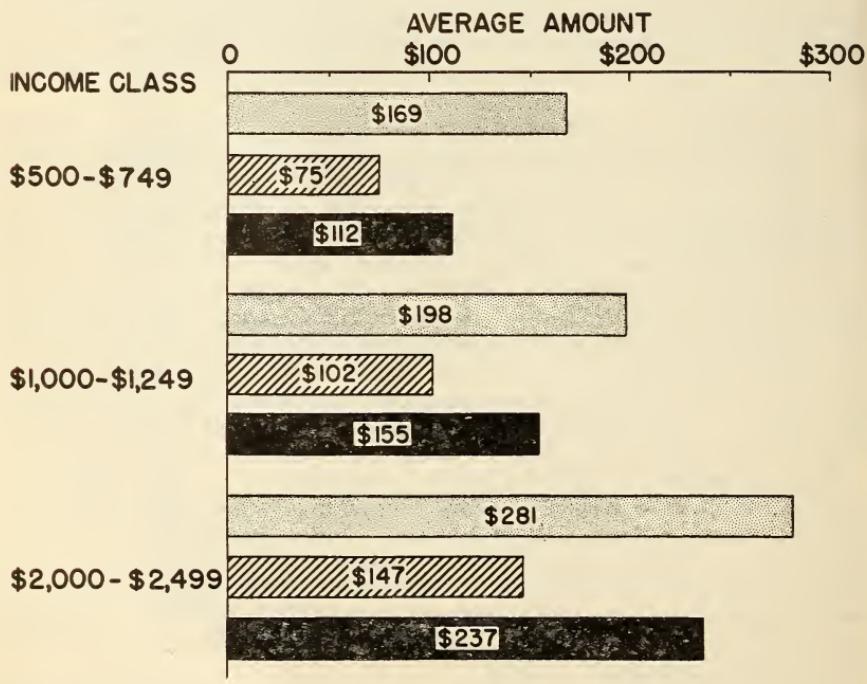


FIGURE 1.—Family housing: Average rental value of owned family homes, and average expenditures of owners and renters for family homes, selected income classes, Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit, 1935-36 (tables 2 and 6).

Taxes accounted for an appreciable share of the expenditures of the home owners—40 to 50 percent—in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages at most income levels; 35 to 40 percent in the small cities of this region. Many communities still rely upon real estate taxes to provide a large part of the funds needed for local government; shifting of part of the burden from owners of dwellings by taxing income and other forms of property would lessen housing costs of both home owners and renters, but the former group probably would benefit more than the latter.

Repairs took about one-fifth to one-fourth of the housing outlays of the home owners studied in these small communities; less than one-fourth at lower income levels and somewhat more toward the top of the income scale. Only a part of the owning families spent for repairs during the year, about one-third to one-half at most income levels. However, the average amounts spent by all owners may be taken as representing average outlays for repairing the house, year in and year out. These averages were less than \$35 for families at income levels below \$2,000; from \$35 to \$90 at higher income levels in both villages and small cities of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. Such sums do not seem large in view of the many items included—fresh paint and paper; repairs to plumbing, roof, porches, and walks; replacement of screens and the like. One must assume that many of the dwellings were not kept in as good repair as the owners may have desired, especially those at the lower income levels.

Current expenditures of owners do not represent the total cost of their home ownership. Interest on money spent for purchasing the house should be added, along with interest on disbursements for major improvements, such as installation of a furnace or other additions which may be considered a type of investment rather than a current expense. Were these taken into account, the average total yearly costs of owning would doubtless approach rather closely the average sums spent for rent; in fact, they would be greater at some income levels. (See tables 3 and 6.) Just what the differences would be cannot be learned from this study; the owner's investment was not ascertained, hence interest on it cannot be computed.

But owning families generally had better homes than the renters at similar income levels—a fact that must be taken into account when comparing the housing costs of the former group with rents paid by the latter. The houses of the owners had a higher rental value and tended to be larger and more modern, as evidenced by the greater proportion equipped with such facilities as central furnace, running hot and cold water in kitchen or bath, and indoor flush toilet. Doubtless differences in comfort were even greater than would be indicated by such statistics. Owners are more likely to add closets and cupboards if these are lacking, to make minor repairs as needed, to plant shrubbery and improve the yard. Most of the families in these small cities and villages lived in detached houses and presumably had lawns and space for gardens. Standards of upkeep of rented dwellings in small communities are far below those maintained in the high-rental apartments of large cities; hence, homes of many of these renters may have been more in need of paint, paper, and repairs than were those of owners.

Furthermore, ownership brings many compensations other than comfort. The pleasure of possession, of having something to work

for; the satisfaction from beautifying the house and the yard; the sense of stability that comes with freedom from moving day—such values make home owning seem to many families well worth the costs and risks involved.

Figures from this study provide a better basis for comparing annual expenditures of owners and renters than has heretofore been available; but they cannot prove that one tenure status is more desirable than the other. Figures can offer such proof only when science has provided some means of measuring satisfactions gained per dollar spent. Even then, the answer to the question of home tenure would not be the same for all families since their wants and their scales of values differ so greatly.

Rents of \$2 or less a room, monthly, were paid by a considerable proportion of the families at low- and intermediate-income levels in most of the groups of communities—a fact that impresses the metropolitan rent payer. For example, in the income class \$1,000-\$1,249, 45 percent of the renting families in the North Central small cities and 79 percent of those in the villages paid such rentals. Only in the small cities of the Plains and Mountain region did the proportion fall much below one-third at this income level (fig. 2).

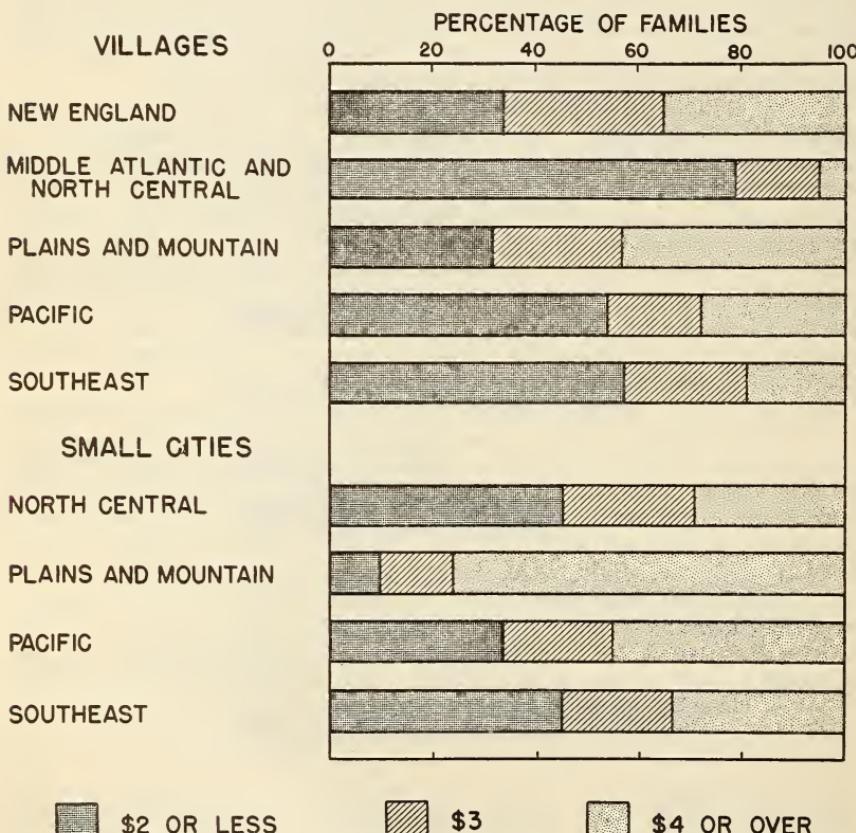


FIGURE 2.—Rent per room: Percentage of families in the income class \$1,000-\$1,249 paying a specified monthly rent per room, 9 village and small-city analysis units in 22 States, 1935-36.

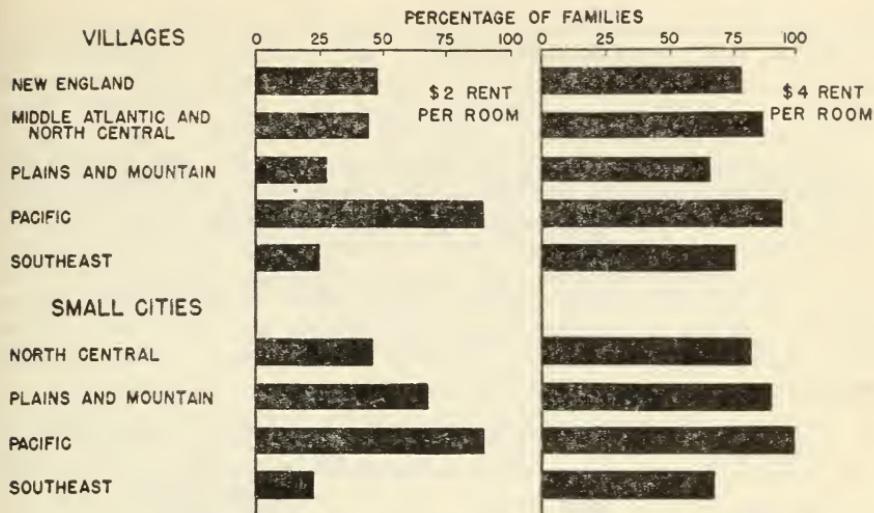


FIGURE 3.—Facilities in rented homes: Percentage of families having dwellings equipped with electric lights, running hot and cold water, and indoor flush toilet, selected levels of rent per room, 9 village and small-city analysis units in 22 States, 1935-36.

A rental of \$2 a room, monthly, generally provided more in the way of modern conveniences in the communities studied in the Pacific region than elsewhere; less, in the Southeast. Thus, among families paying this rate per room, 89 percent in the Pacific villages had dwellings equipped with electric lights, hot and cold running water, and indoor flush toilet; 25 percent, in the villages of the Southeast (fig. 3).

Large families, those with five or more members, generally spent somewhat less for rent than did the small families with two or three persons, though the needs for space of the former were undoubtedly greater. But needs for food and clothing, also greater, probably tended to put the brake on outlays for housing. The smaller expenditures for rent by the large families reflected lower rates per room rather than smaller quarters. Thus, 52 percent of the families with seven or more members paid \$2 or less a room, monthly, as compared with 24 percent of the two-person families (husband and wife only) in the small cities of the North Central region.

Wage-earner families generally spent less for rent than clerical, business, and professional families with comparable incomes; relatively more paid \$2 or less per room, monthly. The homes owned by the wage-earner families had a lower average rental value than those owned by the white-collar group.

Heating and lighting the home, fuel for cooking, and refrigeration during the year took about \$100 at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, except on the Pacific Coast where outlays were smaller. Only in this latter region was the coal bill of minor importance in the total expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration; there, wood occupied a position comparable to that of coal, elsewhere.

Household help seems to rank rather low in the scale of wants of the majority of families with incomes below \$3,000, except in the Southeast. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249, fewer than one-fifth of the

families in the small-city and village analysis units of the north and west had paid household workers; in the Southeast, approximately one-third of the families in the cities and almost three-fifths in the villages. About half of these families had only part-time help, employed by the hour or day, except in the Southeast where employment of full-time help, paid by the week or month, was much more usual. The employing families at this income level had average outlays for wages of less than \$50, except in the Southeast (fig. 4). Obviously, such a comparatively low average indicates that many of the employers of full-time workers had such help only a part of the year. Even at a much higher income level, \$2,000-\$2,499, fewer than two-fifths of the families in the villages and cities outside the Southeast employed household help and average outlays of the employing groups were less than \$90.

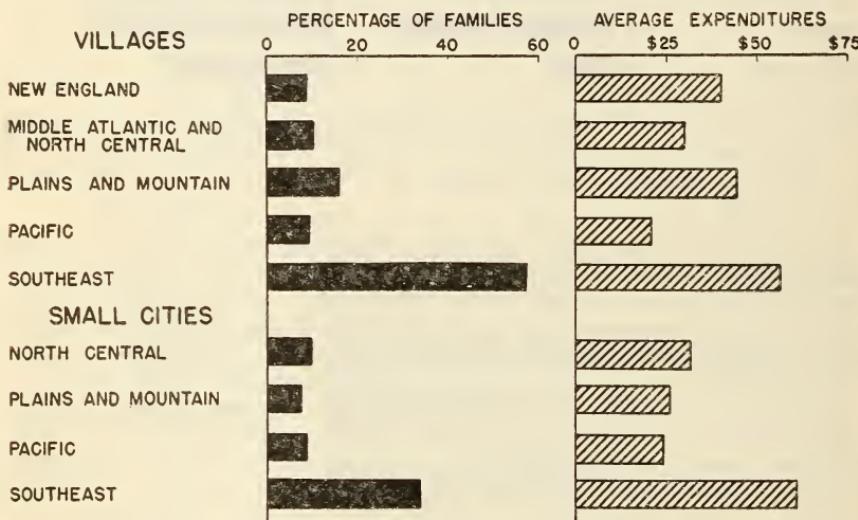


FIGURE 4.—Household help: Percentage of families in the income class \$1,000-\$1,249 having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent by these families, 9 village and small-city analysis units in 22 States, 1935-36.

Differences in cultural patterns, as in customary attitudes toward household tasks, and differences in the supply of domestic labor and in wage rates go far toward explaining these regional differences. Perhaps the desire to own an automobile has tended to make a full-time maid seem less of a necessity than a generation ago when the poet, James Whitcomb Riley, wrote "Our Hired Girl." Many more families are car owners than employers of household help at practically all income levels in the communities outside the Southeast. Many homemakers doubtless find such help less necessary than it was in the homes of their mothers when families were larger. Commercial laundries, canning factories, the garment makers, and other industries have lessened the amount of household production in the past few decades. Running water, electricity, better arrangement of work centers, and numerous labor-saving devices have lightened the housework that remains.

SECTION 2. VALUE OF YEAR'S HOUSING OF NATIVE-WHITE FAMILIES

Middle Atlantic and North Central Region

All Housing

The total money value of the year's housing of families studied in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region increased from an average of \$136 at the income level \$250-\$499 to approximately \$400 at levels above \$4,000. This total value figure includes not only money outlays for housing, such as rents and the current expenditures of owners, but also the value of housing received without direct expense. Housing received without direct money outlay was largely the net value of occupancy of owned homes—i. e., the difference between the gross rental value of the dwelling and the current expenditures of owners for taxes, interest on mortgages, insurance, repairs, and the like. However, the value of housing received as a gift or in return for services, as the housing provided for a janitor in an apartment building, was included also. (See Glossary, Housing, Value of.) At every income level, the amounts spent for housing by these village families exceeded the net value of housing received without expense (table 1).

The total value of occupancy of the family's year-round home (rent or, if owned, rental value) accounted for the major share of the total value of housing. Relatively few families owned vacation homes and the proportion spending for rooms at school or while traveling was comparatively small; hence the value of housing other than the family home was less than \$5 for this group of village families (all income classes combined) and constituted but 2 percent of the value of all their housing. The value of housing other than the family home did not exceed \$5 until income reached the \$1,750 level, as is shown by the following figures:

Family-income class:	Average value of housing ¹		
	All	Occupancy of family homes	Other
\$500-\$749-----	\$138	\$138	(²)
\$1,500-\$1,749-----	224	220	\$4
\$2,000-\$2,499-----	279	266	13
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	352	326	26

¹ Data for other income classes are shown in tables 1, 39, and 40.

² Less than \$0.50.

Housing occupied a more important place as a consumption item at low- than at high-income levels. In the class \$500-\$749, for example, housing accounted for about one-fifth of the total value of consumption (i. e., money expenditures for family living plus value of housing and of food received without direct expenditure; see Glossary,

Value of Consumption). In the classes above \$2,500, the share taken by housing was considerably smaller, 13 percent or less of the total (table 1).

TABLE 1.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION AS DISTRIBUTED AMONG MAJOR GROUPS OF GOODS AND SERVICES: *Average¹ value of consumption, both purchased and received without direct expenditure, and distribution of value of consumption among major groups of goods and services, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit,² 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Value of consumption			Food			Housing			Expenditures for—			
	Total ³	Expenditures ⁴	Food and housing received without direct expenditure ⁵	Total	Expenditures	Home-produced	Total	Expenditures	Received without direct expenditure	Household operation	Clothing	Automobile	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(14)
All incomes.....	Dol. 1,310	Dol. 1,222	Dol. 88	Dol. 420	Dol. 397	Dol. 23	Dol. 201	Dol. 136	Dol. 65	Dol. 168	Dol. 119	Dol. 130	Dol. 272
250-499.....	525	433	92	207	180	27	136	71	65	80	25	15	62
500-749.....	725	657	68	275	253	22	138	92	46	106	45	40	121
750-999.....	909	849	60	348	329	19	155	114	41	127	69	50	160
1,000-1,249.....	1,112	1,033	79	400	375	25	178	124	54	148	97	73	216
1,250-1,499.....	1,362	1,277	85	445	423	22	202	139	63	173	120	148	274
1,500-1,749.....	1,517	1,420	97	478	456	22	224	149	75	187	136	178	314
1,750-1,999.....	1,731	1,613	118	515	480	35	247	164	83	211	163	213	382
2,000-2,499.....	1,943	1,823	120	532	509	23	279	182	97	232	202	271	427
2,500-2,999.....	2,331	2,200	131	597	571	26	299	194	105	273	255	334	573
3,000-3,999.....	2,740	2,598	142	654	622	32	352	242	110	333	328	306	767
4,000-4,999.....	3,213	3,089	124	663	650	13	416	305	111	428	357	341	1,008
5,000-9,999.....	3,418	3,233	185	727	716	11	403	229	174	411	408	539	930
All incomes.....	Pct. 100.0	Pct. 93.3	Pct. 6.7	Pct. 32.1	Pct. 30.3	Pct. 1.8	Pct. 15.3	Pct. 10.4	Pct. 4.9	Pct. 12.9	Pct. 9.1	Pct. 9.9	Pct. 20.7
250-499.....	100.0	82.5	17.5	39.4	34.3	5.1	25.9	13.5	12.4	15.2	4.8	2.9	11.8
500-749.....	100.0	90.6	9.4	37.9	34.9	3.0	19.0	12.6	6.4	14.7	6.3	5.5	16.6
750-999.....	100.0	93.4	6.6	38.3	36.2	2.1	17.0	12.5	4.5	14.0	7.6	5.5	17.6
1,000-1,249.....	100.0	92.9	7.1	35.9	33.7	2.2	16.0	11.1	4.9	13.4	8.7	6.6	19.4
1,250-1,499.....	100.0	93.8	6.2	32.7	31.1	1.6	14.8	10.2	4.6	12.7	8.8	10.9	20.1
1,500-1,749.....	100.0	93.6	6.4	31.5	30.0	1.5	14.8	9.9	4.9	12.3	9.0	11.7	20.7
1,750-1,999.....	100.0	93.2	6.8	29.8	27.8	2.0	14.3	9.5	4.8	12.2	9.4	12.3	22.0
2,000-2,499.....	100.0	93.8	6.2	27.4	26.2	1.2	14.4	9.4	5.0	11.9	10.4	13.9	22.0
2,500-2,999.....	100.0	94.4	5.6	25.6	24.5	1.1	12.8	8.3	4.5	11.7	11.0	14.4	24.5
3,000-3,999.....	100.0	94.8	5.2	23.9	22.7	1.2	12.8	8.8	4.0	12.1	12.0	11.2	28.0
4,000-4,999.....	100.0	96.1	3.9	20.6	20.2	.4	13.0	9.5	3.5	13.3	11.1	10.6	31.4
5,000-9,999.....	100.0	94.6	5.4	21.3	21.0	.3	11.7	6.6	5.1	12.0	12.0	15.8	27.2

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 40), regardless of whether they had expenditures for goods of the specified types or goods received without direct expenditure. Percentages are based on the total value of consumption in each class (column 2).

² See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. For similar data for other analysis units, see the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures Urban and Village Series, Misc. Pub. 396.

³ The sum of columns 3 and 4.

⁴ The sum of columns 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

⁵ The sum of columns 7 and 10.

⁶ Includes expenditures for the following: Household furnishings and equipment; travel and transportation other than by private automobile; personal care; medical care; recreation; tobacco; reading; formal education; gifts, welfare, and selected taxes; and miscellaneous items classed as "other." For data for each of these groups see the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Misc. Pub. 396.

In the small cities of this region, the value of the year's housing was somewhat greater than that of families at comparable income levels in the villages. This was due in part to the higher value of land in the larger communities. The urban dwellings also were somewhat more generally equipped with so-called modern facilities than

those in villages. In this comparison of the two groups of communities and in comparisons that follow, it must be remembered that they differed somewhat in location; the villages were in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa; the small cities, in Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. Although most of the differences between housing consumption of the two groups of families reflect differences in degree of urbanization, some may be associated with differences among the civil divisions represented, such as differences in tax rates prevalent in the various States and counties.

The general relationship between money expenditures and value of housing received without direct expense by small-city families was similar to that noted in the villages, as is evidenced by the data for selected income classes shown below:

Family-income class:	Average value of housing		
	Total ¹	Expenditures	Received without direct expenditure
\$500-\$749-----	\$160	\$114	\$46
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	246	165	81
\$1,750-\$1,999-----	304	210	94
\$2,500-\$2,999-----	399	261	138
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	615	334	281

¹ Total value of housing figures for each city and village analysis unit are given in the report, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Urban and Village Series, Misc. Pub. 396; see also tables 39 and 40 of this report.

Family Homes

All Tenure Groups

The homes of the families studied in the villages and small cities of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region were for the most part one-family houses. Only about 1 family in 10 occupied a dwelling of another type. Two-family houses were more prevalent than were apartments for 3 or more families as is shown by the following figures:

Type of dwelling:	Percentage of families occupying specified types of dwellings	
	Villages	Small cities
1-family house-----	88.3	88.2
2-family house-----	8.4	7.4
Apartment-----	.6	3.3
Other (as dwelling unit in business building)-----	2.7	1.1

For the great majority of these village and small-city families, therefore, expenditures for housing are easily separated from those for such items of household operation as fuel, light, and refrigeration. A situation appreciably different is found in large cities where relatively more families live in apartments and pay rents that include cost of heat and other items provided by the landlord. This difference must be borne in mind in comparing data relating to housing expenditures of families at various degrees of urbanization.

The total value of occupancy of family homes—money expenditures of renters and owners plus net value of occupancy of owned dwellings and value of rent-free living quarters—was appreciably less for village families than for those with comparable incomes in the small cities (table 39). Both rents and rental values of owned homes were higher in the latter communities. Differences between these values in the

two groups of communities were more marked for families at upper than at lower income levels, as is evidenced by the following figures for selected income classes:

Family-income class:	<i>Average total value of occupancy of family homes during year</i>	
	Villages	Small cities
\$500-\$749-----	\$138	\$159
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	200	245
\$1,750-\$1,999-----	240	301
\$2,500-\$2,999-----	286	383
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	380	585

The character of expenditures for the family home varies, of course, with tenure. The renter's expenditures are mainly his payment to the landlord for the use of the dwelling, though he may occasionally spend small amounts for repairs. The owner's expenditures are variously composed. He has the responsibility for payment of taxes and special assessments, for insurance, for repairs and other upkeep, and for interest on the mortgage if the house is so encumbered. All such payments that were due during the year were considered current expenditures, regardless of whether the owner met them (see Glossary, *Housing Expenditures*).

Four tenure groups were used in classifying families for this study: Families that had owned their homes during the entire year, those that had rented during the entire year, those that had both owned and rented during the year, and those that had received any rent-free housing. The expenditures of the third and fourth groups would have represented those of neither owners nor renters. Since the two former tenure groups—those owning and renting for the entire year—included more than 90 percent of the families studied in every analysis unit, the two latter groups have been excluded from the discussion that follows. However, the counts of families in each of these groups and their average expenditures for family homes are shown in table 42.

Home-Owning Families

Value of Occupancy of Owned Homes

In the villages studied in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, the gross value of occupancy of owned homes (i. e., the total estimated rental value for the year with no deduction for current expenditures) ranged from an average of \$156 in the income class \$250-\$499 to more than \$350 in the two classes above \$4,000. While this increase was considerable, it was much less, proportionally, than the increase in income (table 2).

The net value of family housing received without direct expenditure by a home owner is his imputed income from ownership, i. e., the difference between the total (gross) rental value of his dwelling and his current outlays for interest, taxes, insurance, and upkeep. This imputed income or net rental value may differ appreciably for two owners whose homes have about the same gross value of occupancy for the year. A family that has an unmortgaged house and keeps repair bills to a minimum will have greater imputed income from home ownership than will a family spending relatively large sums for interest and repairs. It is probable, therefore, that the range in imputed

income of owners was appreciable at every income level. In the small cities, however, average imputed income was a fairly constant proportion—about 55 percent—of the total value of occupancy of homes of all owners in each of the income classes above \$750. In the villages, owners' imputed income was a smaller proportion of the total, less than half at most income levels, and there was greater variation in the proportions along the income scale. Money expenditures tended to be greater than the value of housing received without direct outlays—the reverse of the situation in the cities.

TABLE 2.—*VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF OWNED HOMES: Average value of occupancy of owned homes, average current expenditures, and average value received without direct expenditure, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages						North Central small cities						
	Total value of occu- pancy of owned homes ²	Current money ex- penditures for owned homes			Value re- ceived without direct ex- penditure ³	Total value of occu- pancy of owned homes ²	Current money ex- penditures for owned homes			Value re- ceived without direct ex- penditure ³			
		Amount ³	Per- centage of money income	Amount ³			Amount ³	Per- centage of money income	Amount ³				
All incomes.....	Dol. 224	Dol. 114	Pct. 51.0	Pct. 8.5	Dol. 110	Pct. 49.0	Dol. 339	Dol. 154	Pct. 45.5	Pct. 8.6	Dol. 185	Pct. 54.5	
250-499.....	156	55	35.4	22.5	101	64.6	196	72	37.0	26.4	124	63.0	
500-749.....	169	75	44.6	14.8	94	55.4	220	80	36.4	15.9	140	63.6	
750-999.....	179	92	51.4	12.0	87	48.6	239	110	46.0	14.5	129	54.0	
1,000-1,249.....	198	101	51.2	10.2	97	48.8	253	115	45.3	11.6	138	54.7	
1,250-1,499.....	222	108	48.8	8.8	114	51.2	289	128	44.2	10.5	161	55.8	
1,500-1,749.....	244	118	48.3	8.0	126	51.7	301	136	45.2	9.3	165	54.8	
1,750-1,999.....	262	148	56.5	8.8	114	43.5	326	149	45.7	8.8	177	54.3	
2,000-2,249.....	281	148	52.6	7.2	133	47.4	{	356	165	46.3	8.5	191	53.7
2,250-2,499.....	287	151	52.5	5.9	136	47.5		379	182	48.0	8.4	197	52.0
2,500-2,999.....	327	151	52.5	5.9	136	47.5		388	178	46.0	7.1	210	54.0
3,000-3,999.....	339	204	60.1	6.3	135	39.9		471	224	47.5	7.1	247	52.5
4,000-4,999.....	378	241	63.6	5.7	137	36.4		612	258	42.1	6.2	354	57.9
5,000-9,999.....	357	151	42.3	2.5	206	57.7		744	339	45.5	5.9	405	54.5

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the number of owning families in each class (table 3).

² The sum of current expenditures and the value received without direct expenditure.

³ Percentages are based on the total value of occupancy of owned homes.

Money expenditures of home owners were appreciably greater at the upper than the lower end of the income distribution. But they increased less rapidly than income and were a smaller proportion of the money income of the more well-to-do families than of those at the lower income levels in both villages and cities. Thus, owners in the former communities at the income level \$4,000-\$4,999 spent amounts averaging \$241 on their homes, or 6 percent of their money incomes. Expenditures of owners at the level \$250-\$499 averaged \$55 but were 22 percent of their total money incomes.

Total Disbursements for Owned Homes

Home owners do not limit money disbursements for their dwellings to current expenditures; they may increase their investments in their property, spending for structural additions or making payments on

the principal of a mortgage. Somewhat more than one-fourth of the owners in the villages, and almost two-fifths of those in the small cities made disbursements for one or both of these purposes (tables 3 and 41).

Relatively more of the families at the upper than the lower end of the income distribution in both the villages and small cities made disbursements for major improvements, classed as structural additions, to their homes. Such additions include an enlargement of the structure, as the addition of a room, and installations of facilities not previously in the dwelling, and, therefore, not replacements. Thus, the installation of a central furnace in a dwelling previously heated only by stoves would be classed as an addition and the money spent for it would be considered an investment; but the replacement of an old furnace with a new one would be considered a repair and the outlay classed as a current expenditure.

Average amounts spent by families making additions (rooms or facilities) to their owned homes ranged from \$73 to \$402 at the 12 income levels represented in the village study. No regular pattern of increase in such disbursements with rise in income was noted; none would be expected since the number of families spending for such additions was relatively small and the range of their possible disbursements very wide.

Almost three-fifths of the village families whose homes were mortgaged (i. e., those paying interest) had a payment on the principal of the mortgage falling due during the year; approximately two-thirds of those in the small cities. Average amounts paid at the different income levels covered a wide range—from \$36 to \$516 in the villages, from \$54 to \$721 in the cities.

Total disbursements for owned homes—investments plus current expenditures—accounted for 10 to 16 percent of the aggregate money incomes of owners at most income levels above \$750 in both villages and small cities. Investments alone were less than 5 percent of the money incomes of home owners (all income levels combined) in each group of communities.

Current Expenditures for Owned Homes

The most usual items of expense of home owners fall into four main subgroups: Taxes, insurance, repairs, and interest on mortgages. Other outlays for family homes, including special assessments and refinancing charges, amounted to less than 2 percent of the total current money expenditures for housing by owners in both the villages and the small cities of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region (table 41).

Not all home owners have expenditures every year for each of the four major subgroups listed above. Only those with mortgaged homes must pay interest, some carry no insurance, and others pay for more than 1 year's coverage. The need for repairs varies from year to year and many repairs may be postponed when the need occurs. A few—14 of the 1,526 owners in these villages, and about the same proportion in the cities—had no expenditures for taxes, because of exemptions granted to war veterans or other special circumstances. Average expenditures for taxes were, therefore, little affected by variations in the proportion of home owners making such outlays from city to village and from income class to income class.

TABLE 3.—TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR OWNED HOMES: *Percentage of owning families making investments in owned homes during the report year, average total disbursements, and average amount of investment, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Owning families	Any	Structural additions to dwelling	Payments on principal of mortgage	Disbursements for owned homes, with averages based on—							
					All owning families				Families making specified investments			
					Total (current expenditures plus investments)	Amount	Percentage of money income	Total	Structural additions	Mortgage payments	Total investments	Structural additions	Mortgage payments
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES												
All incomes	No. 1,526	Pct. 27.2	Pct. 11.1	Pct. 19.1	Dol. 171	Pct. 12.7	Dol. 57	Dol. 20	Dol. 37	Dol. 208	Dol. 182	Dol. 191
250–499	52	5.8	3.8	1.9	60	24.4	5	4	1	80	³ 102	³ 36
500–749	160	14.4	6.2	10.0	102	20.0	26	6	20	184	100	202
750–999	230	23.0	7.0	17.0	123	16.1	31	12	19	136	177	112
1,000–1,249	280	29.6	9.6	22.5	164	16.5	62	20	42	209	207	187
1,250–1,499	233	33.5	14.2	23.2	156	12.6	48	15	33	143	108	140
1,500–1,749	145	26.9	10.3	20.7	152	10.4	34	8	26	127	73	128
1,750–1,999	123	32.5	13.0	25.2	203	12.0	55	11	44	170	82	177
2,000–2,499	149	30.9	12.1	21.5	256	12.5	109	40	69	352	334	318
2,500–2,999	75	33.3	21.3	14.7	238	9.4	88	50	38	263	231	282
3,000–3,999	54	33.3	22.2	18.5	389	12.0	185	89	96	555	402	516
4,000–4,999	17	35.3	17.6	23.5	336	7.9	96	26	70	272	150	296
5,000–9,999	8	⁴ 12.5	⁴ 12.5	⁴ .0	164	2.8	12	12	0	³ 100	³ 100	----
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES												
All incomes	1,512	38.0	12.2	29.8	241	13.5	87	22	65	228	181	217
250–499	24	20.8	4.2	16.7	82	29.9	10	1	9	46	³ 16	54
500–749	72	13.9	4.2	11.1	88	17.6	8	1	7	60	25	66
750–999	136	30.9	8.1	24.3	142	18.7	32	9	23	102	105	95
1,000–1,249	194	38.1	9.3	31.4	164	16.6	50	12	38	130	125	121
1,250–1,499	204	29.9	7.8	24.0	162	13.3	34	5	29	115	68	121
1,500–1,749	176	41.5	8.0	34.7	214	14.7	78	11	67	187	143	192
1,750–1,999	139	44.6	12.9	38.8	248	14.6	99	22	77	222	170	199
2,000–2,499	120	40.8	14.2	31.7	277	14.3	112	29	83	274	205	261
2,500–2,999	98	45.9	16.3	36.7	301	13.9	120	36	84	261	218	229
3,000–3,999	118	49.2	19.5	34.7	315	12.5	136	37	99	277	189	286
4,000–4,999	52	40.4	30.8	19.2	403	9.7	145	90	55	360	295	284
5,000–9,999	49	46.9	20.4	32.7	619	10.8	281	45	236	598	223	721

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Percentages are based on the number of owning families in each class.

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁴ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

The average tax bill of home owners in villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region was little below that of city home owners with comparable incomes—\$44 compared with \$45, for example, at the level \$1,000–\$1,249. Average rental value (i. e., average gross value of occupancy) of owned homes in the villages was decidedly lower than in the cities, approximately three-fourths to four-fifths as great at most income levels. While village homes

tended to be larger, they were generally less well-equipped. Relatively fewer had running hot and cold water and indoor flush toilets, especially at the lower income levels (table 4). The market values of homes, if estimated from the reported rental values, would thus be appreciably higher, income class by income class, in the cities than in the villages.

TABLE 4.—SIZE, AND PLUMBING AND LIGHTING FACILITIES OF OWNED HOMES:
Value of occupancy of owned village homes expressed as a percentage of the value of small-city homes, average number of rooms in owned homes, and percentage of owning families having specified plumbing and lighting facilities, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Value of oc- cupancy of vil- lage homes as a per- cent- age of small- city ²	Average ³ rooms in owned homes		Owning families having ⁴ —							
		Vil- lages	Small cities	Fewer rooms than one per person		Running hot and cold water		Indoor flush toilet		Electric lights, running hot and cold water, and indoor flush toilet	
				Vil- lages	Small cities	Vil- lages	Small cities	Vil- lages	Small cities	Vil- lages	Small cities
		Pct. 66.2	No. 6.78	Pct. 4	Pct. 5	Pct. 62	Pct. 78	Pct. 71	Pct. 89	Pct. 59	Pct. 76
All incomes-----											
250-499-----	79.7	6.21	5.38	0	0	25	50	42	63	21	46
500-749-----	76.6	6.45	5.36	4	7	32	39	45	65	30	37
750-999-----	74.9	6.46	5.56	6	6	48	52	56	70	44	50
1,000-1,249-----	78.5	6.58	5.77	4	9	55	64	64	87	50	64
1,250-1,499-----	76.8	6.83	5.93	6	6	65	70	74	88	61	68
1,500-1,749-----	81.2	6.87	5.91	6	3	70	83	79	92	69	81
1,750-1,999-----	80.5	6.87	5.91	4	6	80	87	90	94	79	84
2,000-2,249-----	76.6	7.03	{ 6.30 }	1	{ 5 }	82	{ 91 }	90	{ 98 }	82	{ 91 }
2,250-2,499-----	76.6	7.03	{ 6.73 }	1	{ 1 }	82	{ 93 }	90	{ 96 }	82	{ 91 }
2,500-2,999-----	73.9	7.25	6.50	4	2	87	95	93	97	83	93
3,000-3,999-----	72.1	7.96	6.82	2	4	98	98	100	95	98	93
4,000-4,999-----	61.7	8.76	6.67	0	0	100	100	94	100	94	100
5,000-9,999-----	48.0	7.75	7.67	4	12	2	488	100	488	98	488

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Computed by dividing the average value of occupancy of owned homes in the Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit by the corresponding figure for the North Central small-city analysis unit.

³ Based on the corresponding number of owning families in each class. These data are from the report, Family Housing and Facilities.

⁴ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

One would expect these higher market values to be reflected in higher taxes in the cities than the villages. That taxes in the two groups of communities differed less, relatively, than rental values of owned homes may be due in large part to differences in procedures followed in valuation of property for taxation; the proportion of the market value used as a base for assessment of taxes may have been greater in some villages than in cities in other States of the region. It will be recalled that some of the villages were in States in which no small cities were studied and vice versa. Although tax rates usually are lower in villages than in small cities in the same county, it is possible that some of the villages had higher tax rates than the small cities in other States.

Outlays for taxes moved upward with income but at a decidedly slower rate. Thus in the villages average amounts spent for taxes at the highest income level were little more than twice as great as at the

lowest level studied; average incomes, almost 16 times as great. As incomes increased, the size of family homes increased and the facilities provided improved. Reported rental values, however, by no means kept pace with income. The capital values upon which taxes were based were not so high, relative to income, for the upper income groups as for the lower.

Approximately two-thirds of the home owners in both the villages and cities reported expenditures for insurance—a proportion by no means as large as the proportion spending for taxes (table 5). Insurance is not always purchased on an annual basis. If many families insured their homes for 2- or 3-year periods, the percentage reporting an outlay for this purpose in any year would be comparatively small. Since 2- or 3-year contracts would be more frequent in the higher income groups than in the lower, the proportion of home-owning families spending for insurance would be smaller in the more well-to-do group, if all homes were insured. However, the reverse was true; the proportion of owners having such expenditures tended to increase rather than decrease with income. One may conclude, therefore, that many owners in this region were buying on an annual basis and that an appreciable proportion of the homes of families at the lower income levels were uninsured.

Somewhat smaller percentages of village home owners than of those with comparable incomes in cities had expenditures for insurance—evidence, perhaps, of a larger proportion of uninsured homes in the former communities. The average amount spent by village owners having such an outlay was, as in the case of the taxes, little below that of city owners in the same income class; this indicates that periods of coverage did not differ greatly, if at all, in the two groups of communities. The average increased with income but not in proportion thereto.

Repairs are not made every year and the amount that must be spent varies from time to time. The percentage of families having outlays for this purpose increased with income, though irregularly. Repairs and replacements are postponable and a higher income presumably brings a more speedy response to the need. Since expenditures for repairs may range from a few dollars to several hundred, there probably was wide dispersion of the actual amounts spent in each income class. Average amounts spent by the families repairing their homes were higher at the upper than the lower income levels—\$112 in the class \$2,000-\$2,499, for example, as compared with \$64 at the level \$750-\$999; however, the rise was somewhat irregular. The larger dwellings of the more well-to-do families require a larger outlay for upkeep, and repairs of a major nature would be undertaken with greater frequency. Relatively more city than village home owners had outlays for repairs at most income levels, but average amounts spent by families making repairs did not show consistent differences between the two groups of communities.

The proportion of families having expenditures for interest on a mortgage is an index of the frequency of homes thus encumbered since in only a few cases was there no obligation to pay interest on a mortgage-secured indebtedness. The percentage of home owners having this expense rose and then fell as income increased. That relatively

more owned homes were mortgage-free at low than at intermediate income levels doubtless is due in large part to the greater proportion of older families in the former income groups. Homes probably had been owned longer and mortgages had been paid. Families at the upper income levels would be able to pay mortgages in a shorter amortization period than would those in the middle income groups; perhaps, too, more of the former owners bought houses without mortgage.

TABLE 5.—CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR OWNED HOMES: *Percentage of owners having specified current expenditures for homes and average amounts spent, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Owning families having expenditures for ² —		Current expenditures for owned homes, with averages based on—											
			All owning families						Families making specified expenditures					
	Owning families	Interest on mort-gage	Repairs	Insurance	All ³		Interest on mortgage	Taxes	Repairs	Insurance	Interest on mortgage	Repairs	Insurance	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES					Dol. 114	Dol. 26								Dol. 15
All incomes	1,526	Pct. 33.7	Pct. 36.1	Pct. 61.0										
250-499	52	15.4	28.8	48.1	55	7	37	6	4	47	22	8		
500-749	160	21.9	27.5	51.9	75	10	40	19	5	45	70	10		
750-999	230	33.5	30.0	57.8	92	22	42	19	7	66	64	12		
1,000-1,249	280	38.2	36.4	60.4	102	27	44	23	7	71	64	11		
1,250-1,499	233	41.2	38.2	61.8	108	28	47	24	8	69	62	13		
1,500-1,749	145	35.2	41.4	55.2	118	31	53	24	9	87	59	16		
1,750-1,999	123	39.8	39.0	69.1	148	39	60	31	15	98	79	21		
2,000-2,499	149	33.6	43.0	69.8	147	27	58	48	13	80	112	18		
2,500-2,999	75	29.3	30.7	74.7	151	31	65	36	17	106	117	23		
3,000-3,999	54	27.8	48.1	64.8	204	33	78	75	15	118	156	24		
4,000-4,999	17	29.4	41.2	70.6	240	55	95	70	20	186	169	28		
5,000-9,999	8	4.0	50.0	62.5	151	0	78	44	29	-----	88	46		
<hr/>														
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES														
All incomes	1,512	45.0	43.5	69.6	154	41	61	36	15	92	83	21		
250-499	24	29.2	29.2	45.8	72	17	43	6	5	59	21	10		
500-749	72	34.7	25.0	62.5	80	23	40	9	7	67	36	12		
750-999	136	47.8	33.8	55.1	110	35	44	24	7	73	71	12		
1,000-1,249	194	55.2	40.2	62.9	115	41	45	18	9	74	46	15		
1,250-1,499	204	40.7	41.2	67.2	128	34	52	31	10	83	75	14		
1,500-1,749	176	53.4	39.2	72.7	136	48	53	23	11	89	58	15		
1,750-1,999	139	55.4	43.2	74.1	149	44	56	33	14	80	77	19		
2,000-2,249	120	41.7	45.0	77.5	165	34	68	46	17	82	101	22		
2,250-2,499	98	48.0	52.0	66.3	182	52	70	40	17	108	76	25		
2,500-2,999	118	42.4	49.2	75.4	178	42	62	53	20	99	108	26		
3,000-3,999	130	33.8	59.2	80.0	224	49	86	61	26	144	102	32		
4,000-4,999	52	25.0	53.8	75.0	258	39	96	88	30	157	163	39		
5,000-9,999	49	38.8	57.1	83.7	339	81	130	86	40	208	151	48		

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the number of owning families in each class.

³ Includes, in addition to the items specified, expenditures for refinancing, special assessments, etc. See table 41.

⁴ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

A smaller proportion of village than city home owners at comparable income levels had expenditures for interest on a mortgage.

Village families tended to be somewhat older, and, therefore, may have owned their homes longer; their houses were less expensive and, therefore, the time required for mortgage payment may have been shorter. Average expenditures of families paying interest were generally lower in villages, indicating a smaller mortgage indebtedness, as would be expected from the lower value of their dwellings, and the probability of a longer period of ownership in many instances.

Since the proportion of home owners spending for repairs and insurance increased as income rose, and the average outlays of families spending for these items and for interest and taxes tended to be higher at the upper levels, average total expenditures for owned family homes also rose, as has been seen. The relative importance of the four major subgroups of housing expense changed as income increased. Taxes accounted for a larger share of total expenditures for owned homes than any one of the three other subgroups, at all levels, but they were less important in the higher income classes than in the lower as is shown by the following figures for village families:

Percentage of money expenditures for owned homes taken by specified items at income levels—

Expenditure subgroup:	\$250-\$499	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$3,000-\$3,999
Taxes-----	67	44	38
Interest on mortgage-----	13	26	16
Repairs-----	11	22	37
Insurance-----	7	7	8
Other-----	2	1	1

Repairs and replacements accounted for a larger proportion of total outlays at income levels above \$2,000 than at most levels below. Interest was a more important subgroup at intermediate levels than at income extremes, reflecting the larger proportion of mortgaged homes at the former levels. Insurance, the smallest of the four main subgroups of home owners' expenditures, generally took a slightly greater share at income levels above \$1,750 than below, indicating perhaps a larger proportion of homes insured and more adequate coverage at the upper levels.

Renting Families

Expenditures for Rent and Repairs

Renting families' expenditures for family homes consisted mainly of payments to their landlords. Some families—about 13 percent of those studied in the villages and 11 percent in the cities of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region—spent something for repairs. Such outlays, however, were small, averaging \$2 in the villages and in the cities, or less than 2 percent of the total expenditures of renters for family homes (table 42). Because repairs were so unimportant a part of the housing bill of the renting families, total expenditures are treated as practically the same as rents in the discussion that follows.

The average expenditures of renting families for their homes increased steadily with income, rising from \$107 at the level \$250-\$499 to \$394 at the level \$4,000-\$4,999 in the villages; from \$99 to \$462 in the small cities. In neither group of communities, however, did the

increase in such outlays keep pace with income; they, therefore, accounted for a smaller share of income among the comparatively well-to-do families than among those less fortunate financially. For example, expenditures for family homes accounted for approximately one-fourth of the money income of renting families in the class \$250-\$499, as compared with about one-tenth in the classes above \$4,000 in the small cities. The small-city families generally spent a somewhat larger proportion of their incomes for rent than did the village families at comparable levels (table 6).

The increase in rent payments as income rose was in part to secure larger dwellings. The average number of rooms in the homes of renting families in the villages increased from 5.32 at the income level \$250-\$499 to 8.00 at the level \$4,000-\$4,999. But expenditures per room rose with income, also—from an average of \$1.68 per room per month to \$4.10 at the two income levels cited above. In the small cities, there was a similar increase in average number of rooms and in monthly rent per room as income rose; but the homes were smaller, income class by income class, than in the villages and the rent per room higher. A much larger proportion of the city families paid rentals of \$4 or more per room at every income level. For example, at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, only 5 percent of the village families paid this rate, as compared with 29 percent of those in the cities (tables 6 and 44). Differences in rent per room paid by village and city families were even greater, proportionally, than differences in total rent per dwelling because of the larger size of the village homes.

A payment to the landlord may include, in addition to rent for living quarters, rent for a garage or for household furnishings. The provision of either usually means some added expense to the landlord which is likely to be reflected in the rentals charged. Any considerable difference between the two groups of communities with respect to such provisions might, therefore, be assumed to be a factor in the differences in rental rates noted above. However, the proportion of renting families whose payments to their landlords included use of a garage was fairly similar in the villages and cities, 62 percent in the former and 71 percent in the latter communities. Comparatively few families had furnishings provided, 2 and 4 percent, respectively, in the two groups of communities—proportions too small to have much effect upon general levels of rents (tables 6 and 42).

The cost of certain items of household operation, such as heat, light, and refrigeration, and of certain services may also be borne by the landlord and included in the rents charged. Families in apartments or two-family dwellings are more likely to have such items provided than are families in detached one-family houses. However, fewer than one-fifth of the families surveyed in these two groups of communities lived in dwellings other than one-family houses, as is shown by the figures given below:

Type of dwelling:	<i>Percentage of renting families occupying specified types of dwellings</i>	
	Villages	Small cities
1-family house-----	83	82
2-family house-----	12	11
Apartment-----	1	5
Other (as dwelling unit in business building)-----	4	2

TABLE 6.—EXPENDITURES FOR RENTED HOMES, SIZE AND FACILITIES OF DWELLINGS: *Average expenditures for rented homes, average number of rooms, average monthly rent per room, percentage of families having specified facilities in dwellings, and percentage whose rent expenditures included specified items, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Average expenditures for rented family homes ²		Monthly rent per room	Renting families having dwellings with ³ ⁴ —			Families whose rent expenditures included ⁴ —				
	Amount	Percentage of money income		Average rooms per household ³	Families paying \$4 or more ⁴	Running hot and cold water	Indoor flush toilet	Central furnace	Heat	Refrigeration	Furnishings
	Dol.	Pct.	No.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES											
All incomes	163	13.1	6.20	2.19	11.0	51.1	65.3	49.8	2.9	1.0	1.8
250-499	107	26.9	5.32	1.68	3.2	12.9	16.1	9.7	.0	.0	.0
500-749	112	17.8	5.62	1.66	1.0	19.3	36.5	16.2	1.5	1.5	2.1
750-999	135	15.7	5.90	1.91	5.9	33.8	53.8	33.7	2.1	.0	.9
1,000-1,249	155	14.2	6.24	2.07	5.2	49.7	67.2	46.5	2.1	.4	1.4
1,250-1,499	176	13.1	6.30	2.32	12.3	59.8	74.0	57.8	3.7	1.8	2.3
1,500-1,749	188	12.0	6.32	2.48	15.4	70.2	81.5	69.2	3.9	2.3	5.4
1,750-1,999	199	10.8	6.61	2.51	22.0	77.1	82.6	77.1	6.4	1.8	2.8
2,000-2,499	237	10.9	7.05	2.80	25.7	85.1	92.1	87.1	4.0	2.0	1.0
2,500-2,999	267	9.8	7.05	3.15	45.2	95.2	97.6	100.0	7.3	4.9	7.3
3,000-3,999	270	8.4	7.44	3.02	43.8	100.0	93.8	100.0	.0	.0	.0
4,000-4,999	394	8.3	8.00	4.10	52.0	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$75.0	8.0	5.0	5.0
5,000-9,999	6302	8.4	7.50	3.36	50.0	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$100.0	8.0	6.0	6.0
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES											
All incomes	225	15.0	5.31	3.53	43.8	68.0	87.3	61.1	8.6	3.2	4.1
250-499	99	24.7	3.92	2.11	8.1	21.6	36.1	5.4	.0	2.9	2.9
500-749	131	20.3	4.61	2.37	15.7	27.9	67.6	27.9	4.6	1.3	1.3
750-999	155	17.7	4.94	2.62	19.5	49.1	79.4	41.2	4.1	1.1	3.8
1,000-1,249	177	15.8	5.21	2.83	29.3	58.6	86.2	48.7	6.5	1.1	5.0
1,250-1,499	204	14.9	5.26	2.34	40.2	74.4	93.0	64.2	9.8	3.3	4.7
1,500-1,749	244	15.2	5.57	3.65	50.6	81.4	96.3	76.5	8.6	2.5	4.3
1,750-1,999	271	14.6	5.58	4.04	63.6	90.0	96.4	80.0	10.2	5.1	2.9
2,000-2,249	300	14.2	5.72	4.37	72.9	88.5	93.8	84.4	18.8	6.2	6.2
2,250-2,499	326	13.7	5.73	4.74	77.4	96.8	100.0	93.5	20.0	8.3	5.0
2,500-2,999	369	13.5	5.81	5.29	91.1	97.5	97.4	94.9	15.4	7.7	2.6
3,000-3,999	436	13.0	6.41	5.66	88.6	97.1	100.0	92.9	5.7	4.3	5.7
4,000-4,999	462	10.6	6.42	5.99	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	8.3	8.3	8.3
5,000-9,999	595	9.4	6.36	7.79	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.2	.0	18.2

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on families renting throughout the entire year and receiving no free rent.

³ These data are from the report Family Housing and Facilities.

⁴ As of the end of the report year. Based on the number of families renting at the end of the report year, regardless of whether they had received any free rent or occupied an owned home at some time during the year.

⁵ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ Averages and percentages based on fewer than 3 cases.

Heat, light, and refrigeration were provided by the landlord to relatively more city than village families with comparable incomes. But, the inclusion of such costs of operation in the rent was not sufficiently widespread in the cities, as compared with the villages, to be more than a minor factor in rent differences (table 6).

The greater degree of modernization of the homes of city than of village families at the same income level doubtless was a more im-

portant reason for rent differences than the greater frequency of provision of items other than shelter such as heat, light, or refrigeration. Relatively more of the urban dwellings had hot and cold running water—59 percent as compared with 50 percent, for example, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249. Indoor flush toilets were found in 86 and 67 percent, respectively, of the homes at this level; central furnaces in 49 and 46 percent (table 6).

However, when village families paid rental rates per room equal to those paid by city families, the returns from the housing dollar were similar. For example, among families paying a rate of \$2 per room per month, the proportion having homes equipped with certain modern facilities was as follows: Electric light, 95 percent of the families in villages, 94 percent in cities; hot and cold running water, 48 percent in both groups of communities; central furnace, 43 and 37 percent, respectively; indoor flush toilet, 64 and 76 percent. Thus the village families fared as well as or somewhat better than the city families with respect to some facilities but not all (tables 7 and 43).

It must be remembered, however, that comparatively more city than village families paid rents of \$4 or more per room—the rentals that provided the more modern dwellings. For example, among renting families with incomes in the range \$500-\$749, 16 percent of those in the cities as compared with 1 percent in villages paid \$4 or more per room; at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, 29 percent and 5 percent, respectively (tables 6 and 44).

Comparison of Home-Owning and Renting Families

The money value of occupancy of the owned family home is not represented by the owner's money outlay during a year. To become an owner, a family must have made some capital investment which it could have used otherwise had it rented its home. Interest paid on a loan secured by a mortgage is a recognized part of the owner's cost of occupancy; interest foregone on the sum invested in a mortgage-free house or represented by the equity in an encumbered one is a cost of occupancy also. To compare the relative values or costs of home occupancy between owning and renting families, it is necessary, therefore, to substitute for owner's outlays the estimated gross rental value of the dwelling occupied.

The average estimated rental value of owners' homes in both cities and villages exceeded the average expenditures of renters at practically all income levels. Differences between the two tenure groups generally were greater in cities than in villages. For example, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, the average value of occupancy of homes of renters in the cities was 70 percent of that of owners; in the villages, 78 percent, indicating less difference. Differences also tended to be greater proportionately at the lower than at the higher income levels (table 8).

Rents paid by some families included costs of heat, light, and refrigeration furnished by the landlord. Had it been possible to deduct such items from rent, differences between the two tenure groups would presumably have been greater, especially among the city families at upper income levels, where inclusion of such items in rent was more usual than at the lower levels. Since it was impossible to make such

a deduction, average outlays for these items were added to the average value of home occupancy for each tenure group. This served to increase rather than lessen differences between the average outlays of the two tenure groups at many income levels, especially the upper levels in the cities.

TABLE 7.—HOUSING FACILITIES BY MONTHLY RENT PER ROOM: *Distribution of renting families, percentage of families having specified lighting, plumbing, heating, and cooking facilities in dwellings, and percentage whose rent expenditures included specified items, by monthly rent per room, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, tenure, and monthly rent per room	Renting families paying specified monthly rent per room ²	Families having dwellings with ³ —								Families whose rent ex- penditures included ⁴ —			
		Electric lights		Running hot and cold water		Indoor flush toilet		Central furnace		Gas or electricity for cooking		Electric lights, running hot and cold water, and indoor flush toilet	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VIL- LAGES													
Owning families	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Renting families	3,1478	100	96	62	51	71	65	50	30	49	3	1	2
Under \$1	43	(5)	100	67	67	67	33	67	0	0	0	0	0
\$1	282	19	90	19	29	19	21	16	1	(5)	1	1	1
\$2	776	53	95	48	64	43	28	44	1	(5)	1	1	1
\$3	252	17	100	75	90	80	37	74	2	1	4	4	1
\$4	113	8	100	87	96	89	38	87	11	4	4	4	4
\$5	26	2	100	88	92	92	52	88	36	4	8	8	8
\$6	15	1	100	79	93	71	43	79	20	7	7	7	7
\$7	44	(5)	100	100	100	50	75	100	50	25	50	50	50
\$8	43	(5)	100	100	100	100	67	100	67	0	33	0	0
\$9	0	0											
\$10 or over	42	(5)	100	50	50	100	50	50	50	0	0	0	0
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES													
Owning families	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Renting families	61,573	100	98	68	87	61	66	67	9	3	4	4	4
\$1	62	4	97	25	51	13	46	25	0	0	0	0	0
\$2	496	31	94	48	76	37	51	46	1	(5)	2	1	1
\$3	323	20	99	61	89	55	58	59	1	1	1	1	1
\$4	329	21	99	84	97	78	73	82	5	2	2	2	2
\$5	134	9	100	94	98	90	80	94	14	2	3	6	6
\$6	89	6	100	96	100	94	91	96	22	5	14	9	9
\$7	48	3	100	96	100	92	94	96	35	19	19	17	17
\$8	40	3	100	95	98	98	100	92	42	12	12	22	22
\$9	15	1	100	93	100	100	100	93	67	13	40	33	33
\$10 or over	33	2	100	100	100	97	97	100	88	54	24	48	48

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² All data for renting families in this table are for those occupying rented homes at the end of the report year, regardless of whether they received any free rent or occupied an owned home at some time during the year. This count of renting families will exceed that in column 2 of table 42, which excludes families receiving any free rent and families owning homes at any time during the year. Percentages in columns 4-13 are based on the number of families renting at the end of the report year and reporting on housing facilities.

³ Includes 2 families who did not report monthly rent per room.

⁴ Note that all percentages in this class are based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ 0.50 percent or less.

⁶ Includes 4 families who did not report monthly rent per room.

TABLE 8.—FAMILY HOMES OF OWNERS AND RENTERS: *Average value of occupancy of family homes per year and per room per month; average value as a percentage of total consumption; average value plus expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration; and percentage of families having specified plumbing and heating facilities; by tenure and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family - income class (dollars)	Value of occupancy of family homes ²												Families having dwellings with ³				
	Total			Value for renters as a percentage of value for owners			Percentage of value of consumption		Plus expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration		Monthly value per room		Central furnace		Electric lights, running hot and cold water, and indoor flush toilet		
	Owners	Renters	Owners	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES																	
All incomes -----	Dol. 224	Dol. 163	Pct. 72.6	Pct. 16.3	Pct. 13.2	Dol. 355	Dol. 277	Dol. 2.76	Dol. 2.19	Pct. 66.0	Pct. 49.8	Pct. 59.1	Pct. 48.6				
250–499-----	156	107	68.7	30.3	20.1	224	171	2.09	1.68	32.1	9.7	20.8	9.7				
500–749-----	169	112	66.3	22.9	15.6	260	190	2.18	1.66	44.2	16.2	30.3	16.5				
750–999-----	179	135	75.3	19.7	14.9	285	232	2.31	1.91	52.2	33.7	44.2	31.0				
1,000–1,249-----	198	155	78.0	17.7	14.0	318	269	2.51	2.07	59.4	46.5	50.0	45.5				
1,250–1,499-----	222	176	79.1	16.3	12.9	355	299	2.71	2.32	62.8	57.8	61.4	57.7				
1,500–1,749-----	244	188	77.2	16.0	12.4	386	321	2.96	2.48	76.3	69.2	68.7	69.8				
1,750–1,999-----	262	199	75.9	15.3	11.4	413	340	3.18	2.51	84.1	77.1	79.4	75.2				
2,000–2,499-----	281	237	84.3	14.6	12.3	440	391	3.33	2.80	86.8	87.1	82.8	85.1				
2,500–2,999-----	287	267	93.0	12.7	10.9	461	437	3.30	3.15	89.5	100.0	82.9	92.9				
3,000–3,999-----	339	270	79.5	12.7	10.3	534	457	3.55	3.02	96.3	100.0	98.1	93.8				
4,000–4,999-----	378	394	104.3	12.0	11.2	607	591	3.59	4.10	100.0	47.5	94.1	100.0				
5,000–9,999-----	357	502	84.7	10.4	5.7	565	507	3.84	3.36	487.5	5100.0	487.5	5100.0				
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES																	
All incomes -----	339	225	66.4	19.9	15.8	467	328	4.61	3.53	74.6	61.1	76.4	66.6				
250–499-----	196	99	50.7	28.0	19.8	271	147	3.03	2.11	45.8	5.4	45.8	16.7				
500–749-----	220	131	59.6	28.8	18.1	297	201	3.42	2.37	38.7	27.9	37.3	26.8				
750–999-----	239	155	64.8	25.1	16.9	340	239	3.59	2.62	49.6	41.2	50.3	47.4				
1,000–1,249-----	253	177	70.1	22.0	15.9	361	276	3.65	2.83	60.8	48.7	63.6	57.8				
1,250–1,499-----	289	204	70.6	21.4	15.0	407	308	4.06	3.24	69.8	64.2	67.5	72.0				
1,500–1,749-----	301	244	81.1	19.9	15.7	427	357	4.24	3.65	78.4	76.5	81.2	81.4				
1,750–1,999-----	326	271	83.0	19.1	15.8	454	391	4.59	4.04	76.8	80.0	84.5	88.4				
2,000–2,499-----	356	300	84.2	19.4	15.4	490	418	4.71	4.37	86.6	84.4	90.8	85.4				
2,250–2,499-----	379	326	86.0	18.4	16.0	526	453	4.69	4.74	87.1	93.5	91.1	96.7				
2,500–2,999-----	388	369	95.0	17.5	14.8	533	503	4.98	5.29	87.4	94.9	93.3	96.2				
3,000–3,999-----	471	436	92.5	18.6	15.6	627	586	5.75	5.66	97.7	92.9	93.1	97.1				
4,000–4,999-----	612	462	75.4	19.0	13.4	798	601	7.65	5.99	98.1	91.7	100.0	91.7				
5,000–9,999-----	744	595	80.0	18.0	12.9	963	741	8.08	7.79	98.0	100.0	98.0	100.0				

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² All averages are based on the corresponding number of owning or renting families in each class (tables 41 and 42). For the renting families in this table the value of occupancy of family homes is the same as expenditures for homes, since families that received any free rent are excluded.

³ Percentages are based on the corresponding number of families owning or renting at the end of the report year. These data are from the report Family Housing and Facilities.

⁴ Based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ Based on fewer than 3 cases.

Owners may have overestimated the rental value of their dwellings in many instances; but the difference between average expenditures of renters and the estimated rental values of owners is too great, seemingly, to be the result of overestimates only. There are factors making for a real difference in the value of home occupancy of the two groups. Owners' dwellings were larger than renters' in the same

income class—an average of 6.46 rooms compared with 5.90, for example, among village families at the level \$759-\$999. The difference in number of rooms does not completely explain, however, the difference in home occupancy values, since the difference persists even if the occupancy values are calculated per room. Thus, for the village families cited above, average rental value per room was \$2.31 for owners; for renters, \$1.91 (tables 4, 6, and 8).

Homes of owners generally were better equipped than those of renters with incomes under \$1,750. At these lower levels, differences in value of occupancy were greater, relatively, than at the upper levels. Differences in equipment were especially marked with respect to those items which are expensive to install, as central heating and a complete system of running water.

The value of home occupancy was a greater proportion of the family income and of the total value of consumption of owners than of the renting group—a reflection of the fact that rental values exceeded rents. Thus, among village families at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, the value of home occupancy was 18 percent of the total value of consumption for the owning families compared with 14 percent for the renters.

The inability of a home-owning family to adjust the value of home occupancy to an income decline may be one explanation of the better quality of housing enjoyed by owners than renters at the low-income levels. Many of these owners may have had higher incomes in former years since many were in the older groups. Lowering of the income of home owners automatically increases the proportion of their income going for occupancy of owned home. Whatever portion of their income is represented by this investment must be taken in the form of home occupancy.

If owners' average investments in family homes made during the year of the study in the form of structural additions and payments on the principal of the mortgage are added to the average amount spent for taxes, interest, insurance, and upkeep, their average money disbursements are not much below those of renters at most income levels, and at a few levels they were greater. The average money income of owning families is lower than that of renting families in each income class, since total income of owners includes the estimated value of use of the owned home. If owners' total outlays for the family home, both investments and otherwise, are compared with their average money incomes, the ratio is found to be very similar to the ratio of renters' outlays to their money income. For example, among the village families with incomes in the range \$1,000-\$1,249, disbursements of owners (current expenditures plus investments in their homes) averaged \$164, or 16 percent of their money incomes; outlays for rents and for repairs by renting families averaged \$155, or 14 percent of their money incomes (tables 3 and 6).

Expenditures for Housing Other Than Family Homes

Expenditures for housing include not only those amounts spent for rent or for taxes and upkeep of the so-called family home (i. e., the usual place of residence) but also the outlays for a vacation home and for lodging of family members while at school or while traveling or on vacation. The proportion of families spending for any or all

of these three types of housing other than the family home was not large during the year of this study. At income levels below \$1,500, fewer than one-tenth of the families reported such outlays both in the cities and villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. Only in income classes above \$3,000 in the villages and above \$4,000 in the cities did the proportion reach or exceed 40 percent. Relatively more village than city families had expenditures for these purposes at practically every level throughout the income range (tables 9 and 40).

TABLE 9.—HOUSING OTHER THAN FAMILY HOME: *Percentage of families having expenditures for specified items of housing other than family home, average amounts spent, and average expenditures as a percentage of all housing value and expenditures, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for housing other than family home ²				Average expenditures for all housing other than family home (based on all families ²)			Average expenditures for specified items (based on families having such expenditures ¹)		
	Any	Vacation home ³	Lodging while traveling	Rent at school	Amount	Percentage of total value of housing	Percentage of total housing expenditures	Vacation home ³	Lodging while traveling	Rent at school
	All incomes	Percent 9.6	Percent 1.3	Percent 6.5	Percent 2.5	Dollars 4	Percent 2.0	Percent 2.9	Dollars 41	Dollars 27	Dollars 88
250-499	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	-----	-----	-----
500-749	.8	.0	.8	.0	(⁴)	.1	.2	-----	23	-----
750-999	2.6	.3	1.7	.7	1	.6	.9	6 7	12	56
1,000-1,249	5.6	1.0	3.1	1.4	2	1.1	1.6	10	18	71
1,250-1,499	8.9	.9	6.7	1.5	2	1.0	1.4	16	23	42
1,500-1,749	13.1	1.8	8.8	2.8	4	1.8	2.7	45	19	71
1,750-1,999	16.6	2.1	10.6	4.7	7	2.8	4.3	36	24	77
2,000-2,499	21.3	3.6	12.6	8.3	14	5.0	7.7	69	31	87
2,500-2,999	24.6	5.1	17.8	4.2	13	4.3	6.7	34	32	142
3,000-3,999	41.4	2.9	31.4	11.4	26	7.4	10.7	6 15	35	128
4,000-4,999	47.6	4.8	38.1	9.5	36	8.7	11.8	6 68	30	126
5,000-9,999	40.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	55	13.8	24.4	6 200	97	157

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the number of families in each class (table 40), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for housing other than family home.

³ Includes rentals paid for a vacation home and payments for repairs for which the family was not reimbursed, and net expenditures for owned vacation homes.

⁴ Based on the corresponding number of families in each class having expenditures for the specified item table 40.

⁵ \$0.50 or less.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

So few families had such expenditures that the average amount was but a small proportion of the total outlays for housing in each income class. For example, at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, only 6 percent of the village families had such outlays. Average expenditures, on an all-family basis, were \$2 or less than 2 percent of the total spent by the group for all housing.

A larger proportion of families had expenditures for lodging while traveling or on vacation than for either rent at school or a vacation home. Of the 3,042 village families surveyed, the proportion spending for each of these three types of housing was 6.5, 2.5, and 1.3 percent, respectively.

The amount actually spent for any one of these three types of housing by the families making such expenditures during the year of the study undoubtedly varied greatly within each income class. But the average outlays of those spending for lodging of family members at school usually exceeded the average amounts spent for vacation homes or for lodging while traveling or on vacation. At the income levels under \$1,500, average expenditures for vacation homes by the few having them were smaller than those for lodging while traveling or on vacation; at higher levels, outlays for vacation homes were generally somewhat larger.

Regional Comparisons

Family Homes

All Tenure Groups

Average value of occupancy of family homes (owners and renters combined) was appreciably higher in the New England villages than in those of the four other regions, especially at the lower income levels. For example, in the income class \$750-\$999, average gross value of the year's occupancy of the family home was \$200 in New England as compared with \$126 in the Southeast, the region that ranked low at income levels under \$2,000. Average values in the Plains and Mountain region usually held second rank, below New England; the Pacific villages and those in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region shared the third and fourth ranks with about equal frequency (tables 10 and 39).

Ranks of the small cities followed the same general pattern as those of the villages. Average values of home occupancy in the Plains and Mountain region were highest at most income levels, the same rank as for the villages if New England were excluded. (Only four city regions are compared; data for New England cities are not included in this report.) The Southeast cities ranked lowest at income levels below \$2,000, as did the villages of the region.

In the Southeast, both in the villages and small cities, the proportion of families renting their homes was greater than elsewhere at the lower income levels and average rents were comparatively small—two facts that help explain the lower value of occupancy of homes. At income levels above \$2,000 where the proportion of home owners was greater and the average rental values of owned homes tended to equal that in other regions, the Southeast generally held an intermediate rank with respect to total value of home occupancy.

Home-Owning Families

Regional differences are to be expected in such expenditures as those incident to home ownership. The character of the housing of the families included in this study displayed marked regional differences. Assessed value would therefore be expected to differ. Tax rates would also be expected to vary from region to region with differing needs and policies in regard to public expenditures. Insurance rates would be expected to reflect regional differences in hazards;

expenditures for repairs, the stage of the business cycle in each region at the time of the survey, as well as differences in the ages of dwellings and rates of building deterioration.

Home owners in the New England villages consistently ranked above those in villages of the four other regions, both with respect to average rental value of their homes and average expenditures for the year. Owners in the Pacific villages had lower average expenditures than the others, but average rental values were less consistent in rank, being sometimes in fourth rather than fifth place. Among the four small-city units, the owners in the Plains and Mountain region tended to rank first with respect to rental value of their homes; first or second, with respect to expenditures. In general, expenditures of owners in the villages were lower than in the small cities of the same region (tables 10 and 11).

In all regions among both city and village home owners, expenditures for taxes were, with few exceptions, the major class of expense at every income level. Repairs and interest on the mortgage occupied a variable position. In the Southeast villages, repairs generally were the more important, as was true in the cities of this region at the lower incomes. Elsewhere, interest on the mortgage was generally the larger outlay.

Average outlays for taxes in the New England villages were surprisingly large—higher, income class by income class, than in any other analysis unit, city or village. Outlays for taxes also were comparatively high in villages of the Plains and Mountain region; low in those on the Pacific Coast. The tax burden of the city home owners was somewhat greater than, or much the same as, that of village owners at most income levels in the four regions (table 11).

The proportion of mortgaged homes was relatively high among the village families studied in New England; interest payments on a mortgage were made by a larger proportion of the home owners than in the other village units at practically every income level. Relatively fewer village than city owners paid interest at most income levels in each of the four regions where both types of communities were studied. Interest payments of families having such expenditures also tended to be lower in the villages than in the cities.

The Southeast ranked markedly high in the proportion of home owners spending for insurance at income levels above \$1,000 in both cities and villages. For example, at the level \$1,750-\$1,999, 91 percent of the owners in the Southeast cities spent for insurance, contrasted with 60 percent of those in the Pacific region. Average expenditures of Southeast families spending for insurance were about the same as, or higher than, in villages or in small cities of other regions at most income levels, evidence that the larger proportion of owners buying insurance did not reflect a shorter period covered by the contracts on which premiums were paid. The proportion of families in both villages and cities of the Southeast reporting outlays for insurance rose from about one-half at the income level \$750-\$999 to 90 percent or more at the higher levels; if a relatively large number had been buying insurance for more than 1 year the percentages would have tended to drop below 50. The regional differences in proportion of owners making such outlays evidently indicate differences in percentage of homes covered by insurance.

TABLE 10.—**VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF HOMES:** *Average value of occupancy of homes of all families (owners and renters), percentage of families owning, value of occupancy of owned homes, and expenditures of renters for rented homes, by income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Value of occupancy of all family homes ²				Owning families				Value of occupancy of all family homes ²				Owning families				Value of occupancy of all family homes ²				Owning families				
	Percentage of all families		Value of oc- cupancy of homes ³		Expenditures for rented homes ⁴		Percentage of all families		Value of oc- cupancy of homes ³		Expenditures for rented homes ⁴		Percentage of all families		Value of oc- cupancy of homes ³		Expenditures for rented homes ⁴		Percentage of all families		Value of oc- cupancy of homes ³		Expenditures for rented homes ⁴		
	North Central small cities				Plains and Mountain small cities				Pacific small cities				Southeast small cities				New England villages				Middle Atlantic and North Central villages				
All incomes.....	Dol. 281	Pct. 48	Dol. 339	Dol. 225	Dol. 309	Pct. 44	Dol. 371	Dol. 258	Dol. 291	Pct. 45	Dol. 344	Dol. 248													
250-499.....	138	39	196	99	133	19	162	122	172	33	204	157													
500-749.....	159	31	220	131	169	33	210	156	181	52	210	150													
750-999.....	184	33	239	155	199	23	280	173	195	31	261	162													
1,000-1,249.....	210	42	253	177	236	31	270	213	198	28	226	181													
1,250-1,499.....	245	48	289	204	260	35	294	245	231	36	263	213													
1,500-1,749.....	275	51	301	244	291	43	340	247	253	44	275	238													
1,750-1,999.....	301	49	326	271	328	49	365	290	288	44	339	246													
2,000-2,249.....	333	56	356	300	362	51	395	319	316	49	358	273													
2,250-2,499.....	359	60	379	326	384	57	401	349	339	55	375	294													
2,500-2,999.....	383	60	388	369	421	55	448	384	388	58	413	347													
3,000-3,999.....	459	65	471	436	483	71	503	425	450	50	475	421													
4,000-4,999.....	585	81	612	492	513	77	538	439	498	68	538	406													
5,000-9,999.....	709	79	744	595	-----	-----	-----	-----	517	76	500	568													
All incomes.....	238	24	378	190	269	49	311	227	197	50	224	163													
250-499.....	71	0	-----	71	165	43	220	123	136	62	156	107													
500-749.....	93	4	182	92	186	31	249	156	138	44	169	112													
750-999.....	136	9	259	124	200	43	215	167	154	40	179	135													
1,000-1,249.....	164	13	224	151	236	40	276	297	176	49	198	155													
1,250-1,499.....	197	17	279	180	252	42	292	222	200	51	222	176													
1,500-1,749.....	229	19	329	203	293	54	306	269	220	51	244	188													
1,750-1,999.....	273	25	352	243	303	56	339	259	240	52	262	199													
2,000-2,249.....	322	40	385	254	337	60	364	292	266	59	281	237													
2,250-2,499.....	333	39	381	288	348	71	364	310	286	64	287	267													
2,500-2,999.....	398	58	442	326	365	54	398	339	326	77	339	270													
3,000-3,999.....	471	59	530	379	-----	-----	-----	-----	348	80	357	302													
All incomes.....	223	44	256	193	213	52	241	181	200	34	287	147													
250-499.....	115	26	123	114	132	54	151	112	76	11	120	72													
500-749.....	152	39	183	130	134	47	165	105	94	11	162	83													
750-999.....	156	31	187	139	165	42	199	138	126	20	179	107													
1,000-1,249.....	202	36	222	189	175	43	194	157	154	25	207	131													
1,250-1,499.....	220	45	245	196	213	51	220	189	177	28	228	148													
1,500-1,749.....	257	46	259	252	223	56	244	191	206	33	269	177													
1,750-1,999.....	274	49	295	211	234	43	260	210	228	36	256	201													
2,000-2,499.....	281	53	287	270	262	62	276	242	270	49	301	226													
2,500-2,999.....	350	79	352	330	305	70	333	224	314	61	355	238													
3,000-3,999.....	329	69	323	341	300	71	308	278	360	72	381	286													
4,000-4,999.....	437	83	468	264	-----	-----	-----	-----	400	78	410	285													
5,000-9,999.....	351	67	320	358	-----	-----	-----	-----	466	89	477	372													

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the total number of families in each class (table 40). Includes the value of occupancy of owned homes, the value of rent received as gift or pay, and expenditures for rented homes. Excludes vacation homes.

³ Based on the corresponding number of owning families in each class (table 41).

⁴ Based on the number of renting families in each class (table 42). Since families receiving rent as gift or pay are excluded, this is the same as "value of occupancy" of rented homes.

⁵ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The home owners in the Southeast villages ranked low—fourth or fifth—among the five units with respect to proportions having expenditures for repairs and replacements at most income levels. The actual expenditures made in the Southeast were relatively high, however.

TABLE 11.—CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR OWNED HOMES: *Percentage of owners having specified current expenditures for homes and average amounts spent, selected income classes, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Owning families having expenditures for ² —			Current expenditures for owned homes, with averages based on—												
	Interest on mortgage			All owning families						Families making specified expenditures						
		Repairs	Insurance	All items ^a	Interest on mortgage	TAXES	Repairs	Insurance	Interest on mortgage	Repairs	Insurance	Interest on mortgage	Repairs	Insurance		
Income class \$500-\$749																
SMALL CITIES																
North Central.....	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Plains and Mountain.....	34.7	25.0	62.5	80	23	40	49.6	9	7	67	36	12				
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	45.8	29.2	37.5	104	34	37	35.8	26	6	75	88	16				
Plains and Mountain.....	24.2	21.2	48.5	57	11	36	62.4	6	4	45	27	9				
Pacific.....	33.3	66.7	33.3	161	14	23	14.5	117	2	42	174	7				
Southeast.....																
VILLAGES																
New England.....	46.2	23.1	61.5	162	22	65	40.3	66	9	47	287	14				
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	21.9	27.5	51.9	75	10	40	52.9	19	5	45	70	10				
Plains and Mountain.....	30.6	24.5	55.1	85	17	49	57.2	11	7	56	43	13				
Pacific.....	25.0	14.0	36.0	57	11	38	65.3	3	3	40	24	10				
Southeast.....	25.9	18.5	44.4	83	11	36	42.9	28	8	41	153	19				
Income class \$1,000-\$1,249																
SMALL CITIES																
North Central.....	55.2	40.2	62.9	115	41	45	39.1	18	9	74	46	15				
Plains and Mountain.....	62.3	32.1	39.6	133	54	61	46.2	10	5	57	30	12				
Pacific.....	46.3	42.6	44.4	115	33	49	42.9	23	4	72	53	9				
Southeast.....	40.0	30.0	70.0	157	38	47	30.1	61	9	94	203	13				
VILLAGES																
New England.....	46.0	38.0	44.0	157	44	70	44.5	35	7	95	92	17				
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	25.2	36.4	60.4	102	27	44	43.0	23	7	71	64	11				
Plains and Mountain.....	44.6	28.6	67.9	110	23	58	52.9	15	10	51	54	14				
Pacific.....	34.4	30.0	52.2	72	15	33	46.6	14	6	45	45	11				
Southeast.....	26.1	26.1	60.9	89	14	39	44.2	24	10	54	94	16				
Income class \$1,750-\$1,999																
SMALL CITIES																
North Central.....	55.4	43.2	74.1	149	44	56	37.3	33	14	80	77	19				
Plains and Mountain.....	60.5	38.2	75.0	184	67	74	40.4	20	13	110	53	17				
Pacific.....	51.3	40.8	60.5	149	44	58	38.8	29	10	85	72	17				
Southeast.....	37.1	28.6	91.4	164	40	52	32.1	49	16	107	171	17				
VILLAGES																
New England.....	68.0	40.0	36.0	232	88	95	40.9	40	9	131	100	24				
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	39.8	39.0	69.1	148	39	60	40.8	31	15	98	79	21				
Plains and Mountain.....	46.5	39.5	72.1	155	37	66	42.3	26	13	80	91	18				
Pacific.....	45.3	30.7	44.0	114	41	40	35.4	21	8	90	68	19				
Southeast.....	37.1	35.5	85.5	162	30	53	33.0	56	20	80	157	24				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR OWNED HOMES: *Percentage of owners having specified current expenditures for homes and average amounts spent, selected income classes, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935–36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Owning families having expenditures for ² —			Current expenditures for owned homes, with averages based on—												
	Interest on mortgage			All owning families								Families making specified expenditures				
		Repairs	Insurance	All items ³	Interest on mortgage	Taxes	Repairs	Insurance	Interest on mortgage	Repairs	Insurance	Interest on mortgage	Repairs	Insurance		
SMALL CITIES																
Income class \$2,500-\$2,999																
North Central.....	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
42.4	49.2	75.4	178	42	62	35.0	53	20	99	108	26					
Plains and Mountain.....	52.5	44.3	59.0	207	70	93	44.9	27	11	132	61	19				
Pacific.....	67.5	54.2	57.8	206	61	70	34.0	58	10	91	106	17				
Southeast.....	60.0	40.0	95.0	262	77	90	34.6	61	30	128	153	31				
VILLAGES																
New England.....	59.1	54.5	50.0	260	53	117	45.0	79	11	90	144	22				
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	29.3	30.7	74.7	151	31	65	42.9	36	17	106	117	23				
Plains and Mountain.....	30.0	53.3	90.0	197	25	88	45.0	56	23	82	104	25				
Pacific.....	38.6	34.3	64.3	148	41	56	37.6	29	15	105	86	24				
Southeast.....	23.7	38.2	89.5	197	30	80	40.5	51	26	128	132	30				

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the number of owning families in each class.

³ Includes, in addition to the items specified, expenditures for refinancing, special assessments, etc. See table 41.

⁴ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Investments in the family home, i. e., outlays for structural additions and payments on the mortgage, were made by relatively fewer of the home owners in the small cities of the Southeast than in those of the other regions at most income levels. The two high ranking city units were the Pacific and the Plains and Mountain (table 41). Ranking of the five village units was less consistent. The regions most frequently in the two lower ranks were the Southeast and the Middle Atlantic and North Central; the New England villages were in first or second place more often than the other units as is illustrated by percentages for selected income classes given below:

Analysis unit:	Village:	Percentage of home-owning families making investments in their homes, at specified income levels		
		\$1,000+	\$1,500+	\$1,750+
New England.....		32	45	54
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....		30	27	32
Plains and Mountain.....		52	38	40
Pacific.....		24	46	37
Southeast.....		20	32	37
Small-city:				
North Central.....		38	42	45
Plains and Mountain.....		55	55	59
Pacific.....		44	51	49
Southeast.....		25	36	29

The number of home-owning families at any given income level making structural additions to their homes was comparatively small, as has been seen. Average outlays of such families did not follow any consistent pattern along the income scale—a situation that would be anticipated because of the great variations in expenditures of this type. Regional comparisons are therefore difficult.

Amortization of a mortgage by yearly payments on the principal apparently was more common in some regions than in others. Of the families with mortgaged homes (i. e., those paying interest) in the nine analysis units, the proportion paying principal on the mortgage ranged from 57 percent in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region to 88 percent of those in the small cities on the Pacific Coast. The proportion making payments on principal tended to increase with income, as is indicated by the figures given below for selected income classes:

Analysis unit:	<i>Percentage of families owning mortgaged homes and making payment on the principal, at specified income levels</i>		
	<i>All in- comes</i>	<i>\$750— \$999</i>	<i>\$1,750— \$1,999</i>
<i>Village:</i>			
New England	61	39	62
Middle Atlantic and North Central	57	51	63
Plains and Mountain	78	71	75
Pacific	74	64	71
Southeast	76	73	70
<i>Small-city:</i>			
North Central	66	51	70
Plains and Mountain	74	56	83
Pacific	88	85	87
Southeast	72	¹ 33	62

¹ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

Renting Families

The outstanding regional differences in the expenditures of renting families for their homes were those shown by the villages and cities of the Southeast region and the New England villages. Rents in the former region tended to be relatively low as compared with those of city and village families at the same income levels elsewhere; rents in the latter region, relatively high. For example, at the level \$500-\$749, average monthly rents were \$7 in the villages of the Southeast and \$13 in those of New England; in the small cities, \$8 in the Southeast and \$13 in the Plains and Mountain region (table 12).

Expenditures of renting families in villages were usually lower than those of renting families with similar incomes in cities of the same region. Outlays in the New England villages, however, were similar to those of city renters with comparable incomes in some regions, and even exceeded those of city renters in some instances. On the other hand, expenditures of renters in the Southeast cities were as low as or lower than those in the villages of all other regions at income levels below \$1,500.

The regional differences in expenditures of renting families for their dwellings reflect, in part, differences in the number of rooms they obtained. The average number of rooms in family homes (all tenure groups), income class by income class, was smallest in the Southeast and the Plains and Mountain regions. If rents per room are compared, however, the renting families in these regions would not rank

lowest among the groups of communities studied; instead, the renters in the North Central region would rank somewhat below them, as is evidenced by the following figures:

	<i>Families in the income class \$1,000-\$1,249</i>		
	<i>Average number of rooms in family home¹</i>	<i>Average yearly rent</i>	<i>Estimated rent per room per year¹</i>
Analysis unit:			
Village:			
New England	6.15	\$207	\$34
Middle Atlantic and North Central	6.41	155	24
Plains and Mountain	5.14	189	37
Pacific	5.29	157	30
Southeast	4.69	131	28
Small-city:			
North Central	5.45	177	32
Plains and Mountain	4.25	213	50
Pacific	4.79	181	38
Southeast	4.34	151	35

¹ Estimated average rent per room was calculated by dividing expenditures of renting families in each unit at a specific income level by average number of rooms in homes of all families (both owners and renters), since the average number of rooms in homes of renting families was available for but three analysis units, as follows: Middle Atlantic and North Central villages, 6.24 rooms; Southeast villages, 4.43 rooms; North Central cities, 5.21 rooms. Estimated rent per room would have been slightly larger if the average number of rooms in homes of renting families had been used, since homes of renters generally were somewhat smaller than those of owners (see the report Family Housing and Facilities, Five Regions, Misc. Pub. 399).

The proportion of the renting families in the Southeast villages that paid as little as \$2 a room monthly was not so great as in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages although average rents per dwelling were lower—a situation arising because of the smaller houses rented in the former communities. For example, at the income level \$500-\$749, average monthly rents per dwelling were \$7 and \$9, respectively, in the two village units; but 34 percent of the village families in the Southeast as compared with 38 percent in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region paid less than \$2 a room, monthly. Rents of \$3 or more a room were paid by 19 percent of the former village group and 7 percent of the latter (tables 12 and 44).

In the villages of the Plains and Mountain region average monthly rentals per dwelling were somewhat lower than in the villages of New England. But because houses in the former communities tended to be smaller, the proportion of renting families paying \$4 or more a room was greater than in New England, at most income levels.

The proportion of families paying \$2 or less a room was greater in the villages than in the small cities, income class by income class, in each of the four regions. Conversely, relatively more of the city families paid rents of \$4 or more a room, monthly.

Not only was there a regional difference in the space obtained for the housing dollar, as indicated by number of rooms; the facilities with which the dwellings were equipped differed also. For example, families in the villages of the Pacific region that paid rents of \$2 a room, monthly, were more likely to have modern dwellings than were those in the other regions. All had electric lights, as compared with 84 percent in the Southeast villages; 90 percent and 26 percent in the two units, respectively, had running hot and cold water; 96 and 56 percent, an indoor flush toilet. Among families paying higher rentals, regional differences were less marked. At rental rates of \$4 a room, dwellings equipped with electric lights, running hot and cold water, and an indoor flush toilet were obtained by 94 percent of the families in the Pacific villages; by 75 percent of those in the Southeast (tables 13 and 43).

Similarly, in the small cities a given rent per room usually provided less in the way of modern facilities in the Southeast than in the three other regions; more in the Pacific region at the lower rental rates. As rents reached or exceeded \$4 a room, the three small-city units of the North and West were very similar.

Differences between the cities and villages with respect to the facilities provided for a given rent per room were greatest in the Plains and Mountain region, where many of the villages were very small. Thus, at a rental rate of \$2 a room, 68 percent of the city homes, as compared with 28 percent of the village homes, had electric lights, running hot and cold water, and indoor flush toilet.

TABLE 12.—MONTHLY RENT: *Average monthly rent, percentage of families paying specified monthly rent per room, and percentage of families whose rent expenditures included heat, selected income classes, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Aver-age-month-ly rent	Families paying speci-fied monthly rent per room				Fami-lies whose rent expendi-tures in-cluded heat	Aver-age-month-ly rent	Families paying speci-fied monthly rent per room				Fami-lies whose rent expendi-tures in-cluded heat				
		Un-der \$2	\$2	\$3	\$4 or over			Un-der \$2	\$2	\$3	\$4 or over					
Income class \$500-\$749										Income class \$1,000-\$1,249						
SMALL CITIES																
<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>				
North Central.....	11	13.1	53.6	17.6	15.7	4.6	15	6.0	38.8	26.0	29.2	6.5				
Plains and Mountain.....	13	4.2	16.7	20.8	58.3	12.5	18	1.8	8.0	14.3	75.9	22.3				
Pacific.....	12	3.4	31.1	31.1	34.4	3.4	15	.8	33.0	21.8	44.4	5.3				
Southeast.....	8	28.9	38.8	21.2	11.1	.0	13	11.4	34.0	21.9	32.7	1.5				
VILLAGES																
New England.....	13	3.4	48.3	27.6	20.7	3.4	17	1.4	32.4	31.0	35.2	2.7				
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	9	37.6	55.8	5.6	1.0	1.5	13	17.5	61.6	15.7	5.2	2.1				
Plains and Mountain.....	11	6.6	42.1	21.1	30.2	7.9	16	4.3	27.6	25.5	42.6	6.4				
Pacific.....	9	28.3	52.8	11.3	7.6	.0	13	16.4	37.9	18.1	27.6	.0				
Southeast.....	7	33.8	46.9	10.6	8.7	1.0	11	13.3	43.9	23.7	19.1	.5				
SMALL CITIES										Income class \$2,500-\$2,999						
<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>				
North Central.....	23	2.9	16.5	17.2	63.4	10.2	31	0.0	3.8	5.1	91.1	15.4				
Plains and Mountain.....	24	.0	4.0	9.3	86.7	16.0	32	.0	4.4	.0	95.6	20.0				
Pacific.....	20	.0	13.2	16.5	70.3	9.0	29	.0	5.6	14.8	79.6	20.4				
Southeast.....	20	3.0	8.9	16.8	71.3	2.0	27	.0	7.7	.0	92.3	.0				
VILLAGES																
New England.....	22	.0	23.7	26.3	50.0	.0	26	2.0	2 16.7	2 33.2	2 50.1	2.0				
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	17	9.2	45.8	22.9	22.1	6.4	22	.0	33.4	21.4	45.2	7.3				
Plains and Mountain.....	20	.0	12.5	20.0	67.5	5.0	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	2 14.3				
Pacific.....	18	3.1	28.5	27.6	40.8	2.0	19	.0	23.1	23.1	53.8	.0				
Southeast.....	17	6.7	17.1	32.3	43.9	1.0	20	2.2	22.2	20.0	55.6	.0				

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All averages and percentages are based on the number of families in each class renting at the end of the report year. See tables 42 and 44 for similar data for all income classes.

² Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 13.—FACILITIES IN RENTED HOMES: *Percentage of renting families having specified plumbing, lighting, heating, and cooking facilities, and percentage whose rent expenditures included specified items, selected levels of rent per room per month, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Fami- lies rent- ing at end of report year ²	Renting families having dwellings with—						Families whose rent ex- penditures included—				
		Elec- tric lights	Run- ning hot and cold water	Indoor flush toilet	Central furnace	Gas or elec- tricity for cooking	Electric lights, running hot and cold water, and in- door flush toilet	Heat	Re- frigera- tion	Furni- shings	Light	
Families paying \$2 monthly rent per room												
SMALL CITIES												
North Central.....	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
North Central.....	496	94	48	76	37	51	46	1	(4)	2	1	
Plains and Mountain.....	65	100	70	84	22	44	68	3	0	14	3	
Pacific.....	135	98	93	93	8	15	90	0	1	13	2	
Southeast.....	174	92	22	78	1	10	22	0	2	0	14	
VILLAGES												
New England.....	102	98	52	83	22	4	48	2	1	0	3	
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	776	95	48	64	43	28	44	1	(4)	1	1	
Plains and Mountain.....	167	95	29	38	22	18	28	1	1	5	1	
Pacific.....	247	100	90	96	10	24	89	(4)	2	8	1	
Southeast.....	451	84	26	56	1	5	25	1	1	1	2	
Families paying \$4 monthly rent per room												
SMALL CITIES												
North Central.....	329	99	84	97	78	73	82	5	2	2	2	
Plains and Mountain.....	162	99	92	95	39	47	90	4	1	13	4	
Pacific.....	190	100	99	100	34	29	99	2	2	20	4	
Southeast.....	190	99	68	98	4	51	67	1	2	1	5	
VILLAGES												
New England.....	99	99	81	96	71	13	78	3	0	1	0	
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	113	100	87	96	89	38	87	11	4	4	4	
Plains and Mountain.....	121	99	68	78	32	29	66	3	4	21	5	
Pacific.....	133	100	95	98	17	79	94	0	1	19	1	
Southeast.....	215	97	76	95	4	31	75	0	2	2	9	

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. See table 43 for similar data for other levels of rent per room.

² Includes all families renting at the end of the report year, regardless of whether they had any free rent or occupied owned homes at some time during the year.

³ Percentages are based on the number of families renting at the end of the report year and reporting on the specified items. See table 43.

⁴ 0.50 or less.

One-family dwellings were much less prevalent in the New England villages than in the other village and city units, as is shown below:

Analysis unit: Village:		Percentage of renting families occupying ¹ —		
		1-family house	2-family house	Apartment
New England.....		57	35	5
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....		83	12	1
Plains and Mountain.....		79	10	7
Pacific.....		93	3	2
Southeast.....		81	13	4

¹ A small proportion of the families in each unit, 4 percent or fewer, lived in dwellings of other types as furnished rooms, quarters in a business building, and the like.

Analysis unit—Continued

	<i>Percentage of renting families occupying 1—</i>		
	<i>1-family house</i>	<i>2-family house</i>	<i>Apartment</i>
Small-city:			
North Central	82	11	5
Plains and Mountain ²	70	14	14
Pacific	81	6	11
Southeast	80	14	5

²Data for Billings, Mont., are not included in this tabulation.

It might be expected that the inclusion of heat, light, and refrigeration in rent would be a more common practice in the New England villages than in the other communities because of the greater prevalence of dwellings that were not one-family houses. Such was not the case, however. Relatively more of the renting families in the villages of the Plains and Mountain region than elsewhere paid rents that included some of these household operation costs, as is evidenced by the following figures for the income level \$1,000-\$1,249:

	<i>Percentage of renting families whose rent expenditures included—</i>		
	<i>Heat</i>	<i>Light</i>	<i>Refrigera- tion</i>
Analysis unit:			
Village:			
New England	2.7	0.0	1.4
Middle Atlantic and North Central	2.1	1.1	.4
Plains and Mountain	6.4	3.2	2.1
Pacific	.0	2.6	.0
Southeast	.5	5.4	1.5
Small-city:			
North Central	6.5	4.2	1.1
Plains and Mountain	22.3	15.2	5.4
Pacific	5.3	6.1	3.8
Southeast	1.5	14.4	4.5

A comparatively large proportion of renting families in the Southeast villages and small cities were furnished light by their landlords. Apparently it is more customary for the owner of the two-family house to provide electric light to renters in the Southeast than in New England. In the small cities of the Plains and Mountain region relatively more renting families were provided heat by their landlords than in the other city units (table 42).

Some furnishings were provided by the landlord to more than one-fifth of the renting families in the small cities of the Pacific northwest and the Plains and Mountain region; to 15 percent and 18 percent of the renters in the villages of these two regions. Many of the dwellings doubtless were only partially furnished; the number and kind of articles provided by the landlord were not ascertained. These figures are markedly higher than percentages for other regions, evidencing perhaps greater mobility of population or perhaps differences in customs in these western communities.

The family in the metropolis that must pay garage rent or park the automobile in the street would envy the renter in the small city or village whose lower rentals generally included provision of a garage. Only in the Southeast villages, where car ownership is somewhat less prevalent than in the other regions, did fewer than half of the renting families surveyed report the inclusion of garage space in house rent.

SECTION 3. HOUSEHOLD OPERATION EXPENDITURES OF NATIVE-WHITE FAMILIES

Total Expenditures

Middle Atlantic and North Central Region

Included in the category "household operation" are some items of expense, as those for heat and light, that have to do with housing the family; others, as cooking fuels and refrigeration, that have to do with feeding the family; and still others, as laundry, that have to do with clothing the family. It is not always possible, however, to separate outlays for heating fuels from those for cooking fuels; outlays for electricity for lighting from those for electric refrigeration; outlays for laundering into those for bedding and those for wearing apparel. Similarly the wages of household help, another item of household operation, cannot be divided between meal preparation and the care of the house.

Other expenditures classified as household operation are those for the telephone, water, moving and other drayage, stationery and postage, matches, paper napkins, soap for cleaning, and similar supplies (see Glossary, Miscellaneous Items of Household Operation Expenditures, for a more complete list of items). Household operation thus includes a somewhat miscellaneous group of items—some having to do with housing; others, overhead expenses not easily allocated to their respective purposes; and still others, minor items not sufficiently important to constitute a separate category.

The average amount spent for all items included in household operation steadily increased with income in both villages and cities of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. In the villages, for example, expenditures increased from an average of \$80 at the level \$250-\$499 to more than \$400 at levels above \$4,000. The increase did not keep pace with income but maintained a fairly consistent relation to total value of consumers' goods. At every income level except the highest, expenditures of village families for household operation were larger than those of city families and tended to be a larger proportion of the family income as well as of the total value of consumption; for example, at the level \$1,250-\$1,499, the average amount spent by the village group was \$173, 13 percent of the total value of consumption; by the city group, \$161 or 12 percent (tables 1 and 14).

Some families at practically all income levels in both villages and cities were in receipt of free fuel or ice. In the cities the average value of these supplies secured without money expenditures was under one dollar except at incomes below \$750 and above \$2,500. In the villages the average value was greater at most income levels; at

many, more than double that received by city families. Thus, the difference in average value of household operation items between city families and village families was even greater than the difference in money outlays.

Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration were the major elements in the outlays for household operation in both villages and cities. At every income level average expenditures for these items exceeded those for each of the other two subgroups of household operating expense—household help and the group of miscellaneous items including telephone, laundry, cleaning supplies, and the like. At income levels under \$2,500 in the villages and \$1,750 in the cities, the average outlays for fuel, light, and refrigeration were double or more than double those for all other items of household operation combined.

Total outlays for laundry sent out and for soap, starch, and other laundry supplies exceeded average amounts spent for household help by village families at every income level save one below \$3,000; at every level below \$2,000 in the small cities. Among the more well-to-do families, outlays for household help exceeded those for laundry. (Expenditures for laundry supplies included outlays for soap and soap powders used for cleaning and dish washing; separation of amounts spent according to use—for laundry or for cleaning—was impossible.)

TABLE 14.—HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: *Total value of household operation, percentage of families receiving fuel and ice without direct expenditure, average value received, and average expenditures for specified items of household operation, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Fuel and ice received without direct expenditure		Money expenditures for household operation												
			Total value of household operation ²	Families having	Average value	Total ³	Fuel, light, and refrigeration		Household help	Miscellaneous items					
							Total	Fuel and light ⁴		Total	Telephone	Laundry ⁵	Water rent	Other ⁶	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES															
All incomes-----	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
250-499-----	89.77	36.9	9.30	80.47	66.50	64.27	.57	13.40	1.31	5.35	4.01	2.73			
500-749-----	110.34	22.2	4.80	105.54	83.05	80.28	1.34	21.15	3.61	9.05	4.45	4.04			
750-999-----	129.00	13.5	2.41	126.59	100.18	94.96	2.67	23.74	4.14	9.55	5.37	4.68			
1,000-1,249-----	149.87	10.8	1.78	148.09	115.11	109.22	3.21	29.77	6.06	11.19	6.38	6.14			
1,250-1,499-----	174.16	5.9	1.63	172.53	128.27	121.82	7.96	36.30	9.03	13.41	7.13	6.73			
1,500-1,749-----	187.36	5.7	.60	186.76	138.58	131.45	9.17	39.01	10.64	14.47	7.30	6.60			
1,750-1,999-----	213.22	7.7	1.92	211.30	146.48	139.88	16.88	47.94	14.47	16.52	8.04	8.91			
2,000-2,499-----	232.46	3.2	.82	231.64	158.45	152.83	16.85	56.34	16.13	19.34	9.63	11.24			
2,500-2,999-----	273.53	5.1	.36	273.17	173.03	167.36	27.14	73.00	20.39	29.90	10.93	11.78			
3,000-3,999-----	335.65	5.7	2.57	333.08	192.96	188.76	54.00	86.12	25.81	31.76	12.19	16.36			
4,000-4,999-----	427.57	.0	.00	427.57	222.76	218.24	105.71	99.10	27.15	34.34	14.29	23.32			
5,000-9,999-----	412.20	10.0	1.00	411.20	203.10	195.70	121.70	86.40	26.00	32.20	11.70	16.50			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: *Total value of household operation, percentage of families receiving fuel and ice without direct expenditure, average value received, and average expenditures for specified items of household operation, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Total value of household operation ²	Fuel and ice received without direct expenditure		Money expenditures for household operation										
		Families having	Average value	Fuel, light, and refrigeration		Household help	Miscellaneous items							
				Total ³	Fuel and light ⁴		Total	Telephone	Laundry ⁵	Water rent	Other ⁶			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES														
All incomes -----	189.94	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
250-499-----	82.30	16.4	3.26	79.04	59.83	57.06	.06	19.15	2.77	7.14	6.13	3.11		
500-749-----	99.78	14.0	2.14	97.64	71.89	67.55	.93	24.82	4.64	9.07	6.54	4.57		
750-999-----	123.09	8.6	.92	122.17	89.62	84.14	1.94	30.61	6.44	11.50	7.57	5.10		
1,000-1,249-----	141.66	9.2	.73	140.93	102.25	95.85	3.03	35.65	8.54	12.79	8.24	6.08		
1,250-1,499-----	161.01	6.8	.49	160.52	110.40	104.22	4.40	45.72	12.75	16.34	9.71	6.89		
1,500-1,749-----	180.11	8.2	.87	179.24	119.58	112.52	7.42	52.24	16.45	17.50	9.91	8.38		
1,750-1,999-----	202.71	6.7	.62	202.09	124.78	117.54	13.41	63.90	19.10	24.30	10.71	9.79		
2,000-2,249-----	226.96	4.7	.20	226.76	127.74	122.47	29.63	69.39	20.51	27.11	11.26	10.51		
2,250-2,499-----	232.99	4.9	.55	232.44	139.11	132.67	21.72	71.61	22.90	23.98	12.85	11.88		
2,500-2,999-----	262.15	7.6	1.09	261.06	139.94	133.90	36.12	85.00	24.16	32.16	13.34	15.34		
3,000-3,999-----	323.01	4.5	1.17	321.84	154.09	148.07	68.15	99.60	29.17	40.78	16.09	13.56		
4,000-4,999-----	385.07	7.8	.25	384.82	174.47	167.11	95.91	114.44	30.75	48.17	18.44	17.08		
5,000-9,999-----	522.34	4.8	3.42	518.92	199.82	194.98	179.84	139.26	33.00	61.94	19.87	24.45		

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All averages and percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 49).

² The sum of expenditures (column 5) and the value of fuel and ice received without direct expenditure (column 4).

³ The sum of columns 6, 8, and 9.

⁴ Includes fuel for mechanical refrigeration.

⁵ Includes expenditures for laundry sent out, and for laundry and cleaning supplies such as laundry soaps, flakes and powders, starches, bluing, bleaches, and ammonia. Excludes scouring powders, furniture and metal polishes, which are included in column 13.

⁶ Includes stationery, postage, express, drayage, and items classed as "other." See table 49.

Average expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration were higher in the villages than in the cities at every income level in spite of greater receipts of free fuel and ice. The larger amounts spent for these items account for the greater total expenditures for household operation by village families. Their outlays were lower, income class by income class, for water rent, laundry, telephone, and, at most income levels, for other miscellaneous items. For household help their average expenditures were greater than those of city families but then only at income levels under \$2,000 where averages were not large in either villages or cities (table 14).

Regional Comparisons

Average expenditures for all items of household operation were greater in the villages of the Southeast than in the four other village

units at income levels above \$1,250. At these upper levels, the New England villages ranked second; those of the Pacific region, lowest; those of the two other regions—the Plains and Mountain and the Middle Atlantic and North Central—together held the third and fourth ranks. At income levels below \$1,250, ranks were less consistent; the villages on the Pacific Coast generally ranked low, and those in New England tended to outstrip all others, including the Southeast (table 45).

The city units followed much the same pattern of ranking as the village units, with New England excluded, but ranks were consistent throughout all income levels above \$500. The Southeast unit ranked first or highest; the North Central was second; the Plains and Mountain, third; the Pacific, fourth or lowest. These regional differences are illustrated by figures for selected income classes given below:

Analysis unit:	<i>Average expenditures for household operation at the income level—</i>	
	<i>\$1,250-\$1,499</i>	<i>\$2,500-\$2,999</i>
Village:		
Southeast-----	\$184	\$352
New England-----	182	335
Middle Atlantic and North Central-----	173	273
Plains and Mountain-----	178	273
Pacific-----	133	211
Small-city:		
Southeast-----	191	378
North Central-----	161	261
Plains and Mountain-----	147	249
Pacific-----	124	213

That total expenditures for household operation of the village and small-city families in the Southeast were high compared with those of families in other regions is due largely to their relatively high outlays for household help.

Average amounts spent for the items included under fuel, light, and refrigeration were larger than those for either of the two other sub-groups of household operating expense—i. e., household help and the subgroup of miscellaneous items—in the cities and villages of all regions at all income levels with one exception. Families at the highest income level in the small cities of the Southeast spent more for household help than for fuel, light, and refrigeration.

Expenditures for laundry (for laundry sent out, and for soap, starch, and other supplies used at home) exceeded those for household help at income levels below \$2,000 in the Plains and Mountain villages and in the North Central cities; below \$2,500 in the New England and Pacific villages; and below \$3,000 in the other northern and western analysis units. In the Southeast villages, average amounts spent for household help exceeded those for laundry at income levels of \$1,000 or over; in the cities of this region, at incomes above \$1,750. The higher expenditures for household help in the Southeast were not to be accounted for by relatively low expenditures for laundry work done outside the home. Average outlays for such laundry work were greater in this region than elsewhere at all income levels; yet they were outranked by averages for household help at practically every income level in the villages and at levels above \$1,250 in the cities.

Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration

Middle Atlantic and North Central Region

Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration are separated for analysis according to the items purchased, as coal, wood, kerosene, electricity, and ice. They cannot be separated according to purpose—heating or lighting the dwelling or operating the refrigerator—since one purchase may serve all three ends. For example, electricity may be used for a heater, for lights, and for the refrigerator. Outlays for fuel, light, and refrigeration also include small amounts spent for other purposes, as electricity for the radio and the vacuum cleaner, gasoline for cleaning garments as well as for use as cooking fuel.

The total money value of this subgroup of household operation—fuel, light, and refrigeration—was found by adding the value of free fuel and ice to total expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration. This value increased with income as is illustrated by data given below for families at selected income classes in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region:

Family-income class:	<i>Average money value of fuel, light, and refrigeration</i>	
	Villages	Small cities
\$750-\$999-----	\$103	\$91
\$1,500-\$1,749-----	139	120
\$2,500-\$2,999-----	173	141

The higher values in the villages than in the cities of this region are explained, in large part, by the difference in the price paid for coal; to a much lesser degree by the greater use of electricity for cooking in the villages, especially at the higher income levels. Outlays for gas were appreciably lower than in the small cities.

Coal expenditures exceeded those for gas, electricity, and other fuels used for cooking and for heating and lighting homes of families in the villages and cities of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region (table 46). The relative importance of outlays for the different fuels may be illustrated by the average expenditures of families in the income class \$1,000-\$1,249 which follow:

Item:	<i>Average expenditures for spec- ified fuel by families in—</i>	
	Villages	Small cities
Coal-----	\$57.37	\$45.95
Electricity ¹ -----	30.44	27.28
Gas-----	8.10	17.92
Kerosene-----	5.34	2.57
Wood and kindling-----	2.64	.83
Gasoline-----	2.42	.62
Coke and briquettes-----	1.79	.51
Fuel oil-----	1.12	.17

¹ Electricity for operating the refrigerator and other mechanical devices is included.

Coal accounted for more than half the total expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration of village families with incomes under \$1,000; for more than a third to one-half at the upper income levels. Actual amounts spent for this fuel rose with income but less rapidly than the total for fuel, light, and refrigeration. In the cities, the share of the total taken by coal was smaller than in the villages; the share taken

by^x gas, greater. At the income level \$1,000-\$1,249 cited above, for example, coal expenditures were 50 percent of the total for the subgroup in villages, and gas was 7 percent; in the cities, the shares taken by the two fuels were 45 and 18 percent, respectively.

Village families spent more for coal than city families with comparable incomes—a fact that explains in large part their higher total outlays for fuels for cooking, heating, and lighting. The higher coal bills of the village families did not reflect purchases of greater quantities of this fuel, however; the average number of tons bought was lower than the average for city families in every income class (table 47). The average price paid per ton by village families (computed from total expenditures and quantities bought) was much higher, and this difference accounts in large part not only for their higher expenditures for fuel but also for their greater average total outlays for household operation. The contrasts between the village and city families are shown below for selected income classes:

Analysis unit and item:	Family-income class ¹		
	\$500-\$749	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,750-\$1,999
Village:			
Average expenditures for coal-----	\$45. 30	\$57. 37	\$69. 88
Average number of tons purchased--	6. 88	7. 83	9. 28
Average price paid per ton-----	\$6. 59	\$7. 32	\$7. 53
Average expenditures for wood, coke, fuel oil-----	\$3. 75	\$5. 55	\$7. 45
Small-city:			
Average expenditures for coal-----	\$35. 30	\$45. 95	\$49. 87
Average number of tons purchased--	8. 99	10. 01	11. 27
Average price paid per ton-----	\$3. 93	\$4. 59	\$4. 42
Average expenditures for wood, coke, fuel oil-----	\$1. 73	\$1. 51	\$2. 42

¹ Averages are based on the total number of families in each income class.

That village families bought smaller quantities of coal than city families with comparable incomes seems surprising. Coal was more generally used for cooking in the villages than in the cities, where gas was available to more families. Village houses had more rooms to be heated; hence one might have expected that they would require more coal instead of less. Furthermore, a larger proportion of the city families rented their homes and relatively more of the city renters had heat included in the rent—9 percent as compared with 3 percent in the villages (table 42). Village families generally spent more for wood, coke, and fuel oil than city families and, in addition, presumably had more free fuel; but these differences were not great enough to explain the smaller quantities of coal purchased. Somewhat fewer village homes were furnace heated at most income levels; somewhat more heated by stoves. The average number of heating stoves per dwelling heated principally by this method, however, was smaller than in cities. The explanation of the lower coal consumption in villages, therefore, seems to be that many village homes were less well heated than those of city families. Differences between the two groups of communities are illustrated by the following figures for selected income classes:

Analysis unit and item:	Family-income class ¹		
	\$500-\$749	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,750-\$1,999
Village:			
Average number of rooms in dwelling.	6.00	6.41	6.75
Percentage of dwellings heated principally by furnace-----	29	53	81
Average ² number of stoves, other than kitchen, per dwelling-----	1.13	1.24	1.16
Small-city:			
Average number of rooms in dwelling.	4.86	5.45	5.74
Percentage of dwellings heated principally by furnace-----	31	54	78
Average ² number of stoves, other than kitchen, per dwelling-----	1.23	1.28	1.35

¹ These data are from the report Family Housing and Facilities, Five Regions, Misc. Pub. 399.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each income class that used stoves other than kitchen as principal heating method.

Not all of the fuel purchased by families was for heating; a part was used for cooking, as has been noted. Expenditures for gas, kerosene, and gasoline may have been mainly for this purpose. The variations in average amounts spent for these fuels from village to city and from income class to income class were due in large part to differences in the proportion of families using each as the principal cooking fuel. The proportion of families that used the various cooking fuels or combinations thereof is given below for three income levels in villages and cities:

Analysis unit and principal cooking fuel: ¹	Percentage of families in selected income classes using specified fuels for cooking		
	\$500-\$749	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,750-\$1,999
Village:			
Gas-----	13	21	29
Kerosene or gasoline-----	26	25	14
Coal, wood, cobs-----	20	13	9
Coal, wood, kerosene-----	35	28	18
Other combinations-----	4	5	10
Electricity-----	3	6	20
Small-city:			
Gas-----	36	58	80
Kerosene or gasoline-----	22	14	5
Coal, wood, cobs-----	20	9	3
Coal, wood, kerosene-----	16	10	2
Other combinations-----	6	8	7
Electricity-----	(2)	(2)	2

¹ Data are from the report Family Housing and Facilities, Five Regions, Misc. Pub. 399.

² Fewer than 0.50 percent.

Gas was not available in all the villages as it was in the small cities; hence the average expenditures for this fuel were not only lower, income class by income class, among village than city families, but the averages did not rise so regularly with income. For the same reason, average amounts spent by village families for kerosene and gasoline were larger and did not fall so consistently as income rose. Many of the more well-to-do village families probably used more kerosene and less coal for cooking than those with lower incomes. Electricity from a power line was to be had in all villages studied in this region. As income rose, the proportion of village families using electricity for cooking rose much more rapidly than among city families, the majority of which used gas.

All the major cooking fuels could be purchased in these small cities. The percentage of families using the more preferred, gas or electricity, increased with income. Average expenditures for gas rose steadily from \$6 at the income level \$250-\$499 to \$52 at the level \$5,000-\$9,999; amounts spent for kerosene and gasoline went down, until at most income levels above \$2,000, average outlays for the two fuels, combined, were less than a dollar.

Expenditures for electricity included current used for lighting, cooking, refrigeration, and the operation of various electrical devices. At income levels above \$500 more than nine-tenths of both city and village families used electricity for lighting; the remainder almost invariably used kerosene. The more extensive use of electricity for cooking by village than by city families is clearly reflected in their larger average expenditures at practically every income level; the difference between the averages for the two groups of communities increased as income rose. There was no consistent difference between city and village families, income class by income class, in the proportion having mechanical refrigerators; ownership of such equipment was markedly affected by income in both groups of communities.

Expenditures for refrigeration cannot be separately totaled and compared from income class to income class since outlays for gas and electricity for mechanical refrigerators cannot be separated from outlays for heating and lighting the house and for other uses. Outlays for ice were similar for families with comparable incomes in villages and cities. The average amount spent rose until incomes approached \$2,000 and then fell as the increasing proportion of families with mechanical refrigerators offset the increasing expenditures of those using ice. The percentage of families having mechanical refrigerators, the percentage buying ice, and average expenditures for ice are shown below for three income levels:

	<i>Percentage of families having—</i>		<i>Average expenditures for ice (based on all families)</i>	
	<i>Mechanical refrigerators</i>	<i>Expenditures for ice</i>		
<i>Analysis unit and family-income class:</i>				
<i>Village:</i>				
\$750-\$999	11	51	\$5	
\$1,500-\$1,749	34	51	7	
\$2,500-\$2,999	62	31	6	
<i>Small-city:</i>				
\$750-\$999	11	54	5	
\$1,500-\$1,749	39	52	7	
\$2,500-\$2,999	64	33	6	

Most families having ice refrigerators must have operated them only during the hottest months of the year, according to the evidence provided by expenditures. Average outlays of families buying ice were \$10 in both villages and cities at the income level \$750-\$999; \$14 at the level \$1,500-\$1,749. Such expenditures would scarcely have been sufficient to provide ice for a refrigerator the year around.

Regional Comparisons

Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration were lowest in the villages of the Pacific region and highest in those of New England. The difference between average outlays of families in the two regions was considerable; at the income level \$1,500-\$1,749 for example, the

average was \$87.55 in the Pacific villages and \$162.74 in New England. The average value of the free fuel and ice received was generally less than \$5, an amount small compared with regional differences in money expenditures. Ranked by total value of fuel, light, and refrigeration (value of free goods added to money outlays), therefore, the five village units had the same positions as when ranked by expenditures only, although the average value of such free goods tended to be greater in the Pacific region than elsewhere. For example, average value of free and purchased items was \$90.38 in the Pacific villages and \$163.23 in those of New England at the income level cited above. Villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region ranked second; those of the Plains and Mountain region, third; those of the Southeast, fourth at practically all income levels (tables 15 and 46).

TABLE 15.—**FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION:** Average expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration, and percentage of total expenditures used for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration, income class \$1,500-\$1,749, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Average ² expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration								Percentage ³ of total expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration used for—			
	Total	Ice only	Fuel and light ⁴						Coal	Wood, kindling	Electricity	Gas
			Total	Coal	Wood, kindling	Electricity	Gas					
SMALL CITIES												
North Central.....	119.58	7.06	112.52	49.74	0.86	34.40	24.05	3.47	41.6	0.7	28.8	20.1
Plains and Mountain.....	111.87	4.34	107.53	44.18	.62	37.11	24.59	1.03	39.5	.6	33.2	22.0
Pacific.....	85.37	1.84	83.53	1.67	37.80	36.59	5.12	2.35	2.0	44.3	42.9	6.0
Southeast.....	114.05	10.78	103.27	31.42	7.38	33.49	19.70	11.28	27.5	6.5	29.4	17.3
VILLAGES												
New England.....	162.74	7.76	154.98	42.95	9.44	40.33	10.23	52.03	26.4	5.8	24.8	6.3
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	138.58	7.13	131.45	67.35	2.74	41.96	7.60	11.80	48.6	2.0	30.3	5.5
Plains and Mountain.....	130.52	2.53	127.99	49.91	2.81	42.35	21.72	11.17	38.2	2.2	32.5	16.6
Pacific.....	87.55	6.65	80.90	1.32	23.59	35.49	18.36	2.14	1.5	26.9	40.5	21.0
Southeast.....	106.55	7.52	99.03	29.93	12.10	40.95	6.01	10.04	28.1	11.4	38.4	5.6

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Averages are based on the total number of families in the class (table 46), regardless of whether they had expenditures for the specified item.

³ Includes fuel for mechanical refrigeration.

⁴ Includes coke, briquettes, kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil.

⁵ Percentages are based on the total expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration.

The small cities of two regions, the North Central and the Pacific, held ranks similar to those of the village units, New England excluded. At income levels below \$2,250, expenditures of the families in the former cities ranked highest; those of the families in the latter cities, lowest. But the Southeast cities instead of ranking next to lowest, as in the villages, held second rank at most of these levels, being above the cities of the Plains and Mountain region rather than below as in the villages. At income levels above \$2,250, the cities of the Southeast held first place, being higher than those of the Central region.

Coal was an expense of minor importance in only one region, the Pacific. There the outlay for wood occupied a position comparable to that for coal in the other regions. In the Pacific villages wood accounted for 27 percent of the outlays for fuel, light, and refrigeration

made by families with incomes in the range \$1,500-\$1,749 and coal accounted for 2 percent; in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages, in contrast, wood accounted for but 2 percent of the total and coal for 49 percent. Outlays for coal and wood, combined, were about 40 to more than 50 percent of the total at the lower income levels in villages of all regions.

There were marked regional differences in the average price paid for coal by the families using this fuel. For example, the average price paid per ton by village families at all income levels combined was as follows:

Village analysis unit:	Average price per ton	Average ¹ number of tons bought by families at the income level \$1,500-\$1,749
New England-----	\$14	3.2
Middle Atlantic and North Central-----	7	9.1
Plains and Mountain-----	7	7.3
Pacific-----	12	.1
Southeast-----	8	3.9

¹ Averages are based on the total number of families at this income level in each analysis unit. See also table 47.

The high price of coal in New England doubtless explains why relatively fewer families in these villages than of those in the Southeast bought coal; why average quantities purchased were smaller at most income levels despite the much colder climate. The New England families generally spent more for coke and briquettes and for fuel oil than families at comparable income levels elsewhere.

Electricity accounted for a somewhat larger share of the total bill for fuel, light, and refrigeration of families in the Pacific villages than elsewhere, especially at the lower income levels. In the income class \$500-\$749, for example, electricity accounted for 39 percent of the total spent for fuel, light, and refrigeration by these village families; one-fourth or less of the total in the four other regions. However, the actual expenditures for electricity by families in the Pacific villages were lower than in all other units at income levels above \$1,500 and below three of the four units at the lower levels, as is indicated by the following:

Village analysis unit:	Total	Percentage of total outlays for fuel, light, and refrigeration
New England-----	\$20	22
Middle Atlantic and North Central-----	20	25
Plains and Mountain-----	20	24
Pacific-----	18	39
Southeast-----	12	20

Many factors enter into the average expenditures for electricity, one offsetting the other from region to region. Outlays are high if rates are high and if a large proportion of families use electricity; but high outlays may also reflect comparatively low rates and an extensive use of current for cooking and for refrigeration. Low averages may mean few users or low rates. The use of electricity for lighting was almost universal at income levels above \$500 except in the Southeast, where fewer than 90 percent of the families spent for electricity until incomes of \$1,250 or more were reached.

Expenditures for gas were low in the villages of the Southeast, where only a small proportion, 6 percent, of the families used gas for

cooking. In the Pacific villages the relative number of families using gas for cooking tended to be higher than in the other villages; but average expenditures were lower than in the Plains and Mountain region, perhaps because of lower rates. Lower rates also may explain the small expenditures in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages as compared with the Plains and Mountain region.

Expenditures for kerosene were high in the New England villages compared with amounts spent elsewhere. About two-thirds of these families spent for kerosene—a larger proportion than in the other regions. Average quantities purchased were comparatively high in this region, also (table 47). Some of the New England families used portable heaters in the spring and fall, perhaps to economize on coal. Some families reported that they bought range oil; these purchases were assumed to be kerosene and were included with such purchases when the schedules were edited, but it seems probable (on the basis of quantities bought) that this oil was some sort of fuel oil for heating

Miscellaneous Items of Household Operation

Middle Atlantic and North Central Region

Among the items included in this subgroup of household operation are: Telephone, laundry sent out, soap and other supplies for laundry and cleaning, stationery, postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens and ink, express, freight, drayage of household goods, water rent, matches, toilet paper, waxed paper, paper napkins, clothespins, clothesline, lawn seeds, cut flowers, and rent of post office box.

Average expenditures of all families for laundry—laundry sent out and soap and other supplies used at home—exceeded those for each of the five other groups of items included in this subgroup. They were greater than average outlays for household help at income levels below \$1,750 in the villages and below \$2,000 in the cities of the North Central region (tables 14 and 49).

Practically all families at every income level had some expenditures for laundry supplies; a few made their own soap or received such supplies as a gift. (Expenditures for soaps and powders used for cleaning and dishwashing are included with those for laundry, as has been said.) The proportion of families having laundry done outside the home by a commercial laundry or by a laundress increased appreciably with income, as is illustrated by the following figures for selected levels:

Analysis unit and item:	Family-income class		
Village:	\$750-	\$1,500-	\$2,500-
Percentage of families having expenditures for—	\$999	\$1,749	\$2,999
Laundry supplies-----	96	96	92
Laundry sent out-----	6	14	30
Average expenditure of families having—			
Laundry supplies-----	\$8	\$10	\$11
Laundry sent out-----	\$24	\$35	\$68
Small-city:			
Percentage of families having expenditures for—			
Laundry supplies-----	98	94	97
Laundry sent out-----	12	22	40
Average expenditure of families having—			
Laundry supplies-----	\$9	\$10	\$13
Laundry sent out-----	\$24	\$37	\$50

Five times as many village families were spending to have laundry work done outside the home at the income level \$2,500-\$2,999 as at the level \$750-\$999. Average outlays of the former families were well toward three times as great as those of the latter, indicating that the more well-to-do families made more frequent use of services of outside agencies or sent more laundry work, or both. Expenditures for laundry supplies, on the other hand, did not increase greatly from the lower to the higher income levels.

In the cities 40 percent of the families in the income class \$2,500-\$2,999 were sending laundry out but only 12 percent of those in the class \$750-\$999. Average expenditures for this purpose by the former group were more than twice those of the latter, \$50 compared with \$24.

TABLE 16.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Percentage of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent by families having expenditures, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family- income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for ² —					Average ³ expenditures of families spending for—				
	Tele- phone	Station- ery ⁴	Water rent	Express, drayage ⁴	Other ⁵	Tele- phone	Station- ery ⁴	Water rent	Express, drayage ⁴	Other ⁵
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES										
All incomes	Percent 40.3	Percent 93.8	Percent 64.5	Percent 13.3	Percent 57.4	Dollars 22.00	Dollars 3.76	Dollars 10.67	Dollars 5.72	Dollars 4.57
250-499	9.5	79.8	42.9	6.0	52.4	13.75	1.36	9.36	5.40	2.55
500-749	18.1	91.7	49.4	8.9	53.3	19.98	2.19	9.01	3.88	3.18
750-999	21.3	92.7	53.0	11.5	52.6	19.40	2.45	10.13	3.71	3.76
1,000-1,249	32.0	94.1	64.3	14.4	56.7	18.91	3.12	9.91	5.16	4.37
1,250-1,499	42.5	95.0	68.5	16.3	55.5	21.23	3.33	10.40	6.71	4.48
1,500-1,749	51.2	95.8	68.2	12.4	56.9	20.77	3.61	10.70	3.77	4.70
1,750-1,999	63.0	95.3	72.8	13.2	62.1	22.97	4.84	11.05	6.26	5.61
2,000-2,499	67.6	96.0	81.4	16.2	63.6	23.87	6.50	11.83	9.98	5.31
2,500-2,999	81.4	93.2	83.1	15.3	68.6	25.06	7.39	13.16	6.89	5.59
3,000-3,999	88.6	97.1	88.6	21.4	75.7	29.15	9.51	13.76	7.20	7.38
4,000-4,999	90.5	95.2	90.5	14.3	85.7	30.00	11.90	15.79	5.00	13.17
5,000-9,999	90.0	100.0	90.0	.0	80.0	28.89	12.20	13.00	-----	5.38
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES										*
All incomes	59.6	92.9	87.0	18.2	85.2	25.37	4.11	11.86	7.26	4.23
250-499	13.1	82.0	63.9	4.9	82.0	21.12	1.56	9.59	1.33	2.16
500-749	21.0	88.2	71.6	10.9	78.6	22.12	2.14	9.13	4.00	2.84
750-999	27.9	88.0	80.1	16.7	82.6	23.06	2.23	9.45	3.28	3.13
1,000-1,249	37.3	90.1	86.3	13.1	79.7	22.93	2.85	9.55	4.34	3.70
1,250-1,499	56.5	94.8	88.5	16.2	86.4	22.65	2.95	10.97	4.12	3.96
1,500-1,749	70.3	93.3	90.1	20.4	86.3	23.41	3.93	11.00	5.97	4.05
1,750-1,999	77.0	94.7	89.7	25.2	87.2	24.82	4.20	11.93	8.66	4.16
2,000-2,499	80.0	95.3	88.4	19.1	84.7	25.63	4.82	12.74	8.66	5.03
2,250-2,499	89.0	95.7	93.9	23.3	83.4	25.74	5.94	13.69	6.53	5.60
2,500-2,999	89.4	98.0	92.4	25.8	92.9	27.02	6.58	14.44	16.25	5.05
3,000-3,999	98.0	97.5	96.5	16.9	91.5	29.77	7.30	16.67	9.21	5.34
4,000-4,999	100.0	98.4	96.9	15.6	98.4	30.75	9.02	19.03	6.20	7.35
5,000-9,999	96.8	96.8	95.2	45.2	96.8	34.10	10.67	20.88	14.75	7.72

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

³ Includes expenditures for postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens, and ink for the household.

⁴ Includes only expenditures for moving household goods; does not include express or freight on goods bought from mail-order houses.

⁵ Includes household supplies not elsewhere classified, such as scouring powders and polishes, matches, cut flowers for the house, and rent for post office box.

⁶ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for the specified items (table 49).

The proportion of village families in this region sending laundry out was smaller than among city families with similar incomes. It is probable that commercial laundries were less accessible in the villages. Average amounts spent for this purpose by families having such outlays did not vary greatly from city to village nor did amounts spent for laundry supplies.

Expenditures for laundry sent out and for household help both represent a transfer of household activities from unpaid family members to paid workers or commercial agencies. The effect of income upon the prevalence of these two related practices is much the same; the percentage of city families in the North Central region spending for household help and the percentage sending laundry out both increased as income rose. Average outlays for the two purposes by families having such expenditures were not far apart at income levels under \$2,000; but at the upper income levels amounts spent for household help became decidedly the larger as the percentage of families employing full-time workers increased.

Average expenditures for telephone increased with income in part because of changes in the proportion of families having this convenience and in part because of use of more expensive types of service. Only about one-tenth of the village families in the income class \$250-\$499 had telephone service compared with nine-tenths of those with incomes of \$4,000 or over. Expenditures for all families averaged \$1.31 at the lower level, \$27.14 at the level \$4,000-\$4,999. Average amounts spent by families having a telephone were about half as great at the lower as at the upper level, \$13.75 compared with \$30.00 (tables 16 and 49). The more well-to-do group doubtless included fewer using the less expensive party lines and more spending for long-distance calls.

Even in the cities, not all families had expenditures for water rent. Some renters were furnished water by the landlord; some did not use the public water supply, especially at the lower income levels, where the percentage having such expenditures was smallest. The percentage of families reporting the outlay was too high to permit the supposition that no direct charge was made for water from the public system in some of the cities. Average amounts spent for water by families having such outlays were higher at upper than lower income levels; they were less than \$10 at levels below \$1,250 and ranged from \$11 to \$21 at levels above.

Relatively fewer village than city families spent for water rent. Eighteen percent of the families in the villages had no running water in their dwellings as compared with 6 percent of those in the cities. A few, 7 percent, of these village families did not have access to a public water system; this might have accounted in part for the differences in proportions of city and village families having running water in their dwellings. Average outlays of the village families spending for water resembled those of the urban group except at the upper income levels, where the latter families spent larger sums.

Not all families need express or drayage services during a particular year. It is not surprising that fewer than one-fifth of the village families at almost all income levels had expenditures for this purpose. All or almost all families might be expected, however, to have expenditures for stationery or postage; that some families did not report such

outlays may be due to forgetfulness. Such expenditures are small and these omissions would not prevent the balancing of a schedule, in most instances, since a 5.5 percent discrepancy was permitted. (See Methodology, Reliability of the Data, p. 223.) The average amounts spent by village families reporting outlays for stationery and postage were under \$10 at all income levels except the two highest; at all levels except the highest in the cities.

The numerous small items classed as other in table 16 include seeds and plants for the garden, rent for a post office box, matches, furniture polish, shelf paper, and the like. More than half of the families at all income levels in both villages and cities spent for one or more of these items. Their expenditures averaged less than \$10 at practically all income levels.

Regional Comparisons

Differences in housekeeping and budgetary practices as well as in local conditions appear when the various groups of communities studied are compared with respect to their expenditures for items of household operation other than fuel, light, refrigeration, and household help. Relatively more of the families in the Southeast than in the other regions sent laundry out—60 percent of the village families in the income class \$1,500-\$1,749, for example, compared with 12 percent in the villages studied in the Plains and Mountain region. (This point is discussed further on pp. 55 to 57. See also tables 19 and 49.)

The Southeast village families ranked relatively low in the frequency of provision of telephone service; cities showed less regional difference. Average expenditures for the telephone by village families having this service were highest in the New England region and lowest in the Pacific. The rates paid in the former villages seem to have been about \$2.40 per month and in the latter about \$1.50, assuming that most families had service for the entire year. Regional differences are indicated by the following figures for the income class \$1,000-\$1,249:

Analysis unit:	Average expenditures for telephone		
	Percentage of families having a telephone	All families	Families having such service
Village:			
New England	21	\$6	\$28
Middle Atlantic and North Central	32	6	19
Plains and Mountain	50	11	22
Pacific	32	6	17
Southeast	11	2	22
Small-city:			
North Central	37	9	23
Plains and Mountain	32	8	26
Pacific	26	6	25
Southeast	29	6	19

Expenditures for water rent by families having this outlay were highest in the Plains and Mountain and Pacific regions where rainfall was most scanty. At the income level \$1,500-\$1,749, for example, average outlays of families in the Plains and Mountain villages that paid water rents were \$23; of those in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, \$11.

Household Help

Middle Atlantic and North Central Region

Families employing household help have a variety of arrangements for service. Some employ help throughout the year on a full-time basis; others have full-time help for only part of the year, as when someone is ill or work is unusually heavy. Some have help for only a few days a week, as for laundry and cleaning, but have such services regularly, every week; others have help by the day only occasionally. Still others have help for a few hours at a time, some regularly (as one afternoon a week) and some only in emergencies. Some families have but one helper; others have two or more. The great majority pay money wages; some provide room and board, but no money, in exchange for services.

To group arrangements of such great diversity into a few classes for analysis was difficult. The schedule provided facts as to terms of payment—by hour, day, week, or month; as to periods of service during the year, and total expenditures for wages. On the basis of such information, all families employing help were classified in two groups: Those having full-time help (i. e., help paid by the week or month) for all or part of the year;¹ those having part-time help (i. e., help paid by the hour or day) for all or part of the year. (See household operation section of expenditure-schedule form, p. 226; see also, Methodology, p. 228, for a further discussion of problems of classification and interpretation of data.)

Household helpers paid in kind, i. e., provided only room and board in exchange for services, were rare in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. In the villages, only 7 of the 521 families employing help made no money payments; in the small cities, 6 of the 680 families. The discussion that follows is based for the most part on the families having expenditures for help since the number of instances of payment in kind was so small.²

The employment of household help, either full-time or part-time, was by no means a common practice among the families in this region. At income levels under \$1,000, fewer than a tenth of the families were employing any help in either the villages or cities; at levels in the range \$1,000-\$2,499 in the villages and \$1,000-\$1,999 in the cities, fewer than a third. Not until incomes reached \$3,000 did as many as half of the families have either a full-time or a part-time worker. Obviously, income plays a major part in determining whether families spend for household service (table 17).

The amount of service, in terms of days of employment of such helpers, also increased markedly with income. Families at the income

¹ Not all employees paid by the week worked 7 days a week; some worked only a few days and thus were not actually full-time workers. However, the schedule showed number of weeks during which a person had employment rather than the number of days he actually worked. To compute days of service, therefore, it was arbitrarily assumed that full-time help worked 7 days a week—a procedure that tended to overestimate somewhat the period of service given by such workers.

² In order to avoid the confusion that would arise if two counts—families having help on any basis and those spending for help—were presented, only the latter count of families appears in the major appendix table, 48. The percentage of families spending for help, based on this count, is practically the same as the percentage employing help on any terms. Counts of families in other analysis units that paid help in kind only are given in a leader table on p. 57.

level \$1,500-\$1,749 in both villages and cities had an average of about 20 days service during the year; at levels above \$2,500 they had double that amount, or more. This increase in days of service reflects both the larger proportion of families having help and the longer periods of service given the employing group.

With more days of service as income rose, families having helpers generally spent more—an average of \$174 at the income level \$5,000-\$9,999, contrasted with \$18 at the level \$500-\$749, for example, in the villages. The average expenditures of all families (those having and those not having services) rose also. For example, in the villages, outlays of all families for household help increased from an average of \$1 to \$122 at the two income levels just cited.

TABLE 17.—*HOUSEHOLD HELP: Percentage of families having full- and part-time help, percentage furnishing meals and living quarters, and average number of days of service received, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	All families ²						Families having any household help		Families having full-time help furnishing ³			Families furnishing meals to part-time help ⁴	
	Percentage having expenditures for household help			Average days of service			Average days of service ³	Average expenditures ⁴	Meals	Living quarters			
	Any	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES													
All incomes-----	Pct. 16.9	Pct. 9.1	Pct. 8.8	No. 18	No. 15	No. 3	Dol. 9	No. 103	Dol. 56	Pct. 89.6	Pct. 70.1	Pct. 50.0	
250-499-----	2.4	2.4	.0	1	1	0	1	735	724	\$100.0	73.7	-----	
500-749-----	7.5	5.3	2.5	3	3	(⁰)	1	39	18	94.7	82.2	59.3	
750-999-----	9.4	4.9	4.7	5	4	1	3	51	28	96.6	86.2	73.3	
1,000-1,249-----	10.6	5.9	5.0	7	6	1	3	62	30	91.9	75.7	54.8	
1,250-1,499-----	19.3	11.1	9.1	18	16	2	8	91	41	98.1	80.8	45.0	
1,500-1,749-----	17.0	12.0	7.1	20	18	2	9	119	54	86.8	65.8	47.4	
1,750-1,999-----	26.0	11.5	16.2	32	27	5	17	124	65	85.7	64.3	47.4	
2,000-2,499-----	28.9	13.0	18.2	32	27	5	17	113	58	79.4	55.9	54.3	
2,500-2,999-----	33.9	15.3	19.5	40	31	9	27	121	80	88.9	50.0	17.4	
3,000-3,999-----	52.9	27.1	31.4	90	79	11	54	171	102	73.7	52.6	50.0	
4,000-4,999-----	71.4	28.6	52.4	128	88	40	106	179	148	\$100.0	86.7	36.4	
5,000-9,999-----	70.0	60.0	20.0	202	190	12	122	289	174	88.3	66.7	50.0	
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES													
All incomes-----	21.6	11.9	10.8	33	28	5	19	154	87	82.5	48.0	60.1	
250-499-----	1.6	.0	1.6	(⁰)	0	(⁰)	(⁰)	712	74	-----	-----	-----	
500-749-----	4.4	2.7	1.7	2	2	(⁰)	1	45	21	\$66.7	\$33.3	\$100.0	
750-999-----	7.1	4.2	2.9	5	4	1	2	64	27	82.4	52.9	66.7	
1,000-1,249-----	9.6	5.8	4.7	6	5	1	3	62	31	92.6	48.1	50.0	
1,250-1,499-----	11.3	6.1	5.6	10	9	1	4	88	39	96.4	78.6	54.2	
1,500-1,749-----	18.7	10.5	8.5	19	17	2	7	102	40	86.1	50.0	65.5	
1,750-1,999-----	23.4	11.3	13.1	32	27	5	13	131	57	80.0	57.1	64.9	
2,000-2,249-----	33.5	20.9	14.0	60	54	6	30	178	88	73.3	31.1	56.7	
2,250-2,499-----	33.7	14.1	21.5	38	28	10	22	110	64	68.0	52.0	54.3	
2,500-2,999-----	37.9	19.2	20.2	58	48	10	36	151	95	86.8	52.6	62.5	
3,000-3,999-----	57.2	26.9	31.3	119	98	21	68	208	119	79.3	48.3	60.3	
4,000-4,999-----	60.9	37.5	28.1	148	128	20	96	243	157	70.8	37.5	61.1	
5,000-9,999-----	88.7	69.4	33.9	248	227	21	180	279	203	93.2	36.4	61.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Percentage of families having full- and part-time help, percentage furnishing meals and living quarters, and average number of days of service received, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	All families ²						Families having any household help		Families having full-time help furnishing ³		Families furnishing meals to part-time help ⁴	
	Percentage having expenditures for household help			Average days of service		Average expenditures	Average days of service ³	Average expenditures ⁴	Meals	Living quarters		
	Any	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time						
SOUTHEAST VILLAGES												
All incomes.....	Pct. 60.6	Pct. 47.9	Pct. 22.2	No. 172	No. 160	No. 12	Dol. 54	No. 284	Dol. 90	Pct. 91.8	Pct. 15.2	Pct. 53.6
250-499.....	15.9	6.3	11.1	16	13	3	4	115	27	\$100.0	\$25.0	\$28.6
500-749.....	22.9	12.7	11.0	36	32	4	7	156	32	78.1	15.6	50.0
750-999.....	38.5	23.0	19.8	65	57	8	16	173	41	88.6	15.3	58.8
1,000-1,249.....	57.3	39.8	24.1	127	114	13	32	222	57	83.5	14.7	57.6
1,250-1,499.....	61.9	47.9	22.0	152	141	11	41	247	66	90.5	13.9	50.8
1,500-1,749.....	67.1	52.2	25.3	189	175	14	57	281	86	93.9	9.2	50.8
1,750-1,999.....	76.3	60.7	27.7	220	201	19	66	287	86	87.9	14.0	61.2
2,000-2,499.....	79.6	67.3	24.1	247	235	12	79	309	99	94.0	12.7	45.8
2,500-2,999.....	82.3	76.6	27.4	309	293	16	114	376	139	94.7	11.6	54.3
3,000-3,999.....	89.7	84.6	24.8	339	324	15	129	377	144	98.0	23.2	51.7
4,000-4,999.....	97.5	92.5	30.0	394	372	22	157	405	161	100.0	16.2	58.3
5,000-9,999.....	100.0	97.2	22.2	472	462	10	203	472	203	100.0	45.7	\$75.0

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Averages and percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 49), regardless of whether they had any household help.

³ Based on the number of families employing any household help. This count will in a few cases exceed that of families having money expenditures, because some families employed help paid only in kind.

⁴ Based on the number of families having any money expenditures for household help.

⁵ Based on the number of families employing any full-time help.

⁶ Based on the number of families employing any part-time help.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁹ 0.50 or less.

Most families having household help chose either full-time or part-time workers; very few had both. A full-time worker, as defined in this study, is one paid by the week or month; a part-time worker, one paid by the hour or day. In the villages, 32 of the 514 families that employed help reported expenditures for both types of workers. Some of these families may have employed help on both bases at a given time, as a full-time maid and a part-time laundress; others may have had part-time help at some seasons and full-time help when work was heavy, as at house-cleaning time or when they had house guests.

Employment of a full-time worker was slightly more frequent than employment of a part-time worker among families at income levels under \$1,750 in the villages. But the reverse was true at higher levels; the proportion of families having part-time help was greater. This may indicate a difference in the function of help in households at different income levels. The lower income families may have paid for help only when it was badly needed, as when the homemaker or other family members were ill—a situation in which full-time help may be necessary. Many of the more well-to-do families may have employed help to increase leisure and relieve the homemaker of the

more arduous tasks, as laundry work and cleaning—situations in which part-time help might be adequate.

In the small cities the proportion of families having full-time help was greater than the proportion having part-time at income levels below \$1,750, as in the villages. But at higher income levels the pattern was less consistent; part-time help was more usual at some levels and full-time help at others (table 17).

The average days of employment of full-time workers and average expenditures for such service greatly exceeded, of course, the averages for part-time workers. In the villages at the income level \$1,750-\$1,999, for example, families employing help received an average of 226 days of service from full-time help and only 32 days from part-time; average amounts spent per family for the two types of service were \$86 and \$43, respectively. Obviously rates of pay were somewhat higher for part-time than for full-time help, but the extent of the difference cannot be determined from these data because of the many different working arrangements, previously noted, for the so-called full-time employees. Weeks during which a worker was employed were reduced to days of service (estimating 7 days a week) for purposes of comparison among the different income levels and analysis units. It must be recognized, however, that few full-time employees work 7 full days a week. Many work but 6 days or fewer, having a full day off or part of 2 days, as part of Sunday and Thursday. Some work only part-time each day, being employed by the week but only for mornings or afternoons. The overestimate is doubtless greater for the full-time than for the part-time help, since a part-time worker, employed by the day or hour, is generally expected to take little time off except for meals. Because of these uncertainties as to actual periods of work, the figures from this study should not be used for estimating rates of pay per day. The data for days of service, however, being estimated in the same manner throughout the study, are adequate as a guide to the relative differences from one income class to another or to differences among the analysis units, even though use for other purposes is limited.

The number of days of service obtained by families employing full-time workers was appreciably greater at upper than at lower income levels, as is illustrated by the following figures for village families:

Family-income class:	Families employing full-time help ¹	
	Average days of service	Average expenditures for wages
\$500-\$749	51	\$21
\$1,000-\$1,249	96	44
\$1,750-\$1,999	226	86
\$3,000-\$3,999	292	135

¹ Data for other income classes are given in table 48.

A similar increase in days of service received and in expenditures for help was noted in the small cities (table 48). Apparently in both villages and cities most of the lower income families that employed full-time helpers kept them for only a few weeks. Even among the well-to-do, many families having such employees did not keep them continuously.

TABLE 18.—DAYS OF SERVICE FROM AND MEALS FURNISHED TO HOUSEHOLD HELP:
*Average number of days of service received from full- and part-time help, and
average number of meals furnished, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central
village and small-city and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages				North Central small cities				Southeast villages			
	Average ² number of days of service from—		Average ³ number of meals furnished—		Average ² number of days of service from—		Average ³ number of meals furnished—		Average ² number of days of service from—		Average ³ number of meals furnished—	
	Full- time help	Part- time help	Full- time help	Part- time help	Full- time help	Part- time help	Full- time help	Part- time help	Full- time help	Part- time help	Full- time help	Part- time help
All incomes.....	No. 158	No. 28	No. 418	No. 49	No. 233	No. 44	No. 548	No. 88	No. 333	No. 53	No. 796	No. 88
250-499.....	435		4105		412				204	31	332	4130
500-749.....	51	6	145	427	62	20	70	35	240	34	544	51
750-999.....	77	20	202	52	94	21	254	22	249	42	540	41
1,000-1,249.....	96	15	258	26	86	21	182	47	288	52	655	87
1,250-1,499.....	140	20	389	45	142	19	409	41	294	51	653	65
1,500-1,749.....	139	22	363	38	160	26	374	67	333	56	787	92
1,750-1,999.....	226	32	588	64	218	34	526	68	325	67	769	134
2,000-2,249.....	201	29	594	44	{ 254	45	582	60	} 346	52	820	68
2,250-2,499.....			184	44		511	47					
2,500-2,999.....	205	45	529	32	252	49	629	76	383	56	914	137
3,000-3,999.....	292	36	742	76	340	68	840	199	382	62	961	139
4,000-4,999.....	306	77	920	120	343	70	759	60	403	72	953	105
5,000-9,999.....	317	462	837	4104	319	63	662	116	476	45	1,367	81

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having days of service from household help of the specified type.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families furnishing meals to household help of the specified type.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Relatively more village than city families at income levels below \$2,000 had household help; relatively more had help by the week or in month, i. e., full-time; the average number of days of service (all-family average) received by village families also was greater. The net outcome was higher average expenditures for help by the village families at these levels. At income levels above \$2,000 differences between families in the two groups of communities were less consistent, but there was some tendency for the situation to be the reverse of that at lower levels—i. e., for relatively more city families to employ help of any kind, for relatively more to employ full-time workers, and for days of service and average outlays to be greater than for village families.

Meals or living quarters furnished to household workers constitute a part of the payment for their work and are to the employer a part of the cost of their services—a part, however, that cannot easily be calculated in monetary terms. More than four-fifths of the employers of full-time helpers at most income levels in the villages furnished them one or more meals. The inclusion among full-time workers of some who worked by the week, but for only a part of each day, may partially account for the fact that not all so-called full-time employees received meals.

Since the group of families furnishing meals to full-time household employees was not much smaller than the group having such workers and probably did not differ in the average days of service received, the average number of meals furnished to full-time workers may be compared with the average number of days such workers were employed. From this comparison it appears that the average number of meals furnished during the year rose with the average number of days of employment. For example, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, village families with full-time help received an average of 96 days of service while the average number of meals furnished to such workers was 258; at the level \$1,750-\$1,999 corresponding figures were 226 days of service received and 588 meals furnished. The average number of meals furnished per day to full-time workers was more than 2, but less than 3. Workers who lived in were presumably given 3 meals per day and those who lived out, only 2 (table 18).

Fewer meals were furnished, customarily, to part-time than to full-time workers. However, a comparison of the average number of meals furnished with the average number of days of service received indicates that many of the part-time workers received 2 meals on the days they were employed. In many communities it is customary to furnish breakfast and a midday meal to a laundress or a woman who does cleaning by the day. The proportion of employers of part-time workers that furnished them 1 or more meals a day ranged from one-sixth to three-fourths at the different income levels, generally being from 45 to 60 percent.

The percentage of full-time workers to whom living quarters were furnished was much lower than the percentage receiving meals at similar income levels. A few part-time workers had living quarters given them, but never more than one-fourth at any income level and usually not more than one-twentieth. There seemed to be no relation between income and the proportion of families furnishing meals or living quarters to either full-time or part-time workers.

Villages of the Southeast Region

Household help was employed by a larger proportion of the families studied in the Southeast region than by families with comparable incomes elsewhere. Amounts spent for such services were appreciably greater, too, and were a larger proportion of the total expenditures for household operation. The village families outranked those in the Southeast small cities at most income levels in the proportion having household help, average days of service received, and average amounts spent for this purpose (table 48).

Close to three-fifths of the village families at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249 were employing household help and nine-tenths of those with incomes of \$3,000 or more. At income levels above \$500 the number employing full-time workers exceeded those employing part-time and the difference increased rapidly as income rose. Even at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, 11 percent of the families employing help had both a full-time and a part-time worker; at the level \$2,000-\$2,499, 15 percent; at \$3,000 or over, 22 percent.

The average number of days of service received by village families employing household workers was high, compared with other regions.

Even at the lowest income level represented by 10 or more employers of full-time help, \$500-\$749, the average number of days of employment of such workers by families having them was 240. At levels above \$2,500 the average was more than 365, indicating that some families had employed two or more full-time workers for some period during the year. The average number of days of service received by employers of part-time workers was 51 or over at all income levels above \$1,000, represented by 10 or more employers.

Meals were furnished to full-time workers by more than nine-tenths of the families having such help in the Southeast villages. The proportion of families furnishing meals tended to increase with income. At levels above \$2,000, 6 percent or fewer did not furnish meals; while at the lower income levels in which there were 10 or more employers, the proportion ranged from 6 to 22 percent. The average number of meals furnished per day to full-time workers was more than 2 and less than 3. From 50 to 60 percent of the families with part-time help furnished meals at most income levels (table 17).

Except in the highest income group, fewer than one-fourth of the families in these villages having full-time help furnished them living quarters; at most levels the percentage was only about 15 or even lower. These percentages are considerably lower than in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, indicating a difference in customary arrangements for household employees. At only three income levels did families report part-time help living in; the proportion in each of these groups was less than 4 percent.

Regional Comparisons

The Southeast villages and small cities, especially the former, far exceeded the communities in the other regions with respect to the proportion of families employing full-time and part-time help and the average number of days of service obtained. In the income class \$1,500-\$1,749, for example, two-thirds of the Southeast village families and slightly more than half of the city families were employing some type of household help. But in the Pacific region, where household help was least prevalent, only about one-eighth of the families in both the villages and cities employed household help at some time during the year. Full-time help was employed by one-third of the families in this income class in the Southeast cities and one-half in the villages; but by only about one-sixteenth of the families in the Pacific cities and villages. The proportions employing household help of any kind, full-time or part-time, in the other groups of communities were much closer to those for the Pacific region than to those for the Southeast (tables 19 and 48).

The Southeast region was also high in the days of service secured by the employing families; the Pacific region tended to be low. In the income group chosen for comparison above, for example, the average for the families having service in the Southeast cities was 239 days and for those in the villages, 281 days; in the Pacific cities, 89 days and in the villages, 87.

Average outlays for household help (all-family average) were greater in the Southeast than elsewhere, as might be expected because of the larger proportion of families employing such workers and the

greater number of days of service. But comparisons of expenditures of employing families show less regional difference than average days of service received—indicating lower wages in the Southeast. For example, at the income level \$1,500-\$1,749, the employing families in the Southeast villages had an average of 281 days of service while those in the New England villages had an average of 78 days, about 28 percent as much; average expenditures of the two groups were much more similar, \$86 and \$56, the latter being 65 percent of the former average. (These figures should not be used to compute rates of pay per day, for reasons previously given, p. 52.)

TABLE 19.—*HOUSEHOLD HELP: Percentage of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average number of days of service received, and percentage of families sending laundry out, selected income classes, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Income class \$1,500-\$1,749						Income class \$2,500-\$2,699					
	Household help						Household help					
	Families having expenditures ²	Average expenditures, based on—	Average days of service, based on—	Families sending laundry out ³	Families having expenditures ²	Average expenditures, based on—	Average days of service, based on—	Families sending laundry out ³				
SMALL CITIES												
North Central	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	Pct.
North Central	18.7	7.42	39.80	19.0	102	21.6	37.9	36.12	95.35	58.3	154	39.9
Plains and Mountain	16.0	7.78	48.59	18.8	114	24.9	35.5	21.40	60.36	53.7	131	36.4
Pacific	12.8	8.62	67.41	13.0	89	20.3	24.6	19.73	80.06	25.8	105	33.8
Southeast	52.3	37.33	71.41	125.1	239	81.1	87.0	117.04	134.60	289.7	333	85.5
VILLAGES												
New England	16.3	9.21	56.44	13.6	78	28.6	29.0	36.00	124.00	48.6	151	38.7
Middle Atlantic and North Central	17.0	9.17	54.08	20.2	119	13.8	33.9	27.14	80.05	40.0	121	29.7
Plains and Mountain	23.7	10.02	42.32	21.6	91	12.2	39.5	28.50	72.20	57.8	146	18.4
Pacific	11.9	3.54	29.83	11.6	87	12.9	24.0	21.32	88.83	36.0	157	17.0
Southeast	67.1	57.48	85.71	189.4	281	60.2	82.3	114.50	139.20	309.1	376	69.4

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the number of families in each class (table 49).

³ Based on the number of families in each class having money expenditures for household help (table 48).

⁴ Based on the number of families in each class employing household help.

Not only did the families in the Southeast have more household workers to aid them with tasks in their homes; they also lightened their housework by sending out the laundry more generally than did families in other regions. For example, 60 percent of the families in the Southeast villages with incomes in the class \$1,500-\$1,749 had laundry done outside the home at some time during the year; 13 percent of those in the Pacific villages (table 19). This does not necessarily mean greater patronage of commercial laundries in the Southeast. Many families in that region customarily have such work done by a laundress in her home.

Household workers paid in kind only (receiving room and board in exchange for services) were infrequent in all groups of communities except the cities of the Plains and Mountain region. There, 11 percent of the families having household help received such services without the payment of money wages. This relatively high proportion was probably due to the fact that there were colleges or universities in four of these five cities. The helpers receiving no money wages may have been college students working for board and room. The highest proportion found outside the Plains and Mountain cities was 8 percent in the Pacific villages as is shown below:

Analysis unit:	Families having—		
	Any household help ¹	Household help paid in kind only	
Village:	Number	Percent ²	
New England	103	6	6
Middle Atlantic	521	7	1
Plains and Mountain	250	11	4
Pacific	230	18	8
Southeast	1,277	4	(3)
Small-city:			
North Central	680	6	1
Plains and Mountain	286	31	11
Pacific	308	10	3
Southeast	579	1	(3)

¹ Includes those having help paid in kind as well as those paying money wages. The total thus differs from the figures in other tables of this report.

² Percentages based on families having any household help.

³ Less than 0.50 percent.

Earning Status of Wife and Employment of Household Help

Families in which the wife worked for money were somewhat more likely to employ full-time household help (i. e., help paid by the week or month) than were those in which the wife was a nonearner. Differences between the two groups of families were not consistent, however, at all income levels or in all communities. Many of the earning wives worked only part time or during short periods and probably did not change their arrangements for housework because of their occasional employment. (See regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Urban and Village Series, for a discussion of the proportion of wives earning and the number of weeks during which they had employment.) Furthermore, the number of earning wives was relatively small in some communities and, as a consequence, the number of cases at certain income levels is inadequate for comparisons.

In the villages of the Southeast, where the percentage of earning wives was comparatively high and the employment of household help frequent, the proportion of families employing help by the week was greater among those in which the wife earned than among those in which she did not earn, at most income levels. But there was a tendency for the reverse to be true of employment of help by the day; the earning wives may have found that they had need of more service than could be obtained from part-time workers (tables 20 and 50).

Average expenditures for household help (full-time and part-time combined) by families of earning wives tended to exceed expenditures

by families in which the wife was a nonearner at income levels below \$2,000 in these Southeast villages; at higher income levels the expenditures of the latter group were greater. For example, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, the average outlays of the families of earning wives that employed help were \$68; of families of nonearning wives, \$49; but at the level \$3,000-\$3,999, averages were \$133 and \$145, respectively.

TABLE 20.—HOUSEHOLD HELP IN FAMILIES OF EARNING AND NONEARNING WIVES:
Percentage of families having expenditures for household help by the day and by the week, and average expenditures for all household help, by earning status of wife and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages						Southeast villages						
	Families having expend- itures for household help ² —				Average ³ expendi- tures for all household help	Families having expend- itures for household help ² —				Average ³ expendi- tures for all household help			
	By the day		By the week			By the day		By the week					
	Earning wives	Nonearn- ing wives	Earning wives	Nonearn- ing wives		Earning wives	Nonearn- ing wives	Earning wives	Nonearn- ing wives	Earning wives	Nonearn- ing wives		
	Pct. 5	Pct. 6	Pct. 11	Pct. 8	Dol. 67	Dol. 54	Pct. 19	Pct. 21	Pct. 49	Pct. 44	Dol. 79	Dol. 95	
All incomes													
250-499	0	0	0	4	-----	4 24	12	7	6	4	51	12	
500-749	3	1	2	5	18	18	7	11	7	13	36	30	
750-999	2	4	7	4	30	28	18	18	37	15	47	36	
1,000-1,249	3	5	8	6	34	29	22	24	52	31	68	49	
1,250-1,499	9	7	21	8	62	33	23	19	50	43	68	64	
1,500-1,749	5	5	11	11	54	54	27	23	49	50	80	88	
1,750-1,999	2	12	9	12	69	64	22	26	67	55	87	85	
2,000-2,499	13	14	29	10	98	51	15	24	66	62	92	102	
2,500-2,999	18	9	28	13	181	62	17	28	62	76	108	148	
3,000-3,999	⁵ 11	15	⁵ 44	21	111	101	21	24	93	81	133	145	
4,000-4,999	⁵ 100	45	⁵ 0	30	4 52	155	⁵ 0	35	⁵ 100	90	152	163	
5,000-9,999	10	-----	50	-----	174	-----	⁵ 0	26	⁵ 100	84	161	210	

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. See table 50 for similar data for other analysis units.

² Percentages are based on the corresponding number of families in which the wife was of specified earning status, regardless of whether they employed any household help.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for household help (table 50).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

In the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, the proportion of families employing help by the week was greater at most income levels among those with earning wives, as in the Southeast; but there was less tendency for the families in which the wife did not earn to rank higher in the employment of part-time help. Average expenditures for help by families in which the wife earned were higher at practically all income levels—another point of difference from the Southeast.

SECTION 4. OCCUPATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION EXPENDITURES

The small-city and village families were grouped into two broad occupational classifications—(1) clerical, business, and professional, and (2) wage-earner—for the study of the details of family consumption. In comparing housing and household operation expenditures of the two occupational groups, the great variety of pursuits included in each must be considered (see Glossary, Occupational Classification, for a description of each group). Some of the differences in expenditure patterns of the two groups probably are obscured by the wide variation in kinds of jobs included in each. Differences between the ways of spending of the family of the college instructor and of the taxicab owner (both in the business and professional group) may be greater than differences between the latter family and the family of the skilled wage earner.

Differences in income distribution and family composition of the two groups must be borne in mind also. The median income of the clerical, business, and professional families studied in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region was considerably higher than that of the wage-earner group, \$1,530 as compared with \$1,007. There is likelihood, too, that the financial resources of families of the former group were somewhat greater than those of the latter—a difference that would affect consumption patterns. Families of wage earners were larger at almost every income level and some of the differences between the expenditures of the two groups may be a reflection of family size rather than of standard of living (table 59).

The comparisons of the two occupational groups that follow are based on families in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. Text tables include data for the small cities of this region, as well. The general pattern of differences between the two occupational groups, as shown by the data from the one village unit, is similar throughout all the village and small-city units, though the degree of difference varies somewhat. Differences in the housing outlays of the two groups tended to be more marked and consistent in the cities than in the villages. They were more marked in the cities of the Southeast than in cities of other regions. In each of the nine community analysis units, the two occupational groups tended to differ more at the higher than at the lower income levels. It is probable that the families in the two groups were more similar in character of work, education, and standards of housing at the lower than at the higher levels; that they were more similar in the villages than in the cities. In the Southeast region the two occupational groups were

presumably more sharply differentiated in these respects than elsewhere; more so in the villages than in the cities.

Middle Atlantic and North Central Villages

Family Homes

Clerical, business, and professional families tended to occupy homes of greater value (as reflected in rents and rental values) than those of wage-earner families with comparable incomes. For example, in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, the average value of occupancy of homes of the white-collar group was \$187; of the wage earners, \$172. The homes of the former families were somewhat larger, having an average of 6.49 rooms while homes of the latter had 6.37 rooms. Relatively more were owned, 51 percent as compared with 48 percent; it has been found that owned homes generally had a higher occupancy value than the rented. These occupational differences in proportion of families owning homes and in size of dwellings persisted at most income levels (tables 21 and 54).

TABLE 21.—OWNED AND RENTED FAMILY HOMES: *Average value of occupancy of all family homes and of owned homes, average number of rooms in living quarters, and percentage of families having fewer rooms than one per person, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Family homes of wage-earner families						Family homes of clerical, business, and professional families					
	Average value of occupancy		Owned homes ⁴	Current expenditures	Percentage owned ³	Average number of rooms ^{3,5}	Average value of occupancy		Owned homes ⁴	Current expenditures	Percentage owned ³	Average number of rooms ^{3,5}
	All homes ^{2,3}	Total					All homes ^{2,3}	Total				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES												
All incomes	Dol. 169	Dol. 196	Dol. 91	Pct. 46.0	No. 6,24	Pct. 6.9	Dol. 229	Dol. 252	Dol. 138	Pct. 55.1	No. 6,81	Pct. 3.1
250-499	136	156	55	61.9	5.88	1.2	145	171	77	54.7	6.19	3.7
500-749	134	167	74	40.2	5.92	7.1	164	194	117	45.4	6.31	6.2
750-999	151	172	81	38.1	6.06	8.1	187	206	109	50.7	6.49	3.5
1,000-1,249	172	194	97	47.6	6.37	5.9	220	237	120	49.8	6.74	3.3
1,250-1,499	183	209	98	51.3	6.43	7.7	236	258	133	57.2	6.97	4.0
1,500-1,749	200	223	95	44.2	6.19	9.3	253	271	157	52.8	6.77	2.4
1,750-1,999	210	241	129	51.4	6.71	7.0	269	277	161	60.2	7.15	1.6
2,000-2,249	243	269	102	57.6	6.95	3.4	276	296	161	57.9	6.93	0
2,250-2,499							293	291	161	62.3	7.22	3.0
2,500-2,999	254	268	104	70.0	6.95	0	324	335	196	77.0	7.95	0
3,000-3,999	350	390	305	80.0	6.40	6.20	380	378	240	81.0	8.62	0
4,000-4,999							348	357	151	80.0	7.70	10.0
5,000-9,999												

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—OWNED AND RENTED FAMILY HOMES: *Average value of occupancy of all family homes and of owned homes, average number of rooms in living quarters, and percentage of families having fewer rooms than one per person, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Family homes of wage-earner families							Family homes of clerical, business, and professional families						
	Average value of occupancy			Average number of rooms ³				Average value of occupancy			Average number of rooms ³			
	All homes ²	Owned homes ⁴	Current expenditures	No.	Pct.	Average owned ²	Percentage having fewer rooms than 1 per person ⁵	All homes ²	Owned homes ⁴	Current expenditures	No.	Pct.	Average owned ²	Percentage having fewer rooms than 1 per person ⁵
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES														
All incomes.....	Dol. 216	Dol. 264	Dol. 119	Pct. 45.2	No. 5,38	Pct. 9.5	Dol. 348	Dol. 466	Dol. 186	Pct. 51.8	No. 6,04	Pct. 3.4		
250-499.....	138	196	72	39.3	4.49	9.8	191	237	93	43.5	5.23	12.9		
500-749.....	146	210	72	26.9	4.72	15.1	216	289	149	33.4	5.49	7.1		
750-999.....	167	214	91	33.3	4.99	10.4	236	288	132	42.3	5.63	3.0		
1,000-1,249.....	196	234	105	41.1	5.36	10.7	309	327	125	49.8	5.61	2.7		
1,250-1,499.....	225	272	130	46.7	5.58	12.1	390	334	163	48.1	5.79	2.1		
1,500-1,749.....	246	267	109	55.0	5.70	5.0	390	334	163	48.1	5.79	2.1		
1,750-1,999.....	263	278	130	52.9	5.75	10.3	335	377	169	45.9	5.74	3.5		
2,000-2,249.....	277	303	152	59.7	5.77	5.2	363	389	173	53.6	6.20	2.2		
2,250-2,499.....	303	320	164	62.8	5.82	0	383	407	180	58.9	6.59	.9		
2,500-2,999.....	327	334	157	73.0	6.14	1.6	409	422	192	53.4	6.27	3.7		
3,000-3,499.....	363	366	168	73.2	6.17	4.9	476	503	234	61.3	6.82	2.0		
3,500-3,999.....							499	501	250	64.4	6.80	5.1		
4,000-4,999.....							585	612	258	81.2	6.62	0		
5,000-9,999.....							709	744	339	79.1	7.44	1.6		

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. See table 51 for similar data for other analysis units.

² The value of occupancy of all family homes—owned, rented, and rent-free.

³ Based on the total number of families in each class (table 56).

⁴ Based on the number of owning families in each class (table 52).

⁵ These data are from the report Family Housing and Facilities, Misc. Pub. 399.

⁶ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

Homes of the white-collar families tended to be better equipped than those of the wage earners. Relatively more had hot and cold running water in kitchen and bath, indoor flush toilet, and kitchen sink with drain; relatively more were furnace heated and provided with gas or electricity for cooking. Figures for the income level \$750-\$999 illustrate these differences between the two groups:

Facility:	Percentage of families having specified facilities ¹	
	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional
Hot and cold running water, kitchen and bath.....	34	39
Indoor flush toilet.....	52	62
Kitchen sink with drain.....	81	83
Central furnace.....	39	46
Gas or electricity for cooking.....	18	26

¹ Data from the report Family Housing and Facilities, Five Regions, Misc. Pub. 399.

Owned homes of the clerical, business, and professional group had a higher average rental value for the year than did those of wage earners with similar incomes. Perhaps many of the former families had greater financial resources than the latter. Current expenditures for owned homes of these white-collar families were higher also (table 52). Tax payments were larger, reflecting the greater value of their dwellings. Relatively more spent for insurance and the average premiums paid by those spending were greater than those of wage-earner families with comparable incomes. Repairs were made by a somewhat larger proportion of the white-collar than the wage-earner families at most levels and the average outlays for this purpose tended to be greater. Payments of interest were made by about the same proportion of families in the two occupational groups at most income levels, but average amounts paid by the white-collar group tended to be larger. Differences between the two groups are illustrated by the following figures for the income class \$750-\$999:

Expenditure subgroup:	<i>Average expenditures of families spending for specified items</i>	
	<i>Wage-earner</i>	<i>Clerical, business, and professional</i>
Taxes-----	\$38	\$50
Insurance-----	10	17
Repairs-----	57	77
Interest on mortgage-----	57	87

At this income level, the proportion of owning families in each group spending for such items was as follows: Insurance, 54 percent of the wage-earner and 65 percent of the clerical, business, and professional families; repairs, 29 and 32 percent; interest, 34 and 32 percent.

Rents¹ paid by the clerical, business, and professional families were higher than those paid by the wage earners, except at the lowest income levels. For example, at the level \$1,000-\$1,249 the average rentals for the year were \$167 for the former group; \$149 for the latter. The higher rents of the former group probably were for larger houses, better equipped and in a more fashionable neighborhood.

Few of the families of either occupational group had heat, light, or refrigeration furnished by the landlord. Relatively more white-collar families had heat provided, but the number was not sufficiently great to account for their higher average rents. When average outlays for fuel, light, and refrigeration were added to rents, the expenditures of the white-collar families were consistently higher than those of the wage-earner (table 22).

Almost one-fourth of all renting families of the wage-earner group paid as little as \$1 a month per room; a much smaller proportion—14 percent—of the white-collar group had housing at this low price. Rentals of \$4 or more per room were paid by 6 percent of the former families as contrasted with 18 percent of the latter. These differences are due in part to differences in income distributions of the two groups. Given the same income, however, relatively more of the white-collar families paid rentals of \$4 or more per room, monthly, at most levels (table 23).

¹ Repairs were so small an expenditure item for renting families that these amounts are considered a part of rent in this discussion (see p. 17).

TABLE 22.—EXPENDITURES FOR RENTED HOMES AND FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Average expenditures of renting families for family housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration, and percentage of families whose expenditures for rent included specified items, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families						Clerical, business, and professional families													
	Expenditures for rented family homes ²			Families whose expenditures for rent included ³			Expenditures for rented family homes ²			Expenditures for fuel, light, refrigeration ²			Families whose expenditures for rent included ³							
	All	Plus expenditures for rented homes	Heat	All	Plus expenditures for rented homes	Heat	All	Plus expenditures for rented homes	Heat	All	Plus expenditures for rented homes	Heat								
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES																				
All incomes.....	Dol. 143	Dol. 104	Dol. 247	Pct. 2.1	Pct. 0.3	Pct. 1.4	Dol. 193	Dol. 131	Dol. 324	Pct. 4.2	Pct. 1.8	Pct. 1.2								
250-499.....	107	64	171	.0	.0	.0	109	83	192	2.2	.0	.0								
500-749.....	113	76	189	1.4	.0	2.7	134	104	238	2.2	.0	.0								
750-999.....	135	95	230	2.0	.0	1.2	167	124	291	2.1	.0	.0								
1,000-1,249.....	149	110	259	2.1	.5	1.6	202	128	330	5.8	2.9	1.9								
1,250-1,499.....	153	119	272	1.7	.9	.0	202	143	346	.0	3.3	1.7								
1,500-1,749.....	176	123	299	7.2	1.4	2.9	203	142	355	9.3	2.7	4.0								
1,750-1,999.....	173	139	312	.0	.0	.0	213	142	392	4.4	2.2	2.2								
2,000-2,249.....	225	153	378	.0	.0	.0	{ 236	156	392	6.7	3.3	.0								
2,250-2,499.....																				
2,500-2,999.....	217	171	388	4.0	4.0	4.0	275	171	446	8.3	5.6	.0								
3,000-3,999.....	5 185	5 120	5 305	.0	.0	.0	276	192	468	.0	.0	.0								
4,000-4,999.....																				
5,000-9,999.....	-----			-----			-----			-----										
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES																				
All incomes.....	176	94	270	5.2	1.5	3.6	284	113	397	12.4	5.2	5.4								
250-499.....	99	48	147	.0	2.9	5.7	155	86	241	5.9	.0	2.9								
500-749.....	124	66	190	4.3	1.7	5.1	193	99	268	4.3	3.3	4.3								
750-999.....	143	82	225	4.0	.0	2.9	179	89	292	13.5	1.1	4.5								
1,000-1,249.....	169	99	268	2.9	1.2	4.0	237	101	338	16.7	6.7	7.8								
1,250-1,499.....	182	106	288	4.8	.8	2.4	121	452	18.5	4.3	7.4									
1,500-1,749.....	212	114	326	5.9	.0	.0	268	112	380	10.6	6.6	2.6								
1,750-1,999.....	243	118	361	8.2	3.3	3.3	294	122	416	11.8	6.8	4.5								
2,000-2,249.....	238	111	349	19.4	3.2	6.5	331	121	452	18.5	7.7	6.2								
2,250-2,499.....	277	105	382	25.0	12.5	12.5	344	136	480	18.2	6.8	4.5								
2,500-2,999.....	304	143	447	5.9	5.9	5.9	387	132	519	18.0	8.2	4.9								
3,000-3,499.....	355	144	499	.0	.0	.0	{ 435	147	582	7.9	5.3	2.6								
3,500-3,999.....																				
4,000-4,999.....	-----			-----			-----			-----										
5,000-9,999.....	-----			-----			-----			-----										

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the number of families in each class that occupied rented homes during the entire report year. Excludes families that received any free rent on family homes.

³ Based on the number of families in each class that were renting at the end of the report year and reported on facilities included in the rent.

⁴ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 23.—MONTHLY RENT PER ROOM: Percentage¹ distribution of renting families by monthly rent per room, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families paying specified monthly rent per room ³						Clerical, business, and professional families paying specified monthly rent per room ³					
	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6 or over	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6 or over
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES												
All incomes	23.0	57.4	13.8	4.4	0.7	0.7	13.6	45.6	21.8	12.4	3.3	2.8
250-499	41.9	51.7	3.2	3.2	.0	.0	43.7	47.9	4.2	2.1	.0	2.1
500-749	35.6	58.4	6.0	.0	.0	.0	26.1	56.9	10.2	3.4	2.3	.0
750-999	25.1	56.9	12.0	4.4	.8	.8	20.0	52.6	17.8	7.4	1.1	1.1
1,000-1,249	16.2	66.0	14.7	2.6	.5	.0	10.6	45.1	26.9	10.6	2.9	3.9
1,250-1,499	19.1	56.5	16.5	6.1	.9	.9	8.2	44.3	32.8	9.8	4.9	.0
1,500-1,749	11.6	46.4	26.1	8.7	2.9	4.3	1.3	44.1	25.3	16.0	4.0	8.0
1,750-1,999	23.5	50.1	17.6	8.8	.0	.0	{ 2.2	50.0	21.7	19.5	2.2	2.2
2,000-2,249	{ 8.3	45.8	25.0	16.7	4.0	4.2	{ .0	25.8	41.9	19.4	9.7	3.2
2,250-2,499	{ 4.0	45.0	33.3	16.7	4.0	4.0	{ .0	30.6	19.4	33.4	8.3	8.3
2,500-2,999	{ 4.0	4.0	100.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	{ 4.0	20.0	33.3	40.0	6.7	4.0
3,000-3,999	{ 4.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	{ 25.0	42.5	25.0	25.0	4.0	4.0
4,000-4,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ 4.0	4.0	50.0	450.0	4.0	4.0
5,000-9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES												
All incomes	5.5	43.0	23.1	18.1	5.3	5.0	2.2	18.7	17.7	24.2	12.3	24.9
250-499	10.8	67.6	13.5	5.4	2.7	.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
500-749	11.9	57.7	19.5	6.8	2.5	1.6	17.1	40.0	11.4	20.0	2.9	8.6
750-999	6.3	54.8	24.5	8.6	2.9	2.9	2.2	40.2	28.2	16.3	7.6	5.5
1,000-1,249	6.9	43.1	25.9	17.2	4.6	2.3	4.3	30.4	26.1	25.0	7.6	6.6
1,250-1,499	1.6	39.6	28.2	25.0	4.0	1.6	1.1	22.2	23.4	30.1	7.8	15.4
1,500-1,749	.0	33.8	23.5	35.3	4.4	3.0	1.1	16.0	26.5	24.4	16.0	16.0
1,750-1,999	4.8	22.3	20.6	25.4	9.5	17.4	1.3	11.7	14.3	32.4	11.7	28.6
2,000-2,249	.0	22.6	22.6	29.0	16.1	9.7	.0	9.2	9.2	29.3	21.5	30.8
2,250-2,499	{ 4.0	11.8	11.8	23.5	23.5	29.4	2.2	4.4	15.6	17.8	17.8	42.2
2,500-2,999	{ 4.0	4.0	11.8	58.8	11.8	17.6	.0	4.8	3.2	27.5	25.8	38.7
3,000-3,499	{ 4.0	4.0	18.2	18.2	18.2	45.4	{ 4.0	4.8	9.5	9.5	4.0	76.2
3,500-3,999	{ 4.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	{ 4.0	4.0	8.3	16.7	8.3	66.7
4,000-4,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ 4.0	4.0	4.0	9.1	9.1	81.8
5,000-9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families that occupied rented homes at the end of the report year and reported on monthly rent per room.

² See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

³ All families in the small-city analysis unit and all except 0.5 percent of the clerical, business, and professional families in the village analysis unit paid over \$0.50 monthly rent per room.

* Percentage distribution based on fewer than 30 cases.

The housing dollars of the renting families in the clerical, business, and professional group brought greater returns in the way of modern facilities than did those of the wage-earner group, when rent per room was the same. For example, of the families paying \$2 a room, monthly, 65 percent of the white-collar group had running hot and cold water in kitchen or bath; but only 39 percent of the wage earners had such facilities. Indoor flush toilets were reported by 77 percent of the former families and 57 percent of the latter; central furnace, by 60 percent and 34 percent, respectively (table 24).

Some of the houses of the wage-earner families paying this rental rate—\$2 a room—probably were comparatively small, 4 or 5 rooms, with a total rental of \$8 or \$10 a month. Many of the white-collar

TABLE 24.—FACILITIES IN LIVING QUARTERS AND MONTHLY RENT PER ROOM:
Percentage of renting families having specified facilities in living quarters, by occupation and monthly rent per room, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and monthly rent per room	Wage-earner families						Clerical, business, and professional families					
	All	Percentage having in dwelling ² —					All	Percentage having in dwelling ² —				
		Running hot and cold water	Indoor flush toilet	Central furnace	Electric lights, running hot and cold water, and indoor flush toilet	Running hot and cold water		Indoor flush toilet	Central furnace	Electric lights, running hot and cold water, and indoor flush toilet		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Middle Atlantic and North Central villages:	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
\$1-----	200	17.6	28.1	17.6	15.1	82	21.0	32.1	23.5	17.3		
\$2-----	500	38.6	57.2	33.5	34.5	276	64.6	77.0	60.2	61.7		
\$3-----	120	64.7	84.0	66.4	63.9	132	84.8	94.7	93.2	83.3		
\$4-----	38	78.9	92.1	81.6	78.9	75	90.7	98.7	93.3	90.7		
\$5-----	36	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	20	90.0	95.0	95.0	90.0		
\$6-----	33	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	12	83.3	91.7	75.0	83.3		
\$7 or over-----	34	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	35	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0		
North Central small cities:												
\$1-----	46	21.7	45.7	10.9	21.7	16	33.3	66.7	20.0	33.3		
\$2-----	359	41.7	72.0	32.2	39.8	137	64.0	85.3	50.0	63.2		
\$3-----	193	52.6	85.4	48.4	50.0	130	73.6	94.6	63.6	72.1		
\$4-----	151	74.0	97.3	67.3	72.7	178	92.1	97.2	87.0	89.8		
\$5-----	44	90.7	95.3	79.1	90.7	90	95.6	100.0	95.6	95.6		
\$6-----	22	90.9	100.0	90.9	90.9	67	97.0	100.0	95.5	97.0		
\$7 or over-----	20	95.0	100.0	90.0	95.0	116	95.7	98.3	95.7	94.8		

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Percentages are based on the corresponding number of renting families in each class that reported on the specified facility. A few of the families in columns 2 and 7 did not report. See table 43.

³ Note that all percentages in this group are based on fewer than 10 cases.

families were paying higher rentals as has been seen; some of those paying \$2 a room, were undoubtedly spending \$14 a month for larger houses, 7 rooms, which probably were better equipped than the smaller houses with lower rentals. In other words, their higher yearly rents tended to bring both more rooms and better equipment.

Household Operation

Average expenditures for household operation were consistently lower for the wage earners than for the clerical, business, and professional families at the same income level. Differences between the two groups were appreciable. At the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, the average outlays of the wage-earner families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages were \$141; of the white-collar group, \$161—\$20 higher. The smaller outlays of wage-earner families for each of the three subgroups of household operation—fuel, light, and refrigeration; telephone, laundry, and miscellaneous supplies;

household help—contributed to this difference between the total expenditures of the two occupational groups (tables 25 and 55).

That the clerical, business, and professional families spent more than the wage earners for fuel, light, and refrigeration is not surprising. The houses of the former families tended to be somewhat larger and thus would require more fuel for heating—a fact that helps explain their higher expenditures for coal at most income levels. Expenditures of the white-collar group for electricity and gas were generally larger, too; relatively more used gas, especially at the lower income levels (table 56).

TABLE 25.—**HOUSEHOLD OPERATION EXPENDITURES:** *Average expenditures for all household operation and for specified groups of items of household operation, percentage of families having expenditures for household help, and average number of days of service received, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Total ex- penditures for house- hold opera- tion		Expendi- tures for fuel, light, and refrig- eration		Expendi- tures for miscella- neous items of house- hold opera- tion		Expendi- tures for household help		Families having ex- penditures for house- hold help		Average days of service from house- hold help	
	Wage-earner		Clerical, busi- ness, and professional		Wage-earner		Clerical, busi- ness, and professional		Wage-earner		Clerical, busi- ness, and professional	
	Dol. 136	Dol. 206	Dol. 107	Dol. 141	Dol. 26	Dol. 48	Dol. 3	Dol. 17	Pct. 9.6	Pct. 25.6	No. 7.2	No. 29.7
All incomes.....												
250-499.....	80	121	66	91	13	18	1	2	2.4	6.7	.8	5.4
500-749.....	99	121	80	91	28	1	2	7.1	15.3	9.4	1.7	8.4
750-999.....	121	141	97	107	22	29	2	5	7.1	15.3	3.4	11.1
1,000-1,249.....	141	161	112	120	27	35	2	6	8.8	13.9	4.7	18.9
1,250-1,499.....	160	187	121	136	31	43	8	8	16.3	22.8	16.6	16.6
1,500-1,749.....	164	206	126	149	33	44	5	13	12.4	20.8	13.3	25.9
1,750-1,999.....	173	228	132	152	37	53	4	23	11.1	32.5	10.9	41.5
2,000-2,249.....	201	{ 237 }	148	{ 163 }	44	{ 59 }	9	{ 15 }	{ 13.6 }	{ 32.2 }	{ 31.1 }	{ 47.2 }
2,250-2,499.....		{ 247 }		{ 160 }		{ 62 }		{ 25 }		{ 35.5 }	{ 15.5 }	
2,500-2,999.....	247	278	161	175	66	74	20	29	15.0	37.8	23.2	43.5
3,000-3,999.....	233	341	146	197	62	88	25	56	24.0	53.8	63.2	92.6
4,000-4,999.....	428	-----	223	-----	99	-----	106	-----	71.4	-----	127.9	
5,000-9,999.....	411	-----	203	-----	86	-----	122	-----	70.0	-----	202.4	

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. See tables 55-58 for similar data for other analysis units. All averages and percentages in this table are based on the total number of families in each class (table 56), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for the specified items.

² Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

Telephone service was used by an appreciably greater proportion of the white-collar than of the wage-earner families, as is illustrated by the following figures for selected income classes:

Family-income class:	Wage- earner	Percentage of families having a telephone	
		Clerical, business, and pro- fessional	
\$500-\$749.....		13	31
\$1,250-\$1,499.....		28	59
\$1,750-\$1,999.....		36	75
\$2,500-\$2,999.....		65	85

The greater use of telephones by the clerical, business, and professional families is reflected in their higher outlays for such service. At the income level \$1,250-\$1,499, for example, their average expenditures were \$12.74; those of the wage earners, \$5.77.

Laundry work was sent out of the home to be done by a larger proportion of the clerical, business, and professional families than of the wage earners. Families of the former group spending for such services had higher outlays than those of the latter group at income levels under \$1,500. For example, at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, average expenditures of the white-collar families that had laundry done outside were \$41; of the wage-earner families, \$21.

Expenditures for laundry supplies used at home were generally greater for the wage-earner families, but differences between the two groups were not great; averages were \$9.13 and \$8.69 for the groups at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249. The wage-earner families were somewhat larger (table 59). With more members for whom laundry was to be done and with less of such work done outside the home, the somewhat higher expenditures of this group for soaps and other laundry supplies are not surprising (table 57).

Employment of household help was more general among the families of the clerical, business, and professional group than among those of the wage-earner group at the same income level. At some levels, the proportion of families having such service was more than twice as great in the former group—32 percent compared with 11 percent, for example, at the level \$1,750-\$1,999 (tables 25 and 58). Both full-time and part-time workers were more widely used by the white-collar than the wage-earner group, as is illustrated by the following figures for selected income classes:

Status of worker and family-income class:	Percentage of families employing household help	
	Wage-earner	Clerical, business, and professional
Full-time workers:		
\$750-\$999	4	9
\$1,500-\$1,799	9	17
Part-time workers:		
\$750-\$999	3	8
\$1,500-\$1,799	4	10

The average number of days of service received from household help was larger for the white-collar than the wage-earner families—more than twice as great at some income levels. Thus, at the level \$1,750-\$1,999, averages (based on all families) for the two groups were 42 days and 11 days, respectively. With longer periods of service by household workers, the white-collar families had higher average expenditures for such help. Thus, at the income level just cited, average outlays of this group (based on all families, regardless of whether they employed help) were \$23; of the wage-earner group, \$4 (table 25).

In the villages of the Southeast, where employment of household help is more customary than in the other regions, differences between the two occupational groups were similar in direction but were somewhat smaller, relatively, than in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region discussed above. The clerical, business, and professional group ranked first in proportion of families spending for household help; but the proportion of native-white wage-earner

families having such service was high, compared with other regions. Thus, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, 60 percent of the white-collar families spent for this purpose as compared with 54 percent of the wage-earner; but in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, only 14 percent of the white-collar families at this income level had household help—about one-fourth as many as among the wage earners in the Southeast villages (table 58).

Similarly, the average number of days of service received by the wage-earner families in the Southeast exceeded the average for the white-collar families in the Central villages. At the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, the average number of days of service received was 141 for the white-collar families and 114 for the wage-earner families in the Southeast; 11 for the former occupational group in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region.

SECTION 5. HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION EXPENDITURES AS RELATED TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

Middle Atlantic and North Central Villages

Classification of Families by Type

Ways of spending and consumption patterns of families are affected not only by income but also by the number and age of persons to be maintained. To make possible a study of consumption as affected by family composition, families have been classified in so-called type groups on the basis of the number of members other than husband

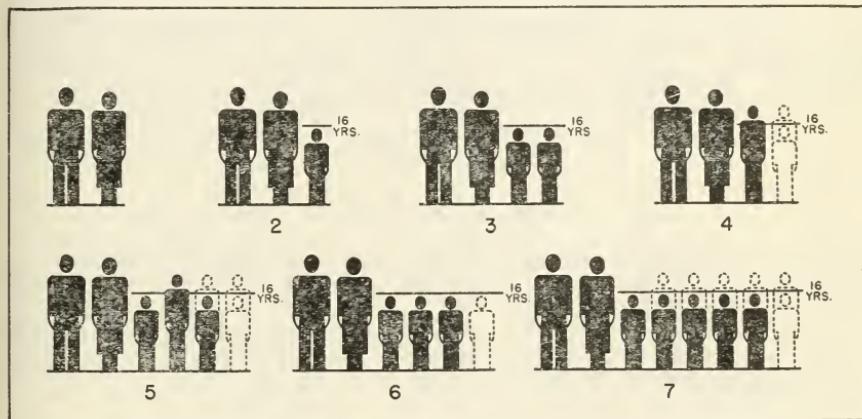


FIGURE 5.—Definitions of family types: Illustrations of the definitions of the seven types used in classification of families. Possible variations in the number and age class of persons other than husband and wife are indicated by dotted lines.

and wife and their age—i. e., whether they were under 16 or were 16 or older.

The classification of a large number of families in a few groups implies that each group will present considerable variation in the age, and, to some extent, in the number of family members. By definition, however, some groups vary less than others. In some (types 1, 2, and 3), the number of persons is rigidly specified and those other than the husband and wife must be in a given age class, i. e., under 16. By definition, other types have greater flexibility both as to number and age of family members. The seven types for which consumption data are presented are described in figure 5; dotted lines are used where variation in age class or in number of persons, or in both, is

permitted by definition. (See Glossary, Family Type, for details of classification.)

The classification by type tended to define within broad limits the age of the husband and wife, except for families of type 1. Families of this latter type, composed of husband and wife only, were fairly evenly distributed over the entire age range. In the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, for example, about one-third were under 40, one-third in the range 40-59, and one-third 60 or older. The median age of husbands in families of type 1 was 53 years in the villages and 48 in the cities of this region (tables 26 and 68).

TABLE 26.—AGE OF HUSBAND AND SIZE OF FAMILY: *Median age of husbands, percentage distribution of husbands by age, and average number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 and 16 or older, by family type, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages						North Central small cities					
	Median age of husbands	Distribution of husbands by age			Average persons other than husband and wife		Median age of husbands	Distribution of husbands by age			Average persons other than husband and wife	
		Under 40 years	40-59 years	60 years or older	Under 16	16 or older		Under 40 years	40-59 years	60 years or older	Under 16	16 or older
1-----	Yrs.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	Yrs.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.
1-----	53	31	36	33	-----	-----	48	38	37	25	-----	-----
2-----	35	70	27	3	1.00	-----	36	69	29	2	1.00	-----
3-----	35	76	24	(2)	2.00	-----	36	72	27	1	2.00	-----
4-----	52	12	64	24	28	1.19	52	11	67	22	.27	1.22
5-----	47	18	71	11	1.78	1.58	46	22	72	6	1.81	1.54
6-----	37	66	34	0	3.25	-----	36	75	24	1	3.25	-----
7-----	43	34	62	4	3.87	1.42	43	36	59	5	3.91	1.30

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² 0.50 percent or less.

Families of types 2, 3, and 6 had one, two, and three or four children under 16, respectively, and no other family members except husband and wife. These type groups, therefore, included the great majority of the younger families; the median age of the husbands ranged from 35 to 37 years in the city and village units of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. Some of the younger husbands and wives—those with no children or other relatives in the economic family—were included in the type 1 group; others had older relatives, such as the wife's father, living with them and were thus classified in one of types 4, 5, or 7.

Families of types 4 and 5, by definition, included at least one son or daughter (or other family member not the husband or wife) who was 16 or older. The large families of type 7 (seven or eight members) usually had one or more members in this older class, though this was not required by definition. In type 4 the median age of husbands was 52 years in both villages and cities of this Central region; in type 5, 47 in the villages and 46 in the cities; in type 7, 43 in both units.

Consumption data were obtained from families of all seven types in both villages and cities of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region and in the villages of the Southeast; in other communities, from families of the first five types only (see Glossary, Family Type). Average expenditures and related information are presented for each of the seven types separately in this report for two analysis units—the villages and cities of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. For other village and city units, family types are combined as follows: Types 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 6 and 7; type 1 is presented separately.

In the discussion of housing expenditures the comparisons of the family-type groups are based mainly on the village analysis unit for which data are given for the seven types separately—villages in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. Most comparisons have been limited to the classes in the income range \$500-\$3,999, since the number of cases at income extremes is small. For purposes of comparison, text tables provide data concerning the small cities of the region. The sample of families of type 7 in these cities included few cases at most income levels; hence the city data do not provide a reliable picture of the relative position of this family type. (See Glossary, Family Type, for explanation of this small number.) The village sample provides more adequate representation of all types, and the broad pattern of differences among the type groups shown in this village unit is found, in general outline, in most other units.

Family Homes

All Tenure Groups

The small families of type 1, those of husband and wife only, had housing of higher value during the year than the large families of types 5, 6, and 7 (five or more members). The reverse might have been expected since a family of five persons needs more space than the family of two, and there is some relation between number of rooms and rental value of a dwelling. Families of type 4, with three or four members, generally ranked second among the types with respect to average value of home occupancy. These families tended to be somewhat older than those in all other groups except type 1. Families of type 7 (seven or eight members) ranked low at most income levels; those of type 6, with three or four children under 16, usually ranked fifth or sixth. Families of types 2, 3, and 5 held intermediate ranks (tables 27 and 62).

Average value of home occupancy, owning and renting families combined, differed considerably between the two type groups representing the extremes in family size—i. e., type 1 (two persons) and type 7 (seven or eight persons). For example, at the income level \$500-\$749 in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages, the average value of occupancy of family homes during the year was \$154 for the type 1 families, \$124 for those of type 7; at the level \$1,750-\$1,999, averages were \$265 and \$216, respectively.

TABLE 27.—FAMILY HOMES: Average value of occupancy and expenditures for all family homes and owned family homes, by family type for selected income classes, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935–36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type No.	Income class \$500-\$749				Income class \$1,000-\$1,249				Income class \$1,750-\$1,999			
	All family homes		Owned homes		All family homes		Owned homes		All family homes		Owned homes	
	Average ² value of occupancy	Average ² expenditures	Average ³ value of occupancy	Average ³ expenditures	Average ² value of occupancy	Average ² expenditures	Average ³ value of occupancy	Average ³ expenditures	Average ² value of occupancy	Average ² expenditures	Average ³ value of occupancy	Average ³ expenditures
Middle Atlantic and North Central villages:	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1	154	83	176	65	199	127	231	116	265	194	279	195
2	128	118	171	151	175	137	199	119	235	173	254	147
3	109	82	157	63	165	126	182	75	249	155	286	120
4	145	94	163	72	181	110	194	96	241	137	266	137
5	111	84	130	44	168	101	171	84	222	155	218	170
6	112	99	146	34	161	144	185	136	196	123	186	66
7	124	92	138	88	149	104	165	50	216	81	212	55
North Central small cities:												
1	191	109	231	78	228	148	275	117	351	233	370	158
2	137	125	288	139	199	160	225	97	305	205	330	138
3	117	103	136	72	186	157	216	103	285	230	310	195
4	165	108	205	71	241	148	279	119	294	187	304	134
5	148	130	270	48	199	147	226	130	245	179	310	116
6	140	115	200	90	152	132	204	119	274	186	314	153
7	484	484	-----	-----	200	150	206	90	269	153	293	144

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. See table 60 for similar data for other analysis units.

² Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 65).

³ Averages are based on the total number of owning families in each class (table 61).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 28.—HOME OWNERSHIP: Percentage¹ of families occupying owned homes during the entire report year, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,² 1935–36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Middle Atlantic and North Central village families of type—							North Central small-city families of type—						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
250-499	75	329	20	72	367	30	30	54	20	314	50	30	30	30
500-749	62	29	19	54	29	7	344	50	12	21	41	9	23	30
750-999	56	30	12	56	37	18	55	46	17	15	51	22	38	40
1,000-1,249	55	34	29	73	62	33	35	50	28	25	56	52	23	43
1,250-1,499	51	47	40	66	63	36	44	53	38	41	60	49	44	42
1,500-1,749	44	35	50	71	61	39	44	50	36	40	70	56	50	357
1,750-1,999	61	41	44	62	47	29	386	50	51	42	60	30	55	371
2,000-2,249	62	39	54	69	70	47	343	{ 54	62	42	69	55	325	320
2,250-2,499	56	74	33	73	65	350	3100	58	42	32	81	71	333	3100
2,500-2,999	82	380	378	78	75	371	367	66	46	40	74	68	380	367
3,000-3,999	3100	380	333	3100	3100	30	85	378	375	84	75	3100	3100	350
4,000-4,999	3100	30	3100	3100	3100	-----	3100	60	386	73	93	30	-----	-----
5,000-9,999	3100	30	3100	3100	3100	-----	3100	86	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 65).

² See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

³ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

Home-Owning Families

The tendency for home ownership to increase with age has been discussed in other reports from this study.¹ Given similar incomes, families in which the husband was 50 or older were much more likely to be home owners than those in which the husband was under 30. This is illustrated by data for these village families at the income level \$1,750-\$1,999, as follows:

Age of husbands:	<i>Percentage of families owning homes</i>	
	\$750-\$999	\$1,500-\$1,749
Under 30-----	15	
30-39-----	40	
40-49-----	59	
50-59-----	60	
60 or older-----	84	

In families of types 1 and 4 more than half of the husbands were 50 or older and in those of type 5, one-third; in the other types, fewer than one-fifth. The three older type groups tended to rank above the others with respect to proportion of home owners at most income levels (table 28).

Homes of the owning families of type 1 were more valuable (i. e., had a higher average value of occupancy) than those of the other types at income levels under \$1,500. Those of the type 7 families generally ranked lowest in value. At the higher income levels ranks of the type groups were less consistent, although type 1 usually held one of the three upper ranks, never the low ones. The high ranks of type 1 families at the lower income levels may reflect higher economic status in former years; many of these older husbands may have had higher earnings when younger.

That the older families of types 1 and 4 had owned their homes for a longer period than those in the younger types is evidenced by the smaller percentage that had mortgaged homes, i. e., that were paying interest (table 61). The following figures for selected income classes show this difference between the home owners in the different family types in these villages:

Family type:	<i>Percentage of home-owning families that paid interest on a mortgage, at the income level—</i>	
	\$750-\$999	\$1,500-\$1,749
1-----	27	11
2-----	50	56
3-----	40	58
4-----	29	23
5-----	37	43
6-----	38	57
7-----	46	50

Housing expenditures for the current year—taxes, interest, insurance, repairs and other upkeep—were low for the home owners of type 7 at most income levels. The other type groups did not follow any consistent rank pattern, being high at some levels and low at others.

¹ See the reports *Family Housing and Facilities*, Five Regions, Urban and Village Series, Misc. Pub. 399; and *Family Income and Expenditures*, Middle Atlantic and North Central Region, and New England Region, Part 1, Family Income, Urban and Village Series, Misc. Pub. 370.

Renting Families

Renting families can and do, it has been shown, adjust the size of their dwellings to the size of their families to a greater extent than owning families. Renting families of type 1 usually occupied homes with fewer rooms than the large families of types 5, 6, and 7; but the owned homes of the former group usually were larger than those of the latter types of families at similar income levels. For example, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, the average number of rooms in the rented homes of type 1 families was 5.72 while averages for types 5, 6, and 7 ranged from 6.31 to 6.80 rooms. But for owners, the average for type 1 families was 6.90 rooms; for the three other groups, 6.29 to 6.88 rooms (table 29).

TABLE 29.—SIZE OF LIVING QUARTERS, BY TENURE: *Average number of rooms in living quarters and percentage of families having fewer rooms than 1 per person, by tenure and family type for selected income classes, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, tenure, and family type	Rooms in living quarters of families in specified income classes						Families in specified income classes having fewer rooms than 1 per person					
	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$1,750-\$1,999
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES												
Owning families:	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Type 1.....	6.42	6.70	6.90	7.02	7.07	6.87	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type 2.....	6.94	6.11	6.03	6.46	6.65	6.61	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Type 3.....	6.00	5.20	6.24	6.47	6.40	6.93	2 12.5	20.0	3.4	2.9	.0	.0
Type 4.....	6.72	6.61	6.63	7.33	7.16	6.92	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.3	.0
Type 5.....	6.40	6.74	6.68	6.74	6.75	7.44	2 .0	15.8	12.5	11.1	4.2	.0
Type 6.....	3.40	5.38	6.29	6.48	6.88	6.25	2 50.0	37.5	17.6	9.5	212.5	2 .0
Type 7.....	5.20	6.18	6.88	6.45	6.60	6.17	2 80.0	63.7	2 50.0	72.7	60.0	2 83.3
Renting families:												
Type 1.....	5.54	5.86	5.72	5.77	5.65	6.16	1.8	1.4	1.7	.0	.0	.0
Type 2.....	5.24	5.40	6.14	6.45	6.17	6.28	2.4	2.6	1.5	.0	.0	.0
Type 3.....	5.41	5.91	6.44	6.21	7.28	6.65	10.3	2.8	.0	2.6	5.6	.0
Type 4.....	5.92	6.43	6.55	6.77	7.12	6.96	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Type 5.....	6.17	6.84	6.52	6.81	6.21	6.50	25.0	15.6	13.0	.0	21.4	16.7
Type 6.....	5.89	5.64	6.31	6.25	6.00	7.60	21.4	27.8	8.6	12.5	10.0	.0
Type 7.....	6.75	5.67	6.80	6.43	6.50	3 6.00	2 25.0	2 88.9	53.4	50.0	2 50.0	2 100.0
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES												
Owning families:												
Type 1.....	5.43	5.68	5.73	6.07	5.58	5.94	2.7	.0	1.7	.0	.0	.0
Type 2.....	5.14	5.07	5.26	5.66	5.88	5.56	2 .0	6.7	.0	6.2	.0	.0
Type 3.....	4.17	5.11	4.70	5.46	5.70	5.71	233.4	2 .0	5.9	.0	4.3	.0
Type 4.....	5.35	5.62	6.36	6.24	6.10	6.08	5.0	2.7	.0	.0	1.6	5.7
Type 5.....	37.00	6.00	5.96	5.70	6.17	6.60	2 .0	22.2	28.6	13.0	11.1	10.0
Type 6.....	6.33	4.80	5.38	6.23	5.78	6.00	2 33.3	40.0	2 25.0	23.1	2 .0	2 33.4
Type 7.....	7.00	6.00	5.80	6.75	6.00	-----	2 25.0	2 83.3	2 80.0	2 50.0	2 66.7	-----
Renting families:												
Type 1.....	4.61	4.64	4.77	4.56	5.10	4.80	.0	1.6	.0	.0	2.6	.0
Type 2.....	4.03	4.83	4.75	5.06	5.24	5.32	11.1	2.8	1.6	5.7	.0	.0
Type 3.....	4.52	4.84	5.02	5.38	5.73	5.70	17.4	15.7	7.9	7.7	3.3	11.1
Type 4.....	5.04	4.88	5.55	5.64	5.76	5.91	7.7	3.0	2.5	3.0	.0	.0
Type 5.....	5.00	5.47	6.50	5.96	6.78	6.30	52.4	37.5	16.6	16.6	7.1	21.7
Type 6.....	5.00	5.73	5.61	5.83	5.89	6.00	18.2	17.3	41.7	211.1	2 20.0	-----
Type 7.....	35.00	6.33	6.50	5.57	6.67	3 7.00	2 100.0	2 50.0	2 75.0	2 85.7	2 66.7	2 100.0

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All data are from the report Family Housing and Facilities, Misc. Pub. 399.

² Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 30.—EXPENDITURES FOR RENTED HOMES AND FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: *Average expenditures of renting families for family housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration, and percentage of families whose expenditures for rent included heat, by family type for selected income classes, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type	Income class \$500-\$749				Income class \$1,000-\$1,249				Income class \$1,750-\$1,999			
	Expenditures for rented family homes ²		Expenditures for fuel, light, refrigeration ²		Expenditures for rented family homes ²		Expenditures for fuel, light, refrigeration ²		Expenditures for rented family homes ²		Expenditures for fuel, light, refrigeration ²	
	All	Plus expenditures for rented homes	Families having heat included in rent ³	All	Plus expenditures for rented homes	Families having heat included in rent ³	All	Plus expenditures for rented homes	Families having heat included in rent ³	All	Plus expenditures for rented homes	
Middle Atlantic and North Central villages:	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.
Type 1.....	117	76	193	1.8	159	114	273	5.0	229	118	347	21.1
Type 2.....	111	80	191	2.5	161	121	282	3.1	215	148	363	4.8
Type 3.....	94	82	176	0	153	113	266	1.8	205	143	348	5.9
Type 4.....	124	76	200	.0	147	104	251	.0	171	137	308	4.3
Type 5.....	105	76	181	.0	162	121	283	.0	178	139	317	.0
Type 6.....	111	79	190	3.7	149	108	257	.0	182	166	348	.0
Type 7.....	108	74	182	4.0	142	116	258	.0	240	209	449	4.0
North Central small cities:												
Type 1.....	151	79	230	2.9	179	91	270	14.3	320	90	410	37.9
Type 2.....	118	61	179	11.1	183	99	282	6.3	279	98	377	3.2
Type 3.....	114	72	186	4.3	176	92	268	5.9	261	129	390	7.4
Type 4.....	139	65	204	4.0	190	106	296	2.6	273	128	401	.0
Type 5.....	137	70	207	.0	169	108	277	.0	211	123	334	.0
Type 6.....	122	86	208	.0	136	99	235	4.5	227	127	354	4.0
Type 7.....	84	56	140	4.0	195	143	338	4.0	240	144	384	4.0

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the number of families in each class that occupied rented homes during the entire report year. Excludes families that received any free rent on family homes.

³ Based on the number of families in each class that were renting at the end of the report year and reported on facilities included in the rent.

⁴ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Fewer rooms, however, may not mean lower rentals. The families of type 1 may have rented dwellings of better quality than the larger families whose houses had more rooms. Small families would be able to pay more for housing, as well as for other things, than large families with the same incomes; expenditures for home occupancy by renting families indicate that they did so. The rent payments of families of type 1 tended to be larger than those of families of types 5, 6, and 7, which decidedly outranked them in size. For example, at the income level \$500-\$749, families of type 1 paid rents for the year averaging \$117; those of types 5, 6, and 7 rents averaging \$105, \$111, and \$108, respectively (tables 30 and 62).

Rents paid by families of type 1 included heat more often than did rents of the other type groups, especially at the upper income levels. Probably more of the type 1 families lived in the two-family houses and apartments where landlords relieved tenants of the trouble of caring for the furnace in cold weather. Very few of the large families of types 5, 6, and 7 lived in quarters where heat was furnished; perhaps most apartments and two-family houses were too

small for their needs. The provision of heat by the landlord, however, does not wholly account for the higher rentals of the type 1 families. When expenditures for heat, light, and refrigeration are added to rents—a procedure that should eliminate rent differences due to provision of such items—the averages for the type 1 families still exceed those for type 7 (tables 30 and 62).

TABLE 31.—MONTHLY RENT PER ROOM: *Percentage¹ distribution of renting families by monthly rent per room, by family type, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,² 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Middle Atlantic and North Central village renting families with monthly rent per room ³ of—						North Central small-city renting families with monthly rent per room ³ of—					
	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6 or over	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6 or over
1-----	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1-----	14	50	21	8	4	3	2	22	20	20	12	24
2-----	15	52	19	10	1	2	3	27	22	24	8	15
3-----	20	51	19	8	2	(⁴)	5	31	23	20	8	13
4-----	20	59	12	9	(⁴)	(⁴)	3	36	16	23	10	12
5-----	25	56	13	4	0	2	8	42	21	16	5	8
6-----	22	56	15	4	1	2	8	53	16	20	1	2
7-----	38	37	19	4	2	0	6	46	33	12	3	0

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families renting at the end of the report year.

² See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

³ Monthly rent per room figures have been rounded to the nearest dollar; figures ending in \$0.50 have been rounded to the nearest even dollar. All families in the small-city analysis unit and all except 1 percent of the type 2 families and fewer than 0.50 percent of the type 4 families in the village analysis unit paid over \$0.50 monthly rent per room.

⁴ 0.50 percent or less.

Marked differences appear in the rentals paid by large and small families when comparisons are based on rent per room instead of per dwelling. For example, only 14 percent of the renters in the two-person families of type 1 paid rents as low as \$1 a room, monthly; but as many as 38 percent of the renters in the larger families of type 7 paid this little. Rents of \$4 or more a room were paid by 15 percent of the type 1 families and by only 6 percent of those of type 7 (tables 31 and 63).

Household Operation

Total expenditures for household operation did not differ markedly among the seven family-type groups. However, there was a tendency for average amounts spent by the families of types 1, 3, and 4 to hold the three upper ranks; for families of types 5 and 7 to rank low. That the large families of these two latter types generally spent somewhat less than the smaller families may indicate economies on such items in order to meet their larger bills for food and clothing (tables 32 and 64).

Differences among the type groups with respect to outlays for fuel, light, and refrigeration were even less consistent than differences in total household operation expenditures. Families of type 4 tended to be in the upper ranks; those of type 7 in the lower. That differences were not marked is doubtless due to the situation with respect to size of dwelling. If the large families had had space in proportion to number of members—if, for example, the families of type 7, with

seven or eight members, had had more than three times as many rooms as the two-person families of type 1—differences in outlays for heat and light might have been appreciable. But differences in average size of dwellings of the type groups were not great; many of the older families of types 1 and 4 were in owned homes that were as roomy as those of the larger families.

Families of type 1 tended to rank high in average outlays for the subgroup of items of household operation that included laundry, cleaning supplies, telephone, and miscellaneous items. Telephones were reported by relatively more of these two-person families than of the large families of types 5, 6, and 7. For example, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, the proportion of families spending for telephone service was 46 percent of the type 1 group, 33 percent of type 5, 13 percent of type 7, 10 percent of type 6. This is a service that a family can do without if economies are necessary.

Families of type 1 also were more likely to spend for having laundry work done outside the home than were the families with comparable incomes in the other type groups. For example, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, 15 percent of the type 1 families spent for this service; fewer than 5 percent of the families of types 4, 5, 6, and 7. At similar income levels, families of type 4 and those of type 2 generally ranked above the three type groups composed of families with five or more members, types 5, 6, and 7 (tables 33 and 66).

TABLE 32.—ALL HOUSEHOLD OPERATION; FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION:
Average expenditures for all household operation, and for fuel, light, and refrigeration, by family type for selected income classes, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type	Income class \$500-\$749			Income class \$1,000-\$1,249			Income class \$1,750-\$1,999			Income class \$2,500-\$2,999		
	All household operation	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ²	All household operation	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ²	All household operation	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ²	All household operation	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ²	All household operation	Fuel, light, and refrigeration ²		
Middle Atlantic and North Central villages:	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.
Type 1-----	111	86	77	162	120	74	214	143	67	273	170	62
Type 2-----	101	82	81	150	116	77	238	152	64	251	167	67
Type 3-----	104	81	78	143	112	78	196	144	73	328	162	49
Type 4-----	105	82	78	141	114	81	207	145	70	267	174	65
Type 5-----	87	73	84	147	116	79	201	151	75	274	192	70
Type 6-----	104	83	80	139	110	79	213	156	73	307	177	58
Type 7-----	98	74	76	136	112	82	195	128	66	198	159	80
North Central small cities:												
Type 1-----	105	78	74	142	99	70	188	103	55	255	126	49
Type 2-----	89	63	71	140	98	70	225	134	60	283	137	48
Type 3-----	98	71	72	131	92	70	213	129	61	246	134	54
Type 4-----	95	70	74	148	112	76	195	131	67	274	155	57
Type 5-----	95	69	73	139	108	78	188	126	67	226	145	64
Type 6-----	101	82	81	131	102	78	197	131	66	213	129	61
Type 7-----	3 70	3 56	3 80	166	131	79	179	136	76	299	169	57

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 65).

² Percentages are based on expenditures for all household operation.

³ Based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 33.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Percentage of families having expenditures for selected items of household operation and average amounts spent, by family type for selected income classes, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class and family type	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages								North Central small cities							
	Families having expenditures for—			Average expenditures for—					Families having expenditures for—			Average expenditures for—				
	Telephone	Laundry sent out	All miscellaneous items ²	Telephone	Laundry supplies ³	Laundry sent out	Telephone	Laundry sent out	All miscellaneous items ²	Telephone	Laundry supplies ³	Laundry sent out	Telephone	Laundry supplies ³	Laundry sent out	
\$500-\$749:	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Type 1-----	26.2	12.1	23.71	5.30	5.88	2.95	28.4	8.1	25.99	6.26	6.50	2.11				
Type 2-----	6.8	1.7	17.34	1.47	8.29	.85	11.6	9.3	25.14	2.77	7.31	2.53				
Type 3-----	13.5	8.1	19.54	2.59	7.57	2.24	17.2	6.9	23.24	4.66	8.20	1.59				
Type 4-----	22.0	6.8	23.24	4.15	6.61	3.05	28.3	13.0	25.63	5.93	6.52	2.72				
Type 5-----	0	0	13.94	.00	7.82	.00	13.0	0	25.22	2.87	8.95	.00				
Type 6-----	10.0	3.3	18.30	2.00	7.63	.30	7.7	0	17.55	.46	7.39	.00				
Type 7-----	411.1	4.0	20.00	2.33	10.89	.00	4.0	4.0	14.00	4.00	8.00	4.00				
\$1,000-\$1,249:																
Type 1-----	46.0	14.6	35.63	8.79	7.11	5.44	47.9	26.5	41.72	11.74	7.08	8.55				
Type 2-----	38.6	8.9	30.72	7.90	8.99	2.33	41.3	16.3	37.35	9.08	10.10	3.68				
Type 3-----	19.8	11.6	26.84	3.29	9.89	2.28	26.5	8.8	35.35	6.82	10.32	3.38				
Type 4-----	31.9	1.8	27.33	5.87	8.41	.65	41.9	9.7	37.25	9.24	7.78	2.04				
Type 5-----	33.3	1.6	28.76	6.25	10.05	.11	28.8	5.8	31.54	6.71	8.63	1.17				
Type 6-----	9.6	1.9	26.67	1.48	11.53	.12	19.4	0	24.23	2.55	9.84	.00				
Type 7-----	13.0	4.3	23.35	2.61	10.79	.17	14.3	7.1	35.21	2.07	11.86	3.71				
\$1,750-\$1,999:																
Type 1-----	67.3	16.3	51.98	16.27	9.31	10.66	87.1	59.7	78.11	22.93	6.82	28.32				
Type 2-----	71.8	33.3	59.62	17.13	13.56	13.67	77.8	41.3	68.27	19.45	10.98	18.13				
Type 3-----	56.2	3.1	35.72	12.62	8.44	1.00	75.0	39.6	64.25	18.23	11.56	9.98				
Type 4-----	56.7	18.3	44.78	12.98	8.66	5.67	77.6	17.2	57.90	19.09	10.55	6.79				
Type 5-----	58.8	5.9	42.26	12.47	11.53	.65	69.7	15.2	52.67	17.22	11.06	4.73				
Type 6-----	78.6	28.6	52.29	16.50	13.14	6.36	63.6	27.3	41.45	12.27	14.90	1.55				
Type 7-----	457.1	414.3	56.29	13.71	11.71	9.29	42.9	4.0	34.00	7.71	13.85	.00				
\$2,500-\$2,999:																
Type 1-----	92.0	36.0	78.12	23.92	8.80	22.48	92.7	45.5	87.94	26.05	12.09	24.16				
Type 2-----	78.9	42.1	72.31	16.68	7.68	25.42	94.4	44.4	95.41	26.91	14.72	23.72				
Type 3-----	91.7	33.3	82.00	23.25	6.75	23.83	85.0	35.0	75.35	21.75	10.40	12.15				
Type 4-----	78.8	30.3	68.09	18.46	9.45	19.79	93.0	40.4	85.10	24.96	10.77	18.77				
Type 5-----	64.7	5.9	64.82	16.59	15.35	6.88	77.3	27.3	71.32	19.32	11.95	12.05				
Type 6-----	487.5	437.5	99.50	33.75	13.13	32.75	60.0	40.0	20.0	52.80	11.80	14.40	1.00			
Type 7-----	475.0	4.0	39.50	12.75	10.00	.00	466.7	433.3	122.33	13.00	18.67	65.00				

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. See table 66 for similar data for all income classes. All averages and percentages are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had expenditures for the specified items.

² Includes, in addition to the items specified, expenditures for such items as stationery, postage, water rent, express, drayage, scouring powders and polishes, etc.

³ Includes laundry and cleaning supplies such as laundry soaps, flakes and powders, starches, bluing, bleaches, and ammonia.

⁴ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Average expenditures for laundry work done outside the home were generally higher for the small type 1 families (all-family average) than for the larger families, in part because of the greater frequency of use of this service by the former type group and in part because of the comparatively large outlays of families of this type making such expenditures. If a large family and a small family sent all their laun-

dry work to a commercial laundry each week, the yearly bills of the former would be higher because of the greater volume of work—the larger number of sheets, towels, and other articles to be washed. However, the small type 1 families that sent laundry out generally had bills that exceeded those of the families with five or more members. Evidently the large families used such services less frequently or for only a part of their laundry work.

Expenditures for soap, starch, and other laundry and cleaning supplies were smaller for the type 1 families than for the other type groups. This may have been due in part to the fact that more of them had laundry work done outside the home; in part, to the smaller number of persons for whom such supplies were provided. Total expenditures for laundry—for work done outside the home and for supplies used by the family—tended to be greater for type 1 families than for some of the larger types.

Expenditures for household help are determined by family composition as well as by income and other factors. But the several characteristics that together determine a family's classification by type may not all work in the same direction in determining whether help is to be employed. Both the number and the age of children affect type classification and both affect need for household help; but a small number of children may indicate little need for help, while their youth and helplessness may work in the opposite direction, thus contributing to the homemaker's need for service.

If household help were employed only on the basis of number of persons for whom meals were to be prepared, dishes washed, and housework done, the large families of type 7 would rank first; those of type 1, lowest, as is indicated by the following figures for average number of members:

Family type:	Average persons per family ¹			
	All	Other than husband and wife	Under 16	16 or older
1	2.02	-----	-----	-----
2	3.01	1.00	-----	-----
3	4.00	2.00	-----	-----
4	3.47	.28	1.19	-----
5	5.37	1.78	1.58	-----
6	5.25	3.25	-----	-----
7	7.29	3.87	1.42	-----

¹ Year-equivalent persons, see Glossary, Family Type, for explanation of method used in computing averages. See table 59 for family size by family type and income.

If help were employed on the basis of number of children under 16 years of age, presumably in greater need of care than those older, type 7 would be in the highest place and type 1 in the lowest, as was true when they were ranked by family size; but the ranks of the other type groups would change. Type 5, for example, would rank fourth instead of second.

What the income must cover is an important consideration, too. Obviously small families would be better able to spend for household help than would large families at the same income level. Pressure of other wants and needs, therefore, would tend to reverse the above ranking, based on family size—i. e., type 1 would rank highest on the basis of per capita spending power at a given income level and type 7

lowest. With these conflicting factors affecting employment of household help, it is not surprising that differences among the family-type groups were not clear cut and consistent at all income levels.

Spending power, or per capita income, evidently tended to outweigh family size—number of persons for whom housework was to be done—as a factor in the decision as to whether help would be employed. The small families of types 1, 2, and 3 generally held the three highest places when the types were ranked by percentage employing any household help; families of types 4, 5, and 7, the three lowest places. But per capita income was not the only factor; had it been, families of type 4, with an average of 3.47 members, would have ranked above those of type 3, with 4.00 members instead of below. Age of children probably accounts in part for the smaller proportion of the families of type 4 employing help; comparatively few of these families had children under 16, while every type 3 family had two children of that age (tables 34 and 59).

The kind of household help employed, whether full-time or part-time, would also presumably be related to family type. The larger the family and the larger the number of children under 16, the more important is full-time help. Families of type 3, with two such children, ranked first in proportion employing full-time help at practically all income levels; that they outranked the type 6 families with more young children—three or four—is doubtless due to their higher per capita spending power, given the same income. Families of types 1, 2, and 6 tended to rank above those of types 4, 5, and 7 in the percentage having full-time help.

Type 1 families (husband and wife only) were somewhat more likely to employ part-time help than were the others; the large families of types 5, 6, and 7 were less likely to have such employees.

TABLE 34.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: *Percentage of families having household help, average expenditures for household help, and average number of days of service received, by family type for selected income classes, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class and family type	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages						North Central small cities					
	Families having expenditures for household help ²			Average expenditures			Families having expenditures for household help ²			Average expenditures		
	Any	Full-time	Part-time	All families ²	Families having expenditures ³	Average days of service (all families) ²	Any	Full-time	Part-time	All families ²	Families having expenditures ³	Average days of service (all families) ²
\$500-\$749:	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	No.
Type 1.....	7.4	4.0	4.0	1.19	16.18	2.8	4.1	1.4	2.7	0.88	21.67	1.1
Type 2.....	6.8	5.1	1.7	1.34	19.75	2.2	4.7	2.4	2.3	.63	13.50	.6
Type 3.....	18.9	18.9	.0	3.43	18.14	9.6	10.3	10.3	.0	3.45	33.33	11.0
Type 4.....	.0	.0	.0	.00	-----	.0	.0	.0	.0	.00	-----	.0
Type 5.....	.0	.0	.0	.00	-----	.0	4.3	.0	4.3	.43	10.00	.4
Type 6.....	6.7	6.7	.0	1.90	28.50	2.6	7.7	7.7	.0	.85	11.00	1.1
Type 7.....	33.3	11.1	22.2	4.44	13.33	4.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	4.00	-----	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—**HOUSEHOLD HELP:** Percentage of families having household help, average expenditures for household help, and average number of days of service received, by family type for selected income classes, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and small-city analysis units,¹ 1935-38—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class and family type	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages						North Central small cities					
	Families having expenditures for household help ²			Average expenditures			Families having expenditures for household help ²			Average expenditures		
	Any	Full-time	Part-time	All families ²	Families having expenditures ³	Average days of service (all families) ²	Any	Full-time	Part-time	All families ²	Families having expenditures ³	Average days of service (all families) ²
\$1,000-\$1,249:	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	No.
Type 1	19.0	8.0	11.0	7.06	37.19	13.5	6.8	3.4	4.3	1.83	26.75	4.4
Type 2	8.9	5.9	5.0	2.99	33.56	7.4	10.9	5.4	6.5	4.73	43.50	9.0
Type 3	14.0	12.8	1.2	3.57	25.58	10.1	19.1	17.6	1.5	3.88	20.31	10.1
Type 4	3.5	.9	2.6	.35	10.00	.5	8.6	2.2	6.4	3.48	40.50	4.8
Type 5	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.06	45.00	4.3	1.9	.0	1.9	.12	46.00	(9)
Type 6	11.5	7.7	3.8	1.71	14.83	3.7	12.9	12.9	6.5	5.45	42.25	9.6
Type 7	8.7	.0	8.7	.39	4.50	.6	7.1	.0	7.1	.36	45.00	.4
\$1,750-\$1,999:												
Type 1	34.7	6.1	28.6	19.37	55.82	25.0	19.4	4.8	14.6	6.40	33.08	21.0
Type 2	33.3	20.5	12.8	26.05	78.15	63.8	30.2	17.5	14.3	22.92	76.00	53.9
Type 3	28.1	21.9	15.6	16.06	57.11	36.0	29.2	20.8	10.4	19.52	66.93	41.6
Type 4	29.0	6.7	13.3	17.95	89.75	25.7	17.2	6.9	12.1	6.19	35.90	16.3
Type 5	20.6	8.8	14.7	7.74	37.57	19.4	12.1	6.1	6.0	9.45	78.00	18.0
Type 6	14.3	7.2	7.1	5.29	37.00	27.1	45.5	18.2	27.3	24.64	54.20	50.7
Type 7	14.3	14.3	3.0	10.71	75.00	15.0	28.6	3.0	28.6	9.00	31.50	13.3
\$2,500-\$2,999:												
Type 1	36.0	12.0	28.0	24.96	69.33	32.0	40.0	14.5	25.5	40.27	100.68	52.7
Type 2	36.8	15.8	21.0	10.89	29.57	16.6	47.2	27.8	25.0	50.92	107.82	95.4
Type 3	66.7	50.0	16.7	84.92	127.38	149.7	70.0	50.0	25.0	37.45	53.50	78.4
Type 4	30.3	6.1	24.2	24.73	81.60	29.0	31.6	12.3	19.3	34.16	108.17	48.9
Type 5	17.6	11.7	5.9	17.41	98.67	25.5	9.1	4.6	4.5	10.32	113.50	20.5
Type 6	37.5	25.0	12.5	30.00	80.00	53.1	520.0	520.0	5.0	31.20	156.00	72.0
Type 7	4.0	4.0	3.0	.00	-----	.0	33.3	33.3	3.0	8.00	24.00	14.0

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any household help.

³ Based on the number of families in each class having money expenditures for household help.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ 0.05 or less.

The average number of days of service received by families of types 1, 2, and 3 usually was greater than the average for each of the other type groups, given the same income. For example, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, the average number of days of service received by families of types 1, 2, and 3 was 14, 7, and 10, respectively; by families of types 5, 6, and 7, fewer than 5 days.

Since families of types 1, 2, and 3 tended to rank above the others with respect both to proportion employing help and average days of service, their average outlays for this purpose were generally greater also. At the income level cited above, average outlays of these three groups were \$7.06, \$2.99, and \$3.57, respectively; average outlays of the four other groups (types 4, 5, 6, and 7) ranged from \$0.35 to \$2.06.

SECTION 6. VALUE OF YEAR'S HOUSING OF NATIVE-NEGRO FAMILIES

Villages of the Southeast Region

The housing expenditures of Negro families considered as a group might be expected to differ from those of white families in the same community because of differences in occupation, in family composition, and in resources. The majority of Negro families living in cities and villages derived the principal part of their earnings from wage-earner occupations. The proportion so classified was greater than the proportion of white families in the consumption sample as well as in the more inclusive income sample. For example, in the group of villages studied in the Southeast, wage-earner families constituted 82 percent of the Negro consumption sample as compared with 38 percent of the white sample. (See Glossary, Occupational Classification, for procedures in classifying families by occupation.¹) Wage-earner families generally spent less on rent and were less likely to be home owners than families in the clerical, business, and professional group with comparable incomes. This was true in both the native-white and the native-Negro group. (See Section 4, p. 59 of this report for a discussion of occupational differences.)

The distribution of families by type, a classification based on composition, was different for the two racial groups. (See Glossary, Family Type, for a description of the seven family types included in this study of consumption.) There were relatively more of the small—two-person—families in the Negro group; fewer were of medium size—three or four persons. At the lower income levels, small families were somewhat more likely to own homes than were large families.

Income levels of the two racial groups differed appreciably. The median income of nonrelief Negro families in the income sample of the Southeast villages was \$415; of the white families, \$1,474. A discussion of the relation of the income sample to the consumption sample is given in the Methodology, page 217. Even at the same income level, the economic status of the two racial groups differed. Relatively fewer of the Negro than of the white families had resources that enabled them to overspend their current incomes, drawing on credit or savings. For example, at the income level \$250-\$499, the average net deficit of the Negro village group was \$8; of the white, \$51. A deficit indicates that a family has credit status or has assets upon which to draw; families with such resources probably were more able to spend for living than those without savings or established credit standing.

All of these factors—occupation, family type, and economic status—influence expenditures for housing. Hence the analysis units,

¹ Occupational distribution of families by income is shown in the report on Family Income and Expenditures, Southeast Region, Part 1, Family Income, Urban and Village Series, Misc. Pub. 375.

as samples, do not provide for isolating a pattern of housing expenditures of Negro families as distinct from that of white families, independent of all other factors that account for variation. That is, variations between the two groups shown by data in this report probably represent a composite—differences in choices and preferences as well as in occupation, size of family, and economic resources.

Village families are used for illustration in the discussion that follows. Patterns of expenditure of Negro families in small cities were similar to those in the villages; but the city sample was smaller and averages at income extremes are based on fewer cases and thus are somewhat less reliable.

Home-Owning Families

The Negro families in these villages evidently placed home ownership high in their scale of wants. Approximately three-fourths of those whose incomes exceeded \$1,000 were owners; as many as one-seventh at the low level \$0-\$249. Prevalence of ownership was greater than among white families with comparable incomes—23 percent of the Negro families as compared with 11 percent of the white at the level \$250-\$499; 36 percent and 11 percent at the next higher level (tables 10 and 35). Company-owned homes for rent to employees may have tended to discourage ownership among the white wage-earner families in some of these Southeast villages. Opportunities for renting such dwellings seem to have been less usual for Negro families. The greater prevalence of small families also may have been a factor in the larger proportion of Negro owners.

The owned homes of the Negro owning families were less valuable than those of the white owners—another possible explanation of the greater prevalence of ownership in the former group. In the income class \$250-\$499, the average rental value of owned homes for Negro families for the year was \$73—for the white families, \$120; at the level \$500-\$749, the two averages were \$107 and \$162; and in the class \$750-\$999, \$116 and \$179.

Expenditures of these Negro families for their owned homes—for taxes, interest, repairs and other upkeep—were about one-third to one-half of the total rental value. At the income level \$250-\$499, for example, average expenditures, \$25, were little more than one-third of the average rental value, \$73. Imputed income from home ownership (the difference between gross rental value and money expenditures) thus was considerable and doubtless was one of the reasons for the strong interest of these families in becoming owners.

Current outlays for owned homes by the Negro families were appreciably below those of white families with comparable incomes—\$25 and \$74, for example, for the two racial groups in the income class \$250-\$499; \$39 and \$83, at the next higher level; \$64 and \$89 at the level \$1,000-\$1,249. This situation as well as the lower values of their dwellings helped to make ownership easier for the Negro group than for the white.

Taxes accounted for approximately half of the outlays for owned homes by these Negro families at most income levels; they exceeded amounts spent for any one of the other major items of current expense—interest, insurance, or repairs. At the level \$500-\$749, for example, average expenditures for taxes were \$18, almost 50 percent of the aver-

age total outlays for owned homes; repairs were \$10, insurance \$6, and interest \$4 (table 36).

That taxes of the Negro home owners were appreciably lower than those of the white is further evidence of the lower value of their dwellings. At the income level \$250-\$499, average outlays for taxes were \$16 and \$26 for the two groups; at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, \$30 and \$39.

Relatively more of the Negro than of the white home owners with comparable incomes had expenditures for insurance on their homes. Apparently 1-year insurance payments were general among both racial groups; had there been a large proportion of 2-year or 3-year payments, fewer than 50 percent of the families would have had such expenditures in a given year and the proportion spending would probably have decreased—not increased—as income rose. Premiums paid by the Negro families carrying insurance tended to be greater than those paid by the white families at the same income levels, as is illustrated below:

Item:	<i>Home-owning families in the income class—</i>		
	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249
Percentage spending for insurance:			
Negro home-owning families-----	44	60	73
White home-owning families-----	44	46	61
Average premiums paid by those spending for in- surance:			
Negro home-owning families-----	\$13	\$17	\$18
White home-owning families-----	\$19	\$14	\$16

That the Negro owners paid higher premiums than the white at similar income levels seems somewhat surprising in view of the lower value of their property. However, insurance seems to be popular with the Negro families. Relatively more of the Negro than of the white families at comparable income levels carried health and accident insurance; automobile insurance also was purchased more frequently by Negro car owners than by owners among the white families.

Expenditures for repairs were made by one out of seven Negro home-owning families at the two lowest income levels; by relatively more, one in three, at the level \$1,000-\$1,249. Outlays of the families spending for repairs averaged less than \$50 at all income levels except one; at the level \$500-\$749 the average was \$58. For all home owners, those not spending as well as those spending for repairs, average outlays of the Negroes were lower than those of the white families at most income levels; at the level \$500-\$749, for example, averages were \$10 and \$28, respectively (tables 36 and 41).

Some families in the group of Negro home owners spent for structural additions to their homes or made payments on the principal of a mortgage. The proportion so spending, however, was less than one-third at every income level. Average expenditures for structural additions to their owned homes by families making such additions were \$62 at the level \$500-\$749 and \$48 in the class \$750-\$999 (table 41).

About two-thirds of these Negro home-owning families whose homes were mortgaged paid something on the principal of the mortgage. Average amounts paid by these families ranged from \$50 to \$84 within the income range \$250-\$1,249.

TABLE 35.—FAMILY HOMES OF OWNERS AND RENTERS: *Percentage of families owning and renting, average value of occupancy of owned and rented homes, average value as a percentage of total consumption, and average expenditures as a percentage of money income, by income, Southeast villages, Negro families,¹ 1935–36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families ²			Value of occupancy of family homes						Expenditures for family homes as a percentage of money income	
	All	Own- ing entire year	Rent- ing entire year	Total		Value for renters as a per- cent- age of value for own- ers	Percentage of value of consumption		Own- ers for family homes ³	Own- ers	Rent- ers
				Own- ers ³	Rent- ers ⁴		Own- ers	Rent- ers			
All incomes-----	No. 972	Pct. 30.6	Pct. 62.3	Dol. 104	Dol. 56	Pct. 53.3	Pct. 16.7	Pct. 12.4	Dol. 41	Pct. 8.0	Pct. 13.1
0-249-----	146	14.4	76.7	63	38	60.7	26.1	18.1	33	22.6	20.4
250-499-----	403	22.8	70.2	73	51	69.7	18.1	13.7	25	8.4	14.4
500-749-----	268	36.2	57.5	107	68	63.3	17.8	11.2	39	8.0	12.0
750-999-----	100	45.0	49.0	116	78	67.4	13.7	9.5	62	8.5	9.7
1,000-1,249-----	44	75.0	15.9	178	79	44.4	16.4	7.7	64	6.6	7.3
1,250-1,499-----	11	81.8	9.1	156	120	76.9	11.9	5 10.2	62	5.1	5 9.6

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class. The sum of the percentages in columns 3 and 4 may be less than 100, because families that received any free rent or both owned and rented during the year are excluded.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of owning families in each class (table 41).

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of renting families in each class (table 42). For the renting families in this table the value of occupancy of family homes is the same as expenditures, since families that received any free rent are excluded.

⁵ Based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 36.—CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR OWNED HOMES: *Percentage of owners having specified current expenditures for homes, and average amounts spent, by income, Southeast villages, Negro families,¹ 1935–36*

[Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Own- ing fam- ilies	Owning families having expendi- tures for ² —			Current expenditures for owned homes, with aver- ages based on—						Families making specified expen- ditures						
		Inter- est on mort- gage	Re- pairs	Insur- ance	All owning families												
					All ³	Inter- est on mort- gage	Taxes	Re- pairs	Insur- ance								
All incomes-----	No. 297	Pct. 21.5	Pct. 20.9	Pct. 44.4	Dol. 41	Dol. 6	Dol. 21	Dol. 8	Dol. 6	Dol. 29	Dol. 38	Dol. 14					
0-249-----	21	19.0	14.3	38.1	33	11	15	4	3	56	30	8					
250-499-----	92	16.3	14.1	25.0	25	4	16	3	2	23	22	10					
500-749-----	97	19.6	17.5	44.3	39	4	18	10	6	22	58	13					
750-999-----	45	28.9	31.1	60.0	62	6	32	14	10	20	44	17					
1,000-1,249-----	33	30.3	33.3	72.7	64	13	30	8	13	44	20	18					
1,250-1,499-----	9	33.3	44.4	77.8	62	18	25	9	10	55	21	12					

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the number of owning families in each class.

³ Includes, in addition to the items specified, expenditures for refinancing, special assessments, etc. See table 41.

⁴ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

Renting Families

Family housing expenditures of the Negroes renting their homes in these Southeast villages consisted almost entirely of rents paid to the landlord; expenditures for repairs made on the home were a negligible part of the total expenditures at every income level (table 42).

Average expenditures for the year by these renting families ranged from \$38 (an average monthly rental of little more than \$3) in the income class \$0-\$249 to \$79 in the class \$1,000-\$1,249. Although families in the upper income classes paid higher rents than those at the lower levels, the average amounts spent comprised a smaller proportion of family income. At the level \$250-\$499, for example, rents accounted for 14 percent of money income, compared with 7 percent at the level \$1,000-\$1,249.

Low rental rates were paid by the majority of families within any one income class. At the lowest level, \$0-\$249, for example, 97 percent of the renters paid \$2 or less a room, monthly; even at the level \$750-\$999, 78 percent of the families paid \$2 or less (table 37). At comparable income levels, the proportion of white families paying these low rentals was generally somewhat lower. Thus at the level \$250-\$499, 90 percent of the Negro families as compared with 75 percent of the white families paid \$2 or less.

TABLE 37.—RENT PER ROOM AND FACILITIES IN RENTED HOMES: Percentage distribution of renting families in selected income classes, and percentage of renting families having specified lighting, plumbing, heating, and cooking facilities, by monthly rent per room, Southeast villages, white and Negro families,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and monthly rent per room	All renting families	Renting families in income class 2—				Renting families having dwellings with 3—					
		\$0- \$249	\$250- \$499	\$500- \$749	\$750- \$999	Electric lights	Run- ning hot and cold water	Indoor flush toilet	Central fur- nace	Gas or electric- ity for cooking	
		Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
WHITE FAMILIES											
All renting families	⁴ 1,338										
Under \$1.....	58		0	2	1	75	0	25	0	0	0
\$1.....	214		32	31	22	70	5	36	(6)	1	1
\$2.....	451		43	47	40	84	26	56	1	5	5
\$3.....	292		14	11	20	94	52	89	1	13	13
\$4.....	215		11	6	10	97	76	95	4	31	31
\$5.....	96		0	1	4	97	79	95	4	37	37
\$6 or more.....	60		0	2	3	100	75	97	3	45	45
NEGRO FAMILIES											
All renting families	⁴ 669	100	100	100	100	12	2	6	0	0	0
Under \$1.....	23	7	4	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
\$1.....	274	57	45	30	20	10	(6)	1	0	0	0
\$2.....	290	33	41	50	58	12	2	7	0	0	0
\$3.....	63	2	8	14	15	22	2	21	0	0	0
\$4.....	16	1	2	4	5	25	6	25	0	0	0
\$5.....	52	0	0	1	2	50	0	0	0	0	0

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class reporting rent per room.

³ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class reporting on housing facilities.

⁴ Includes 2 white families and 1 Negro family that did not report rent per room.

⁵ Note that all percentages in this class are based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ 0.50 or less.

Relatively few of the Negro renting families had such facilities as electric lights, running hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet, central furnace, or gas for cooking. White families were more likely to have some of these facilities, even when rentals were as low. Of the group of village Negro families whose rents were \$2 per month per room, only 12 percent had electric lights; 7 percent, an indoor flush toilet; 2 percent, running hot and cold water. None had a central furnace or gas or electricity for cooking. Of the white families in the same low rental class, 84 percent had electric lights; 56 percent, an indoor flush toilet; 26 percent had running hot and cold water; 5 percent, gas or electricity for cooking; and 1 percent, a central furnace (table 37).

Comparison of Home-Owning and Renting Families

The Negro families living in owned homes had better housing than the renters, according to the evidence provided by rental values and rents. In the income class \$250-\$499, the average estimated rental value of owners' homes was \$73; average expenditures of renting families, \$51; in the class \$750-\$999, averages were \$116 and \$78, respectively (table 35).

Family housing—the value of occupancy of the family home—accounted for a larger share of the total value of consumption of the owning than of the renting Negro families. For example, in the income class \$500-\$749, the value of home occupancy accounted for 18 percent of the total value of consumption of owning families; 11 percent of that of renting families.

Negro home owners may have overestimated the rental value of their dwellings. However, as among the white families, the differences between the estimated rental value of their homes and average expenditures of renters are too great to be due to overestimates alone. Owned homes were generally better equipped than rented homes. Forty-one percent of the owners had electric lights compared with only 12 percent of the renters; 18 percent of the owned homes and only 6 percent of the rented were equipped with an indoor flush toilet; 9 percent of the former had running hot and cold water but only 2 percent of the latter (table 43). Owners' homes may have been larger than those of renters, as was true of the two tenure groups of native-white families; however, no data are available for such a comparison for the Negroes.

Current housing expenditures of Negro home-owning families—as taxes, insurance, upkeep—not only were lower than outlays of renting families, but also took a relatively smaller share of money income. In the income class \$500-\$749, current expenditures of owning families were \$39 or 8 percent of money income; those of renting families, \$68, or 12 percent of money income. The addition of owners' investments in their homes to their current expenditures brings their total disbursements more in line with the housing expenditures of renters. For example, at the level \$500-\$749, total disbursements for owned family homes (current expenditures plus outlays for structural additions and payments on the principal of the mortgage) averaged \$55 or 11 percent of money income of owners; whereas average expenditures of renting families were \$68 or 12 percent of their money income (table 41).

APPENDIXES

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Appendix B. Tables

In analysis units for the North Central small cities and the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages and those of the Southeast, seven types of families were studied; in the other analysis units, only five. In using data for all family types combined for comparisons among regions, allowances must be made for this variation in the composition of the families included in the analysis units. See Methodology and Appraisal in the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Urban and Village Series, Miscellaneous Publication 396, for a discussion of this point, of the use of the all-incomes line, and other limitations which should be recognized when these data are used for regional comparisons.

The number of families included in the tables presented for some analysis units in this report differs slightly from the number of families included in the tables of the report summarizing expenditures, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2. Because of this difference in the number of families included in some cells, the averages for total expenditures for housing and household operation differ slightly from those shown in the summary report for those cells and for the all-incomes line. Reasons for the difference in counts are as follows: For the summary report, the clerical occupational group was separated from the business and professional; for this report showing details of expenditures, these two occupational groups have been combined. (See Glossary, Occupational Classification.) In making this combination, cases in the upper income classes were increased by the addition of clerical families that had been excluded from the summary because the number of cases at such levels was too small to present for that occupational group, alone. Similarly, the number of low-income families was increased by the addition of a few business and professional families, excluded from the summary. (See Methodology, p. 220.) The inclusion of these additional cases changed the averages for the cells affected in all tables, and for the total or all-incomes line, as well.

In a few instances, the re-editing of schedules for the more detailed reports indicated that the income classification of a family should be shifted. For example, the final editing of the data on automobile expenditures might show business use of the car that would increase business expenses and thus serve to reduce net income; this might shift a borderline family to a lower income level.

In tables giving the breakdown of a total, it has been necessary in some cases to raise or lower one of the rounded components by one point in order to have the sum of the various categories comprising the total agree with the total. In a few instances, therefore, discrepancies of one point may appear between figures as given on different tables.

Additional data on housing—tenure, rent, etc.—are given in regional income reports (see Reports of the Study, p. 234). Such data may differ somewhat from data in this volume on consumption (i. e., average rent for families of a given type and income class may not be exactly the same) because of differences in: Samples of families covered (eligibility requirements and number of cases); income classification of families, due to methods of calculation of income. (See the Methodology in the report, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Misc. Pub. 396.)

TABLE 38.—INCOME AND SIZE OF FAMILY: *Average total family income and number of persons per family, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Small cities					Villages					
	North Cen- tral	Plains and Moun- tain	Paci- fie	South- east— white fami- lies	South- east— Negro fami- lies	New Eng- land	Middle Atlan- tic and North Central	Plains and Moun- tain	Paci- fie	South- east— white fami- lies	South- east— Negro fami- lies
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Average total family income											
All incomes-----	\$1,734	\$1,786	\$1,954	\$1,683	\$620	\$1,537	\$1,381	\$1,497	\$1,565	\$1,674	\$500
0-249					200						195
250-499-----	402	409	407	426	372	415	394	399	420	423	371
500-749-----	644	634	667	649	597	633	637	641	639	598	
750-999-----	880	893	886	874	842	887	879	872	883	873	838
1,000-1,249-----	1,122	1,123	1,132	1,125	1,093	1,133	1,113	1,140	1,127	1,132	1,119
1,250-1,499-----	1,376	1,374	1,374	1,361	1,346	1,373	1,366	1,381	1,369	1,375	1,353
1,500-1,749-----	1,612	1,619	1,614	1,611	1,613	1,604	1,605	1,614	1,614	1,610	
1,750-1,999-----	1,866	1,866	1,868	1,873	1,829	1,856	1,854	1,857	1,855	1,865	
2,000-2,249-----	2,117	2,116	2,122	2,113		2,209	2,206	2,218	2,207	2,211	
2,250-2,499-----	2,364	2,367	2,382	2,377							
2,500-2,999-----	2,720	2,704	2,732	2,724		2,712	2,712	2,747	2,699	2,740	
3,000-3,999-----	3,386	3,426	3,364			3,342	3,372	3,348	3,446	3,411	
4,000-4,999-----	4,466	4,400	4,423				4,459	4,398		4,474	
5,000-9,999-----	6,102		6,122		2 4,039			6,168	7,096		7,007
10,000-14,999-----											
Average number of persons ³ per family											
All incomes-----	3.45	3.44	3.26	3.46	3.28	3.25	3.56	3.20	3.23	3.65	3.44
0-249					3.34						3.18
250-499-----	2.81	2.90	2.67	3.42	3.10	2.14	2.79	2.88	2.43	3.48	3.50
500-749-----	3.26	3.09	3.05	3.19	3.37	2.84	3.17	2.91	2.94	3.54	3.40
750-999-----	3.38	3.13	2.96	3.50	3.39	3.12	3.47	3.17	2.91	3.63	3.71
1,000-1,249-----	3.54	3.29	3.16	3.47	3.36	3.26	3.68	3.21	3.13	3.62	3.52
1,250-1,499-----	3.53	3.35	3.25	3.39	2.80	3.18	3.77	3.18	3.18	3.65	3.05
1,500-1,749-----	3.46	3.39	3.23	3.43	3.20	3.05	3.73	3.33	3.44	3.58	
1,750-1,999-----	3.57	3.57	3.34	3.59	3.60	3.47	3.67	3.14	3.48	3.72	
2,000-2,249-----	3.45	3.57	3.26	3.47		3.58	3.48	3.32	3.41	3.74	
2,250-2,499-----	3.31	3.60	3.31	3.58							
2,500-2,999-----	3.39	3.66	3.36	3.51		3.55	3.68	3.55	3.40	3.73	
3,000-3,999-----	3.52	3.82	3.45			3.21	3.96	3.56	3.34	3.79	
4,000-4,999-----	3.63	3.79	3.66				3.40	3.24		3.80	
5,000-9,999-----	3.63		3.44	2 3.59			3.45	3.69		3.58	
10,000-14,999-----											

¹ White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. See Methodology (table 69) for the small cities and villages included in each analysis unit, and p. 221 before using these data for regional comparisons. See Glossary for definition of terms.

² The families in this group were distributed by income class as follows: \$3,000-\$3,999, 56; \$4,000-\$4,999, 16; \$5,000-\$9,999, 8; \$10,000-\$14,999, 1.

³ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 39.—TOTAL VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES: *Average¹ value of occupancy of family homes, money expenditures for family homes, and value received without direct expenditure, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Total ³			Value received without direct expenditure			Total ³			Value received without direct expenditure			Total ³		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
	North Central small cities				Plains and Moun- tain small cities				Pacific small cities				Southeast small cities—white families		
All incomes.....	\$281	\$186	\$9.5	\$309	\$214	\$9.5	\$291	\$200	\$9.1	\$238	\$183	\$5.5			
250-499.....	138	82	56	133	107	26	172	95	77	71	70	1			
500-749.....	159	113	46	169	122	47	181	95	86	93	92	1			
750-999.....	184	136	48	199	153	46	195	139	56	136	118	18			
1,000-1,249.....	210	151	59	236	179	57	198	154	44	164	148	16			
1,250-1,499.....	245	164	81	260	191	69	231	165	66	197	166	31			
1,500-1,749.....	275	185	90	291	202	89	253	179	74	229	190	39			
1,750-1,999.....	301	207	94	328	232	96	288	193	95	273	216	57			
2,000-2,249.....	333	218	115	362	243	119	316	221	95	322	230	92			
2,250-2,499.....	359	236	123	384	265	119	339	211	128	333	236	97			
2,500-2,999.....	383	245	138	421	283	138	388	258	130	398	282	116			
3,000-3,999.....	459	285	174	483	281	202	450	325	125						
4,000-4,999.....	585	303	282	513	306	207	498	280	218						
5,000-9,999.....	709	369	340				517	362	155	471	259	212			
10,000-14,999.....															
	Southeast small cities—Negro families				New England villages				Middle Atlantic and North Cen- tral villages				Plains and Moun- tain villages		
All incomes.....	\$97	\$71	\$26	\$269	\$203	\$66	\$197	\$132	\$65	\$223	\$159	\$64			
0-249.....	60	55	5	165	130	35	136	71	65	115	92	23			
250-499.....	76	62	14	188	150	36	138	92	46	152	113	39			
500-749.....	88	78	10	186	150	36	138	92	46	152	118	38			
750-999.....	112	70	42	200	147	53	154	113	41	156	105	46			
1,000-1,249.....	135	78	57	236	178	58	176	122	54	202	156	46			
1,250-1,499.....	181	76	105	252	197	55	200	137	63	220	149	71			
1,500-1,749.....	254	170	84	293	208	85	220	145	75	257	187	70			
1,750-1,999.....	312	105	207	303	236	67	240	157	83	274	186	88			
2,000-2,499.....				337	236	101	266	169	97	281	197	84			
2,500-2,999.....				348	285	63	286	181	105	350	225	125			
3,000-3,999.....				365	325	40	326	216	110	329	251	78			
4,000-4,999.....							380	269	111	437	200	237			
5,000-9,999.....							348	174	174	351	225	126			
	Pacific villages				Southeast vil- lages—white families				Southeast vil- lages—Negro families						
All incomes.....	\$213	\$136	\$77	\$200	\$141	\$59	\$71	\$48	\$23						
0-249.....	132	71	61	76	65	11	56	42	7						
250-499.....	134	77	57	94	78	16	82	54	28						
500-749.....	165	108	57	126	94	32	97	66	31						
750-999.....	175	115	60	154	117	37	158	60	98						
1,000-1,249.....	203	135	68	177	132	45	149	69	80						
1,250-1,499.....	223	143	80	206	156	50									
1,500-1,749.....	234	166	68	228	178	50									
1,750-1,999.....	262	163	99	270	171	99									
2,000-2,499.....	305	170	135	314	200	114									
2,500-2,999.....	300	188	112	360	203	157									
3,000-3,999.....				400	287	113									
4,000-4,999.....				466	286	180									

¹ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 40).

² See table 38, footnote 1.

³ Includes the value of occupancy of owned homes, the value of rent received as gift or pay, and expenditures for rented homes. Excludes vacation homes. See Glossary, Housing, Value of.

⁴ Current expenditures for family homes of both owning and renting families, regardless of whether they received any free rent or charged tenure during the year.

TABLE 40.—HOUSING OTHER THAN FAMILY HOME: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of housing other than family home, average amounts spent, and average value of housing other than family home received without direct money payment, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and fam- ily-income-class (dollars)	Fam- ilies	Families having expendi- tures for housing other than family home				Average ³ value of housing other than fam- ily home				Expenditures for—			
		Any	Vacation- home ²	Lodg- ing while travel- ing	Rent at school	Total value	Re- ceived with- out direct expend- iture ⁴	All	Vacation- home ²	Lodg- ing while travel- ing	Rent at school		
								(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
SMALL CITIES													
North Central		No. 3,118	No. 359	No. 60	No. 279	No. 59	Dol. 5.15	Dol. -0.08	Dol. 5.23	Dol. 1.04	Dol. 2.52	Dol. 1.67	
All incomes													
250-499		61	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
500-749		229	4	1	2	1	.68	.00	.68	.08	.14	.46	
750-999		408	10	1	8	1	.72	.00	.72	.04	.40	.28	
1,000-1,249		467	10	0	9	1	.37	.00	.37	.00	.21	.16	
1,250-1,499		425	26	2	23	2	1.15	.08	1.07	.07	.78	.22	
1,500-1,749		343	37	6	31	2	3.11	.03	3.08	.46	2.58	.04	
1,750-1,999		282	35	7	25	4	2.54	.00	2.54	.44	1.67	.43	
2,000-2,249		215	29	4	23	9	6.04	.00	6.04	.86	2.37	2.81	
2,250-2,499		163	30	5	24	4	4.61	-.49	5.10	1.09	1.96	2.05	
2,500-2,999		198	63	6	47	16	15.81	-.18	15.99	1.29	7.70	7.00	
3,000-3,999		201	52	5	37	15	14.94	-.25	15.19	1.33	6.06	7.80	
4,000-4,999		64	26	10	20	1	29.59	-.12	30.91	10.16	14.50	6.25	
5,000-9,999		62	37	13	30	3	49.54	-.81	50.35	21.89	22.32	6.14	
Plains and Mountain													
All incomes		1,311	266	36	227	18	6.35	.10	6.25	.88	4.18	1.19	
250-499		16	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
500-749		73	6	1	4	1	1.67	.00	1.67	.08	.77	.82	
750-999		122	9	1	7	1	.88	.00	.88	.08	.72	.08	
1,000-1,249		171	20	2	17	1	2.08	.00	2.08	.17	1.73	.18	
1,250-1,499		164	26	3	22	1	1.90	.00	1.90	.18	1.48	.24	
1,500-1,749		181	30	3	25	2	3.40	.06	3.34	.45	2.75	.14	
1,750-1,999		155	39	3	35	3	3.85	.00	3.85	.46	2.45	.94	
2,000-2,249		116	25	1	24	2	6.47	.00	6.47	.39	4.53	1.55	
2,250-2,499		82	23	3	20	1	6.31	.48	5.83	.60	4.35	.88	
2,500-2,999		110	37	8	30	0	13.65	2.11	11.54	3.47	8.07	.00	
3,000-3,999		90	34	8	27	2	15.71	-.76	16.47	4.06	10.30	2.11	
4,000-4,999		31	17	3	16	4	65.22	-3.04	68.26	2.64	39.52	26.10	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—HOUSING OTHER THAN FAMILY HOME: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of housing other than family home, average amounts spent, and average value of housing other than family home received without direct money payment, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and fam- ily-income class (dollars)	Fam- ilies	Families having expendi- tures for housing other than family home				Average ³ value of housing other than fam- ily home							
		Any	Vaca- tion home ²	Lodg- ing while travel- ing	Rent at school	Total value	Re- ceived with- out direct expend- iture ⁴	Expenditures for—					
								All	Vaca- tion home ²	Lodg- ing while travel- ing	Rent at school		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
SMALL CITIES—con.													
<i>Pacific</i>													
All incomes	1,500	No. 331	No. 49	No. 255	No. 54	Dol. 8.78	Dol. -0.13	Dol. 8.91	Dol. 0.92	Dol. 4.81	Dol. 3.18		
250-499	12	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		
500-749	63	4	1	4	0	.62	.00	.62	.28	.34	.00		
750-999	115	11	1	9	1	2.19	.08	2.11	.01	1.69	.41		
1,000-1,249	191	15	2	13	0	1.31	.00	1.31	.21	1.10	.00		
1,250-1,499	181	21	2	18	1	1.87	-.07	1.94	.09	1.60	.25		
1,500-1,749	172	31	2	26	3	4.04	.00	4.04	.90	1.98	1.16		
1,750-1,999	174	34	6	25	4	3.57	-.37	3.94	.92	2.10	.92		
2,000-2,249	144	30	3	22	5	4.58	-.03	4.61	.22	3.33	1.01		
2,250-2,499	109	35	6	26	5	11.16	-1.40	12.56	2.92	5.71	3.93		
2,500-2,999	142	50	10	38	10	13.52	.10	13.42	.85	6.07	6.50		
3,000-3,999	128	51	9	39	9	20.88	-.56	21.44	2.67	11.37	7.40		
4,000-4,999	44	26	4	17	12	48.98	1.89	47.09	1.82	12.59	32.68		
5,000-9,999	25	23	3	18	4	94.34	.50	93.84	3.72	72.52	17.60		
<i>Southeast—white families</i>													
All incomes	1,116	129	10	91	33	4.14	.00	4.14	.32	1.57	2.25		
250-499	33	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		
500-749	83	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		
750-999	118	1	0	1	0	.03	.00	.03	.00	.03	.00		
1,000-1,249	153	8	0	8	1	.56	.00	.56	.00	.38	.18		
1,250-1,499	136	11	0	10	1	1.02	.00	1.02	.00	.68	.34		
1,500-1,749	132	11	3	7	1	1.03	.00	1.03	.26	.43	.34		
1,750-1,999	138	22	1	18	3	3.46	.00	3.46	.20	2.40	.86		
2,000-2,249	106	14	1	12	1	2.96	.00	2.96	.24	2.46	.26		
2,250-2,499	67	12	2	5	5	6.72	.00	6.72	1.27	1.10	4.35		
2,500-2,999	69	23	1	17	6	15.82	.00	15.82	.43	7.03	8.36		
3,000 or over	81	27	2	13	15	23.68	.00	23.68	1.97	4.80	16.91		
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>													
All incomes	475	14	0	5	9	1.39	.00	1.39	.00	.09	1.30		
0-249	47	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		
250-499	159	1	0	0	1	.15	.00	.15	.00	.00	.15		
500-749	108	2	0	1	1	.56	.00	.56	.00	.23	.33		
750-999	91	5	0	2	3	1.70	.00	1.70	.00	.12	1.58		
1,000-1,249	50	1	0	0	1	.64	.00	.64	.00	.00	.64		
1,250-1,499	10	3	0	2	1	3.80	.00	3.80	.00	.60	3.20		
1,500-1,749	5	1	0	0	1	45.00	.00	45.00	.00	.00	45.00		
1,750-1,999	5	1	0	0	1	25.60	.00	25.60	.00	.00	25.60		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—HOUSING OTHER THAN FAMILY HOME: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of housing other than family home, average amounts spent, and average value of housing other than family home received without direct money payment, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and fam- ily-income class (dollars)	Fam- ilies	Families having expendi- tures for housing other than family home				Average ³ value of housing other than fam- ily home							
		Any	Vacation home ²	Lodg- ing while travel- ing	Rent at school	Total value	Re- ceived with- out direct expend- iture ⁴	Expenditures for—					
								All	Vacation home ²	Lodg- ing while travel- ing	Rent at school		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
VILLAGES													
<i>New England</i>													
All incomes		No. 743	No. 79	No. 26	No. 47	No. 13	Dol. 6.15	Dol. 0.24	Dol. 5.91	Dol. 2.29	Dol. 1.48	Dol. 2.14	
250-499		7	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
500-749		42	1	1	0	0	1.24	.00	1.24	1.24	.00	.00	
750-999		95	2	1	1	0	1.45	-.20	1.65	.73	.92	.00	
1,000-1,249		126	4	0	3	1	1.75	.00	1.75	.00	.16	1.59	
1,250-1,499		120	11	5	5	2	5.80	.00	5.80	2.96	1.11	1.73	
1,500-1,749		98	11	7	4	1	6.34	.40	5.94	4.49	.96	.49	
1,750-1,999		89	13	5	6	2	6.86	.00	6.86	3.59	1.02	2.25	
2,000-2,499		109	21	4	15	3	10.65	1.45	9.20	2.38	1.97	4.85	
2,500-2,999		31	5	0	5	1	7.64	.00	7.64	.00	4.00	3.64	
3,000-3,999		26	11	3	8	3	32.19	.00	32.19	7.96	12.92	11.31	
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central</i>													
All incomes		3,042	293	41	198	75	4.44	(5)	4.44	.55	1.73	2.16	
250-499		84	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
500-749		360	3	0	3	0	.19	.00	.19	.00	.19	.00	
750-999		572	15	2	10	4	.63	.00	.63	.02	.21	.40	
1,000-1,249		575	32	6	18	8	1.65	.00	1.65	.11	.55	.99	
1,250-1,499		461	41	4	31	7	2.22	-.13	2.35	.14	1.57	.64	
1,500-1,749		283	37	5	25	8	4.47	.00	4.47	.80	1.67	2.00	
1,750-1,999		235	39	5	25	11	6.92	.00	6.92	.78	2.52	3.62	
2,000-2,499		253	54	9	32	21	13.86	.20	13.66	2.46	3.98	7.22	
2,500-2,999		118	29	6	21	5	13.45	.00	13.45	1.74	5.69	6.02	
3,000-3,999		70	29	2	22	8	25.91	.00	25.91	.43	10.87	14.61	
4,000-4,999		21	10	1	8	2	36.28	.00	36.28	3.24	11.52	21.52	
5,000-9,999		10	4	1	3	1	54.90	.00	54.90	20.00	29.20	5.70	
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>													
All incomes		1,103	213	19	165	43	6.96	-.31	7.27	.73	3.53	3.01	
250-499		31	1	0	1	0	.03	.00	.03	.00	.03	.00	
500-749		126	4	0	3	1	.76	.00	.76	.00	.26	.50	
750-999		182	13	0	10	3	1.27	.00	1.27	.00	.30	.97	
1,000-1,249		155	19	2	16	1	2.76	-.06	2.82	.64	1.87	.31	
1,250-1,499		171	23	4	13	7	4.47	.00	4.47	.47	1.59	2.41	
1,500-1,749		131	27	3	24	2	3.45	.00	3.45	.49	2.50	.46	
1,750-1,999		87	19	3	15	1	5.00	-.92	5.92	2.05	3.58	.29	
2,000-2,499		125	55	2	43	14	17.97	.00	17.97	.20	8.90	8.87	
2,500-2,999		38	19	2	17	3	23.00	.00	23.00	1.05	15.98	5.97	
3,000-3,999		36	24	2	17	8	43.50	-.639	49.89	8.33	18.17	23.39	
4,000-4,999		12	7	0	6	1	35.08	.00	35.08	.00	18.41	16.67	
5,000-9,999		9	2	1	0	2	17.10	-.312	20.22	2.78	.00	17.44	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—HOUSING OTHER THAN FAMILY HOME: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of housing other than family home, average amounts spent, and average value of housing other than family home received without direct money payment, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and fam- ily-income class (dollars)	Fam- ilies	Families having expendi- tures for housing other than family home				Average ² value of housing other than fam- ily home							
		Any	Vacation home ²	Lodg- ing while travel- ing	Rent at school	Total value	Re- ceived with- out direct expendi- ture ⁴	Expenditures for—					
								All	Vacation home ²	Lodg- ing while travel- ing	Rent at school		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
VILLAGES—continued													
<i>Pacific</i>													
All incomes -----	No. 1,471	No. 259	No. 57	No. 201	No. 30	Dol. 5.14	Dol. -0.06	Dol. 5.20	Dol. 1.07	Dol. 2.52	Dol. 1.61		
250-499-----	28	2	0	2	0	.46	.00	.46	.00	.46	.00		
500-749-----	107	4	2	2	0	.55	.17	.38	.20	.18	.00		
750-999-----	186	11	3	7	2	1.04	-.13	1.17	.20	.32	.65		
1,000-1,249-----	211	23	3	18	3	1.80	.12	1.68	.22	.79	.67		
1,250-1,499-----	204	25	4	20	2	1.84	-.48	2.32	.88	.82	.62		
1,500-1,749-----	202	38	8	27	3	2.62	-.32	2.94	.96	1.59	.39		
1,750-1,999-----	174	37	7	30	1	5.60	.01	5.59	.93	4.32	.34		
2,000-2,499-----	208	59	13	42	6	7.68	-.18	7.86	1.84	3.44	2.58		
2,500-2,999-----	100	41	9	33	7	16.61	-.39	17.00	4.23	6.07	6.70		
3,000-3,999-----	51	29	8	20	6	35.11	2.86	32.25	2.52	17.28	12.45		
<i>Southeast—white families</i>													
All incomes -----	2,100	317	21	190	138	7.46	.02	7.44	.29	2.59	4.56		
250-499-----	63	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		
500-749-----	236	2	0	1	1	.37	.00	.37	.00	.16	.21		
750-999-----	257	9	0	8	1	.42	.00	.42	.00	.24	.18		
1,000-1,249-----	274	10	0	6	4	1.27	.00	1.27	.00	.33	.94		
1,250-1,499-----	286	22	0	13	9	1.73	.00	1.73	.00	.50	1.23		
1,500-1,749-----	249	33	4	16	13	4.09	.00	4.09	.32	.59	3.18		
1,750-1,999-----	173	33	3	17	14	6.76	.00	6.76	.15	1.91	4.70		
2,000-2,499-----	245	72	3	42	31	11.93	.00	11.93	.32	4.05	7.56		
2,500-2,999-----	124	43	7	23	23	21.63	.20	21.43	2.48	4.98	13.97		
3,000-3,999-----	117	46	1	29	23	22.08	.17	21.91	.17	5.92	15.82		
4,000-4,999-----	40	24	1	18	10	44.02	.00	44.02	1.00	20.08	22.94		
5,000-9,999-----	36	23	2	17	9	69.28	.00	69.28	1.80	42.29	25.19		
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>													
All incomes -----	972	30	0	11	21	.87	.00	.87	.00	.17	.70		
0-249-----	146	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		
250-499-----	403	3	0	2	2	.34	.00	.34	.00	.25	.09		
500-749-----	268	4	0	1	3	.30	.00	.30	.00	.01	.29		
750-999-----	100	12	0	3	9	2.83	.00	2.83	.00	.18	2.65		
1,000-1,249-----	44	9	0	4	5	5.32	.00	5.32	.00	.61	4.71		
1,250-1,499-----	11	2	0	1	2	10.18	.00	10.18	.00	1.09	9.09		

¹ See table 38, footnote 1.

² Includes rentals paid for a vacation home and payments for repairs for which the family was not reimbursed, and net expenditures for owned vacation homes.

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for the specified item.

⁴ Net value of occupancy of owned vacation home, computed by deducting expenditures for the entire year from the rental value for the period occupied. These averages may be positive or negative. A negative entry is indicated by a minus sign.

⁵ \$0.0050 or less.

TABLE 41.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES OF OWNERS: Average rental value of owned family homes, number of home-owning¹ families having expenditures for specified items of housing and investments in home, and average amounts spent, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Home-owning families	Families having current expenditures for owned homes						Average ⁴ current expenditures for owned homes						Families making investments in home				Average ⁴ expenditures for investments in home			
		Average ¹ rental value of owned family home	Interest	Refinancing	Spatial assessments	Re-pairs ⁵	Insurance	Refinancing	Interest	All items	Special assessments	Taxes	Repairs ⁵	Insurance	Other items ⁶	Any ⁷ structural additions	Payments on principal of mortgage	Structural additions	All ⁷ structural additions	Payments on principal of mortgage	Structural additions	Payments on principal of mortgage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SMALL CITIES																					
North Central																					
All incomes	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Dol.
250-499	24	195.50	7	0	1	11	72.33	17.08	.00	43.75	.54	6.25	4.71	.00	.00	5	.00	10	4	10	1
500-749	72	219.90	25	1	0	45	80.09	23.19	.76	39.69	.00	9.01	7.40	.04	.04	3	.3	8	8	1	9
750-999	136	239.33	65	1	2	46	75	110.21	34.98	.06	44.37	.13	23.38	6.74	.06	.42	11	33	32	9	23
1,000-1,249	194	252.77	107	3	7	78	122	114.57	40.59	.45	44.76	1.15	18.43	9.14	.05	.74	18	61	50	12	38
1,250-1,499	204	289.13	83	1	5	84	137	127.69	33.80	.09	52.24	1.04	30.70	9.69	.13	.61	16	49	34	5	29
1,500-1,749	176	300.61	94	2	6	69	128	135.78	47.75	.26	53.60	.40	22.61	11.10	.06	.73	14	61	78	11	67
1,750-1,998	139	325.78	77	2	9	60	103	149.02	44.35	.22	55.56	1.73	33.30	13.86	.00	.62	18	54	99	22	77
2,000-2,249	120	346.07	50	2	3	54	93	164.86	34.36	.06	67.40	.30	45.49	17.25	.00	.49	17	38	112	29	88
2,250-2,499	98	378.73	47	2	4	51	65	181.68	51.91	2.04	70.46	1.06	39.61	16.56	.04	.45	16	36	120	36	64
2,500-2,999	118	388.14	50	2	8	58	89	178.39	42.09	.02	62.41	.86	53.21	19.59	.21	.58	23	41	136	37	99
3,000-3,999	130	470.91	44	10	77	104	223.57	48.86	.15	86.38	1.97	60.63	25.68	.00	.52	22	39	148	43	105	
4,000-4,999	52	612.26	13	1	3	28	39	257.57	39.29	2.12	96.45	2.58	87.61	29.52	.00	.21	16	10	145	90	55
5,000-9,999	49	743.88	19	0	3	28	41	338.50	80.51	.00	129.90	.10	86.45	40.18	1.45	.23	10	16	281	45	236

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 41.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES OF OWNERS: Average rental value of owned family homes, number of home-owning¹ families having expenditures for specified items of housing and investments in home, and average amounts spent, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

	Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having current expenditures for owned homes						Average ⁴ current expenditures for owned homes						Families making investments in home						Average ⁴ expenditures or investments						
		Average ⁴ rental value of owned family home	Home-owning farm-families ³	Refinancing interest	Special assessments	Re-pairs ⁵	Insurance	All items	Interest	Refinancing	Special assessments	Re-pairs ⁵	Insurance	Other items ⁶	Any ⁷	No.	No.	No.	No.	Structural additions on principal of mortgage	All ⁷	Structural additions on principal of mortgage	Payments on principal of mortgage	Payments on principal of mortgage		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(21)	(22)	(21)	(22)	
SMALL CITIES—con.																										
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>																										
All incomes	N _{o.}	370.67	N _{o.}	313	N _{o.}	14	N _{o.}	66	N _{o.}	198	N _{o.}	318	Dol.	60.78	Dol.	74.79	Dol.	3.09	Dol.	22.29	Dol.	9.20	Dol.	0.06	Dol.	53
250-499	3	162.00	0	0	1	1	0	1	52.33	34.29	.00	46.99	2.67	.00	2.67	.00	1	1	0	0	267	0	267	0	267	
500-749	24	200.10	11	0	1	7	9	103.54	43.36	.00	37.09	.50	25.54	6.12	.00	.00	7	3	4	1	19	5	19	5	19	
750-999	28	279.64	16	1	1	4	9	112.46	54.85	.11	54.85	.14	11.00	3.00	.00	.00	11	4	9	1	50	19	50	19	51	
1,000-1,249	53	269.87	33	1	4	17	21	132.73	54.26	.53	61.34	2.09	9.77	4.72	.02	.02	29	10	24	10	24	60	25	60	35	
1,250-1,499	58	293.99	33	1	4	12	28	123.13	50.01	2.57	56.60	.69	7.24	6.02	.00	.00	30	15	20	15	20	114	46	66	48	
1,500-1,749	77	339.60	41	0	8	29	37	149.86	49.61	.00	67.16	2.19	22.94	7.96	.00	.00	42	12	34	12	34	93	19	93	19	
1,750-1,999	76	365.13	46	6	17	29	57	183.76	66.52	2.28	74.17	7.45	20.22	13.12	.00	.00	45	16	38	16	38	184	35	184	35	
2,000-2,249	59	395.16	28	1	8	22	31	172.57	58.12	.26	81.30	2.78	21.69	7.88	.04	.04	29	10	23	10	23	119	39	119	39	
2,250-2,499	47	401.24	28	0	6	20	28	203.68	74.96	.00	76.62	2.06	41.36	8.68	.00	.00	28	9	23	9	23	186	76	186	76	
2,500-2,999	61	447.92	32	1	9	27	36	206.56	69.33	.08	92.79	6.18	26.98	11.20	.00	.00	30	14	24	14	24	177	81	177	81	
3,000-3,999	64	502.85	34	3	6	21	43	219.53	84.57	.84	95.80	3.20	22.48	12.64	.00	.00	37	20	25	20	25	204	95	109	95	
4,000-4,999	24	538.50	11	0	1	10	18	260.46	67.00	.00	117.96	.83	53.21	19.46	.00	.00	11	6	8	6	8	206	124	124	124	

east-white families

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 41.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES OF OWNERS: Average rental value of owned family homes, number of home-owning¹ families having expenditures for specified items of housing and investments in home, and average amounts spent, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935-36—Continued

(Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

		Families having current expenditures for owned homes						Average ⁴ current expenditures for owned homes						Families making investments in home			Average ⁴ expenditures for investments					
Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)		Home-owning families ³	Average ⁴ rental value of owned family home	Interest on family home	Refinancing	Special assessments	Insurance-pairs ⁵	All items	Interest	Refinancing	Taxes	Special assessments	Re-pairs ⁴	Insurance	Other items ⁶	Any ⁷ additions	Structural additions	Payments on principal of mortgage	Structural additions on principal of mortgage	Fam. making investments in home	Average ⁴ expenditures for investments	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
VILLAGES New England	All incomes...	No. 361	Dol. 310.92	No. 198	No. 1	No. 10	No. 141	No. 169	Dol. 189.33	Dol. 58.39	Dol. 0.03	Dol. 85.14	Dol. 0.65	Dol. 37.53	Dol. 8.06	Dol. 0.03	No. 139	No. 38	No. 121	Dol. 66	Dol. 47	
250-499	All incomes...	3	Dol. 220.00	1	0	2	1	138.67	12.00	.00	43.34	.00	82.00	1.33	.00	1	0	1	12	0	12	
500-749	All incomes...	13	Dol. 248.57	6	0	3	8	161.69	21.69	.00	66.23	.00	65.22	8.62	.00	3	0	3	64	0	64	
750-999	All incomes...	41	Dol. 244.83	18	0	1	12	201.36	26.44	.00	65.80	.44	23.73	5.71	.24	7	7	7	8	8	8	
1,000-1,249	All incomes...	50	Dol. 275.75	23	0	2	19	221.56	43.58	.00	69.84	1.40	34.78	7.28	.00	16	3	14	38	5	33	
1,250-1,499	All incomes...	50	Dol. 292.08	34	1	1	16	281.02	63.82	.20	77.72	.70	21.80	5.78	.00	20	5	18	68	36	32	
1,500-1,749	All incomes...	53	Dol. 305.53	31	0	2	22	174.52	59.79	.00	86.04	.45	22.24	6.00	.00	24	8	20	56	11	45	
1,750-1,999	All incomes...	50	Dol. 338.64	34	0	0	20	181.23	40.88	.00	95.04	.00	39.84	8.60	.00	27	7	21	68	18	50	
2,000-2,499	All incomes...	65	Dol. 363.86	33	0	4	12	231.24	69.46	.00	93.90	1.37	30.31	9.20	.00	27	9	24	103	34	69	
2,500-2,999	All incomes...	22	Dol. 361.42	13	0	0	9	260.00	53.23	.00	117.04	.00	78.82	10.91	.00	9	4	8	138	45	93	
3,000-3,999	All incomes...	14	Dol. 398.18	5	0	0	9	338.36	71.93	.00	120.78	.00	129.79	15.86	.00	5	1	5	76	14	62	
Middle Atlantic and North Central	All incomes...	1,526	Dol. 224.32	515	6	67	551	931	Dol. 114.48	Dol. 25.92	-13	49.97	1.26	27.96	9.21	.03	415	169	291	57	20	37
250-499	All incomes...	52	Dol. 155.88	8	0	4	15	25	Dol. 55.17	Dol. 7.29	.00	36.53	1.27	6.25	3.83	.00	3	2	1	5	4	1
500-749	All incomes...	160	Dol. 168.53	35	0	8	44	83	Dol. 75.13	Dol. 9.39	.00	39.75	1.22	19.20	5.00	.02	23	10	16	26	6	20
750-999	All incomes...	230	Dol. 179.36	77	1	12	69	133	Dol. 92.13	Dol. 22.23	.07	41.46	2.09	19.12	7.02	.04	53	16	39	31	12	19
1,000-1,249	All incomes...	280	Dol. 198.42	107	2	9	102	169	Dol. 101.56	Dol. 27.05	.18	43.63	4.46	23.34	6.84	.06	83	27	63	62	15	42
1,250-1,499	All incomes...	233	Dol. 222.02	96	10	88	144	108.42	Dol. 28.38	.15	47.05	.97	23.82	8.05	.00	78	33	54	48	15	33	
1,500-1,749	All incomes...	145	Dol. 244.19	61	0	7	60	80	Dol. 117.95	Dol. 30.61	.00	53.49	.94	24.32	8.59	.00	39	15	30	34	8	26
1,750-1,999	All incomes...	123	Dol. 262.24	49	0	8	64	104	Dol. 147.48	Dol. 39.09	.00	63.93	2.93	30.88	14.70	.06	40	16	31	55	11	44
2,000-2,499	All incomes...	149	Dol. 280.63	50	2	1	56	150.63	Dol. 150.63	.00	64.60	Dol. 1.89	35.92	17.20	.00	25	16	32	109	40	69	
2,500-2,999	All incomes...	75	Dol. 286.79	22	0	3	23	Dol. 150.63	Dol. 31.02	.00	64.60	Dol. 1.89	35.92	17.20	.00	11	88	50	38	38	38	

3,000-3,999	54	339.43	15	0	4	26	35	204.10	32.81	.00	78.00	2.61	75.22	15.46	.00	18	12	10	185	89	96
4,000-4,999	17	377.64	5	0	1	7	12	240.17	54.82	.00	95.12	.35	69.76	20.12	.00	6	3	2	96	26	70
5,000-9,999	8	357.33	0	0	0	4	5	151.12	.00	.00	78.75	.00	43.75	28.62	.00	1	1	0	12	12	12
All incomes— <i>Plains and Mountain</i>	487	255.77	165	10	42	154	334	129.21	23.39	.46	64.77	1.83	25.31	13.17	.28	189	88	129	82	36	46
250-499	8	123.43	2	0	1	4	52	38	16.25	.00	30.13	.00	1.88	4.12	.00	1	0	1	2	0	2
500-749	49	182.51	15	0	2	12	27	84.69	7.16	.20	10.53	7.35	.06	16	8	10	29	17	17	12	
750-999	57	186.75	14	1	1	22	30	98.82	15.23	.18	49.74	1.04	.00	15	5	10	16	4	4	12	
1,000-1,249	56	221.68	25	4	1	16	38	109.97	22.97	.12	15.48	9.39	.79	29	15	21	89	42	47	47	
1,250-1,499	77	215.36	23	1	4	17	48	107.74	19.08	.65	63.08	14.73	.02	24	13	16	74	44	30	30	
1,500-1,749	60	259.29	23	0	11	16	44	121.86	30.70	.00	57.92	2.93	.00	23	5	19	79	13	66	66	
1,750-1,999	43	207.62	20	2	2	17	31	155.18	37.11	.51	65.60	35.98	13.07	.65	17	16	163	82	81	81	
2,000-2,499	66	287.35	22	2	11	21	51	155.66	80.53	.51	71.59	1.62	43.82	10.21	.00	33	16	20	124	71	72
2,500-2,999	30	351.60	9	0	3	16	27	196.60	21.73	.00	88.56	4.67	55.67	22.77	.20	18	13	8	113	68	75
3,000-3,999	25	322.56	9	0	4	12	19	215.96	40.12	.00	110.84	5.12	33.40	26.48	.00	9	5	6	102	30	28
4,000-4,999	10	468.00	2	0	1	3	10	180.60	11.20	.00	117.70	4.00	12.90	34.80	.00	3	1	2	30	2	28
5,000-9,999	6	320.00	1	0	1	5	151.67	10.00	.00	58.67	1.67	58.33	23.00	.00	1	1	1	90	21	21	
All incomes— <i>Pacific</i>	760	210.66	292	9	103	219	371	105.00	28.40	.39	41.87	3.79	22.06	8.09	.40	276	107	216	78	28	50
250-499	15	150.80	1	0	1	3	42	60.60	.60	.00	33.20	.00	1.27	1.93	.00	1	1	0	7	7	0
500-749	50	165.00	14	0	4	7	18	57.44	11.30	.00	37.48	1.78	3.34	3.42	.12	8	3	6	14	6	8
750-999	78	199.30	25	1	8	19	34	81.46	20.91	.04	38.37	2.04	17.64	4.81	.05	17	3	16	27	4	23
1,000-1,249	90	193.73	31	0	14	27	47	72.50	15.40	.00	33.78	2.06	13.56	5.67	.10	22	7	16	28	5	23
1,250-1,499	105	220.06	36	0	12	40	52	96.14	18.74	.00	37.63	2.26	29.21	7.70	.70	41	13	32	67	27	40
1,500-1,749	113	244.35	58	1	18	40	52	123.12	42.31	.55	40.10	3.60	50.98	8.51	1.17	52	20	43	83	22	61
1,750-1,999	75	250.80	34	2	10	23	33	114.04	40.78	.96	40.40	2.71	29.83	8.36	.00	28	8	24	70	15	55
2,000-2,499	128	275.58	47	2	23	56	60	121.67	29.54	.45	44.87	6.42	34.40	8.39	.00	51	25	40	100	37	63
2,500-2,999	70	332.90	27	1	11	24	45	147.64	40.33	.86	55.46	5.41	29.33	15.11	1.14	34	17	45	174	88	86
3,000-3,999	36	308.06	19	1	3	12	20	151.78	41.80	1.25	63.42	5.03	27.25	13.03	.00	22	10	14	202	88	114
All incomes— <i>Southeast—white families</i>	720	286.96	214	5	88	207	562	154.06	23.57	.17	63.44	6.08	36.77	23.37	.66	239	103	162	80	34	46
250-499	7	120.00	2	1	0	5	12	73.57	4.71	7.00	25.86	.00	35.14	.86	.00	1	1	1	6	0	6
500-749	27	161.89	7	0	4	7	24	73.90	14.33	.00	36.95	2.08	11.33	6.44	2.77	15	4	11	26	12	14
750-999	52	179.30	15	0	6	18	42	89.27	14.00	.00	39.48	1.61	24.40	9.78	.00	14	7	10	34	17	17
1,000-1,249	69	207.29	18	0	8	18	56	122.23	21.96	.00	30.70	4.18	27.80	15.00	2.59	28	10	21	56	16	40
1,250-1,499	100	220.99	28	0	8	22	69	142.36	18.24	.04	56.03	7.31	41.37	19.37	.00	26	9	18	75	34	41
1,500-1,749	81	268.86	18	1	3	22	63	161.94	29.64	.53	33.37	5.62	20.10	1.58	.00	23	8	16	54	16	38
1,750-1,999	62	256.11	23	1	3	17	35	105.14	52.59	.48	64.57	5.67	34.13	25.27	.21	41	17	30	80	24	56
2,000-2,499	120	300.97	40	2	14	29	68	196.81	30.23	.00	79.77	9.80	50.44	26.48	.00	25	11	16	89	20	60
2,500-2,999	76	354.92	18	0	13	28	75	185.26	28.38	.00	82.58	7.68	34.66	34.96	.00	35	21	21	114	55	59
3,000-3,999	84	310.98	27	0	10	11	28	249.97	41.16	.00	104.59	6.06	67.13	56.03	.00	13	7	6	208	160	48
4,000-4,999	31	410.50	9	0	5	11	29	271.66	.00	.00	126.54	8.16	42.56	58.34	.00	14	8	8	225	88	137
5,000-9,999	32	477.29	9	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 41.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES OF OWNERS: Average rental value of owned family homes, number of home-owning¹ families having expenditures for specified items of housing and investments in home, and average amounts spent, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935–36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Home-owning families ³	Families having current expenditures for owned homes						Average ⁴ current expenditures for owned homes						Families making investments in home						Average ⁴ expenditures for investments in owned homes						
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)			
VILLAGES—continued																										
Southeast—Negro families		No.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
All incomes	297	104.22	64	64	1	1	6	62	132	41.36	6.26	0.03	20.82	0.26	7.90	6.09	0.00	59	59	42	15	15	4	11	11	
0-249	21	62.86	4	0	0	3	8	33.43	10.62	.00	15.66	.00	4.29	2.86	.00	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2		
250-499	92	73.47	15	0	1	13	23	25.05	3.79	.00	15.50	.13	3.18	2.45	.00	14	6	8	14	6	2	4	10	10		
500-749	97	107.14	19	0	3	17	43	39.43	4.32	.00	18.69	.51	10.21	5.70	.00	20	9	14	11	22	6	16	6	19		
750-999	45	155.50	13	2	2	14	62	111	5.89	.00	31.74	.33	13.00	10.33	.00	14	3	11	11	22	3	16	3	15		
1,000-1,249	33	177.70	10	0	0	11	24	63.70	13.27	.00	29.37	.00	8.33	12.73	.00	8	2	6	8	2	6	13	15	15		
1,250-1,499	9	156.00	3	0	0	4	7	61.67	18.44	.00	24.34	.00	9.33	9.56	.00	2	0	2	0	2	0	41	0	0		

¹ This table includes only families that occupied owned family homes during the entire report year, except when traveling or on vacation.

² See table 38, footnote 1.

³ Includes a few home-owning families that had no expenditures for family homes as follows: Small cities—North Central, 1; Plains and Mountain, 1; Southeast white, 1; Southeast Negro, 1; villages—Middle Atlantic and North Central, 2; Plains and Mountain, 1. A few families had expenditures for unclassified items, such as ground rent and interest on unpaid back taxes, as follows: Small cities—North Central, 10; Plains and Mountain, 2; Middle Atlantic, 2; Southeast white, 1; villages—New England, 1; Middle Atlantic and North Central, 5; Plains and Mountain, 6; Pacific, 10; Southeast white, 4. A few families, because of circumstances such as exemption by State law of veterans of certain wars from real estate taxes, ownership of house as heirs to unsettled estates, etc., incurred

no taxes on owned homes. These were as follows: Small cities—North Central, 15;

Plains and Mountain, 4; Pacific, 13; Southeast Negro, 2; villages—

New England, 1; Middle Atlantic and North Central, 14; Plains and Mountain, 6; Pacific, 22; Southeast white, 4.

⁴ Averages are based on the number of owning families in each class (column 2).

⁵ Expenditures for structural additions are excluded. See Glossary, Repairs and Replacements, Expenditures for.

⁶ Includes items not otherwise classified, such as ground rent and interest on unpaid back taxes. See footnote 3.

⁷ Does not include the down payment on a home purchased during the report year.

⁸ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁹ \$0.30 or less.

TABLE 42.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES OF RENTERS: Number of families renting homes during the entire report year, number receiving any free rent, number both owning and renting during the year, and average expenditures for family homes of each group; percentage of families whose expenditures for rent included specified items; by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States, 1 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent			Families receiving any free rent during year			Families both renting and owning during year			Families whose expenditures for rent included a—						
	Number ²	Average ³ expenditures for—			Aver-age expend- itures Num- ber ⁵											
		Rent and repairs	Rent, ⁴ Repairs	Repairs												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
SMALL CITIES																
<i>North Central</i>																
All incomes	1,501	Number	Dollars	225	Dollars	223	Dollars	2	Dollars	68	Dollars	32	Dollars	37	Dollars	231
250-499	33	2	99	(10)	4	72	0	0	1124	2	486	0	2.9	5.7	2.9	5.7
500-749	148	14	131	130	1	7	14	42	6	142	55.0	4.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
750-999	252	31	155	154	1	6	119	119	6	196	65.4	4.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
1,000-1,249	261	27	177	176	1	6	18	8	5	219	66.4	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
1,250-1,499	208	28	204	203	2	14	14	14	6	294	80.2	8.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
1,500-1,749	155	18	244	242	2	6	34	34	4	262	78.8	10.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
1,750-1,999	134	13	271	269	2	5	1	1	11200	72.9	18.8	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
2,000-2,249	90	10	300	298	2	4	1	1	110	316	76.7	20.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
2,250-2,499	61	6	326	325	1	1	1	1	11236	1	15.4	7.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
2,500-2,999	73	10	369	366	3	6	0	1	11482	84.3	5.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
3,000-3,999	64	5	436	433	3	6	0	0	1110	91.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
4,000-4,999	12	2	462	458	4	0	1	1	11216	2	100.0	18.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
5,000-9,999	10	4	595	588	7	1	1	1	11216	2	18.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES OF RENTERS: Number of families renting homes during the entire report year, number receiving any free rent, number both owning and renting during the year, and average expenditures for family homes of each group; percentage of families whose expenditures for rent included specified items; by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

		Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent						Families receiving any free rent during year						Families both renting and owning during year						Families whose expenditures for rent included ²											
Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)		Having expenditures for repairs			Average ³ expenditures for —			Average ³ expenditures			Number			Dollars			Number			Dollars			Number			Dollars					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Rent and repairs	Rent	Repairs	Rent	Repairs	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number			
250-499	8	2	122	121	1	4	72	72	1	11291	33.3	8.3	0	41.7	33.3	0	8.3	5.6	23.0	8.2	300	62.7	16.5	8.2	23.0	8.3	5.6	4.2			
500-749	40	2	156	155	1	8	47	47	1	1164	41.7	12.5	2.1	29.2	12.5	2.1	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
750-999	85	7	173	172	1	8	79	79	1	11245	39.1	17.4	4.3	29.3	9.8	6.5	6.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,249	98	5	213	212	1	15	79	5	285	57.1	22.3	5.4	23.2	15.2	7.8	8.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,250-1,499	89	8	245	244	1	8	62	9	215	67.3	16.3	10.2	25.5	6.1	7.1	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,500-1,749	91	12	247	245	2	6	59	59	7	308	70.1	9.3	7.2	7.2	2.1	3.1	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,750-1,999	71	7	290	289	1	5	117	117	3	283	74.7	16.0	13.3	21.3	2.7	4.0	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,249	53	7	319	317	2	11	155	115	2	11266	70.9	16.4	12.7	16.4	1.8	7.3	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,250-2,499	29	1	349	349	10	1	110	110	5	434	74.2	16.1	16.1	19.4	6.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2,500-2,999	42	6	384	377	7	1	1125	1125	6	384	75.6	20.0	8.9	22.2	4.4	11.1	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3,000-3,999	26	1	423	423	2	0	-----	-----	0	-----	88.5	23.1	7	17.6	4.4	11.5	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4,000-4,999	6	1	439	436	3	0	-----	-----	1	11345	12.66	7	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	707	117	248	245	3	59	62	63	244	75.0	8.3	4.8	22.5	5.6	3.1	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All incomes	5	2	157	153	4	3	0	0	0	11158	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50				
250-499	26	2	150	149	1	3	56	56	3	11158	69.0	3.4	0	17.2	3.4	0	3.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
500-749	64	11	162	158	4	12	55	55	3	1136	62.3	6.5	0	27.3	15.6	0	5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
750-999	118	15	181	180	1	13	50	6	207	68.9	5.3	3.8	23.5	6.1	2.3	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,249	102	25	213	209	4	7	41	6	188	74.3	4.6	3.7	22.0	5.5	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,250-1,499	83	11	238	237	1	4	28	10	164	84.1	4.5	2.3	31.8	2.3	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,500-1,749	82	11	246	244	2	8	45	8	210	74.2	9.0	4.5	22.0	4.5	2.2	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,750-1,999	65	9	273	271	2	0	11138	6	285	77.6	13.4	7.5	13.4	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)

(1)

Plains and Mountain

All incomes

Pacific

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

Families whose expenditures for rent included²

Families both renting and owning during year

Families receiving any free rent during year

Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent

2,250-2,499	42	294	290	4	11 192	5	236	81.4	9.3	18.6	2.3	2.3	.0
2,500-2,999	51	347	341	6	11 179	5	282	90.7	20.4	22.5	5.6	1.9	.0
3,000-3,999	51	421	414	7	11 112	11	391	12.7	7.3	20.0	.0	5.5	.0
4,000-4,999	12	3	406	3	11 206	75.0	12.7	8.2	8.3	12.3	12.0	12.0	.0
5,000-9,999	6	2	508	5	11 0	12 16.7	12 16.7	12 16.7	12 16.7	12 33.3	12.0	12.0	.0
<hr/>													
<i>Southeast—white families</i>													
All incomes...	795	49	190	189	1	33	46	15	228	54.8	1.7	3.6	1.8
250-499	33	0	71	71	0	0	43	0	0	.0	.0	27.3	.0
500-749	77	5	92	92	1	3	13	0	22.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
750-999	104	5	124	123	(10)	1	10	11 205	36.8	2.8	.0	20.3	.0
1,000-1,249	126	6	161	161	6	6	10	1 1	1.5	4.5	3.8	19.8	.0
1,250-1,499	109	12	180	178	2	2	10	2 110	59.9	1.9	0	14.4	.0
1,500-1,749	101	9	203	201	2	1	10	5	154	2.9	0	11.7	.0
1,750-1,999	97	8	243	242	1	1	10	1 181	73.8	0	0	5.8	.0
2,000-2,249	58	3	283	283	1	3	34	3	241	7.0	2.0	4.0	0
2,250-2,499	37	1	288	287	1	4	105	0	80.5	4.9	0	2.4	.0
2,500-2,999	24	2	326	322	4	2	11 55	3	355	88.5	0	0	.0
3,000 or over	29	3	379	376	3	4	79	0	84.8	.0	3.0	3.0	.0
<hr/>													
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>													
All incomes...	337	3	78	78	(10)	15	17	1	11 73	6.6	.3	.0	.3
0-249	42	0	58	58	0	0	14	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0
250-499	128	2	71	71	(10)	7	15	0	6.5	.0	.7	.7	.0
500-749	90	0	83	83	0	3	15	0	0	.0	1.1	1.0	.0
750-999	49	1	86	86	(10)	3	0	0	7.8	2.0	0	3.9	2.0
1,000-1,249	24	0	102	102	0	0	0	0	16.7	0	0	0	.0
1,250-1,499	2	0	11 108	11 108	11 0	0	0	0	11.0	12.0	0	12.0	12.0
1,500-1,749	1	0	11 336	11 336	11 0	1	11 105	1	11 73	12 50.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
1,750-1,999	1	0	11 240	11 240	11 0	1	11 0	0	0	12 100.0	12.0	12 50.0	12.0
<hr/>													
VILLAGES													
<i>New England</i>													
All incomes...	347	27	227	226	1	22	39	13	205	57.5	3.0	1.1	1.4
250-499	4	0	123	123	0	0	20	0	12 25.0	12.0	0	12.0	.0
500-749	26	0	156	156	1	1	11 71	0	20.7	3.4	0	3.4	.0
750-999	53	3	167	166	1	1	6	36	11 221	53.1	0	7.5	3.8
1,000-1,249	68	5	207	206	1	1	11 0	4	185	55.2	1.4	1.5	.0
1,250-1,499	65	5	222	220	2	1	11 0	20	3	71.4	0	2.4	.0
1,500-1,749	37	5	269	266	3	3	11 259	87	11 119	67.6	0	2.7	.0
1,750-1,999	35	4	259	257	2	2	11 252	0	0	81.8	0	2.3	.0
2,000-2,499	42	3	292	292	(10)	2	11 75	0	325	12 83.3	12.0	16.7	12.0
2,500-2,999	6	0	310	0	1	1	11 0	0	0	12 10.0	0	12.0	.0
3,000-3,999	11	2	339	333	6	1	11 0	0	83.3	0	8.3	0	.0
<hr/>													

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES OF RENTERS: Number of families renting homes during the entire report year, number receiving any free rent, number both owning and renting during the year, and average expenditures for family homes of each group; percentage of families whose expenditures for rent included specified items; by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Plains and Mountain		Family Housing and Household Operation									
All incomes		34	32	30	28	26	24	22	20	18	16
250-499	539	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
500-749	74	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121
750-999	9	139	138	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130
1,000-1,249	12	189	186	184	182	180	178	176	174	172	170
1,250-1,499	16	196	193	190	187	184	181	178	175	171	167
1,500-1,749	9	252	245	238	231	224	217	210	203	194	183
1,750-1,999	38	241	238	234	229	225	219	212	204	196	187
2,000-2,499	49	270	268	265	263	260	257	253	249	241	236
2,500-2,999	7	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
3,000-3,999	9	341	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333
4,000-4,999	0	11,264	11,0	10,8	10,6	10,4	10,2	10,0	9,8	9,6	9,4
5,000-9,999	3	358	356	354	352	350	348	346	344	342	340
<i>Pacific</i>											
All incomes		71	184	179	2	51	33	40	179	86,6	4,8
250-499	12	0	112	112	0	1	110	0	0	69,2	0
500-749	3	105	104	104	1	7	14	4	102	84,2	2,0
750-999	5	138	138	138	(10)	12	31	6	128	85,3	1,0
1,000-1,249	10	157	156	156	1	8	15	7	157	92	1,1
1,250-1,499	13	191	189	186	4	5	36	7	209	86,2	0,0
1,500-1,749	12	191	188	186	3	5	5	7	177	88,8	0,0
1,750-1,999	14	210	208	208	2	4	80	3	206	92,2	0,0
2,000-2,499	71	242	242	242	1	6	62	3	203	92,3	0,0
2,500-2,999	24	224	224	224	1	110	5	110	233	92,3	0,0
3,000-3,999	12	278	276	276	2	11,94	1	11,94	92,9	7,1	0,0
4,000-4,999	15	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0
<i>Southeast—white families</i>											
All incomes		1,200	104	147	146	1	138	12	42	197	45,9
250-499	49	0	72	72	0	7	8	0	0	14,3	1,8
500-749	9	83	83	83	(10)	23	16	2	21,0	33,0	0,0
750-999	17	107	106	106	1	16	10	5	101	36,1	1,5
1,000-1,249	18	131	130	130	1	22	12	3	187	51,5	1,5
1,250-1,499	175	13	148	147	1	22	12	10	145	61,6	3,1
1,500-1,749	17	177	175	175	2	14	18	3	233	68,0	1,0
1,750-1,999	11	201	199	199	2	9	2	6	22	67,2	3,4
2,000-2,499	98	226	224	224	2	22	10	5	311	75,6	4,2
2,500-2,999	37	238	237	237	1	8	5	4	317	82,8	0,0
3,000-3,999	24	286	284	284	5	5	5	4	1145	12,0	0,0
4,000-4,999	6	285	275	275	10	0	0	0	12,0	12,0	0,0
5,000-9,999	4	372	372	372	0	0	0	0	12,0	12,0	0,0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES OF RENTERS: Number of families renting homes during the entire report year, number receiving any free rent, number both owning and renting during the year, and average expenditures for family homes of each group; percentage of families whose expenditures for rent included specified items, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families renting homes during entire year, with no free rent			Families receiving any free rent during year			Families both renting and owning during year			Families whose expenditures for rent included ⁹ —							
	Number ²	Average ³ expenditures for—			Number ⁵	Average ⁶ expenditures	Number ⁷	Average ⁸ expenditures	Garage	Heat	Refrigeration	Furnishings	Light	Heat and water	Heat, water, light, and refrigeration		
		Rent and repairs	Rent	Repairs													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
VILLAGES—continued																	
Southeast—Negro families																	
All incomes	606	21	56	56	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
					(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	5	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
0-249	112	3	38	38	\$12	\$12	\$5	\$5	1	11.27	1.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
250-499	283	7	51	51	\$27	\$27	\$6	\$6	1	11.54	2.6	.3	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0
500-749	154	8	68	68	\$15	\$15	\$9	\$9	2	11.40	7.1	.6	.0	.6	.0	.6	.0
750-999	49	3	78	77	\$1	\$6	\$2	\$0	0	-----	11.1	.0	.0	1.9	.0	.0	.0
1,000-1,249	7	0	79	79	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	11.40	18.2	.0	.0	9.1	.0	.0	.0
1,250-1,499	1	0	120	120	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	11.40	12.0	.0	.0	12.0	.0	12.0	12.0

⁷ Includes families that occupied owned family homes for part of the report year and rented homes for part. Families that received any rent free on family homes are excluded from this column, and included in column 7.

⁸ Includes expenditures for both owned and rented homes. Averages are based on the number of families of mixed tenure in each class (column 9).

⁹ Includes only families that were renting at the end of the report year and reported facilities included in the rent. Percentages are based on the total number of such families. Columns 16, 17, and 18 are mutually exclusive. A few families did not report on facilities included in the rent.

facilities \$0.50 or less.

¹⁰ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

¹¹ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

¹ See table 38, footnote 1.
² Includes only families that occupied rented family homes during the entire report year. Excludes families that received any free rent on family homes.

³ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class (column 2).

⁴ Net, after deduction of rental concessions only (special terms such as a month or more of occupancy of the dwelling without charge, or a temporary discount, on the rent offered by the landlord as an inducement to obtain or retain a tenant). These were reported only a small proportion of the families, 2 percent or fewer in each analysis unit, and the average for each unit, based on all families, never exceeded \$0.65.

⁵ Includes all families that at any time during the report year occupied a family home either partially or entirely rent-free, or with rent as pay. (Rental concessions were not considered as free rent.)

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that received any free rent (column 7).

TABLE 43.—HOUSING FACILITIES BY TENURE AND RENT PER ROOM: Percentage¹ of families having specified facilities and combinations of facilities in living quarters occupied at end of report year, by tenure, and by monthly rent per room for renting families, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Families having specified facilities										Families having specified combinations of facilities						No gas or electricity for cooking			Electric lights, running hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet			No gas or electricity for cooking				
Analysis unit, tenure, and monthly rent per room ³	Families reporting on all facilities	Electric lights			Running hot and cold water			Indoor flush toilet			Gas or electricity for cooking			None			No electric lights, but one or more of other specified facilities			Electric lights, running hot and cold water, and no other specified facility			No gas or electricity for cooking			
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
SMALL CITIES																										
North Central																										
All families	Number 3,104	Percent 98	Percent 73	Percent 88	Percent 68	Percent 71	Percent 1	Percent 0.5	Percent 0.5	Percent 6.7	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	Percent 0.3	
Owning families	1,541	99	78	89	74	76	2	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Renting families	\$1 to \$1,563	98	68	87	61	66	6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
\$1 to \$2	61	97	25	51	13	46	3	0	29.5	0	29.5	0	29.5	0	29.5	0	29.5	0	29.5	0	29.5	0	29.5	0	29.5	0
\$2 to \$3	493	94	48	76	37	51	5	1.2	14.6	.8	14.6	.8	14.6	.8	14.6	.8	14.6	.8	14.6	.8	14.6	.8	14.6	.8	14.6	.8
\$3 to \$4	321	99	61	89	55	58	1	3	7.2	3	7.2	3	7.2	3	7.2	3	7.2	3	7.2	3	7.2	3	7.2	3	7.2	3
\$4 to \$5	327	99	84	97	78	73	73	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
\$5 to \$6	133	100	94	98	90	80	9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
\$6 to \$7	89	100	96	100	94	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$7 to \$8	48	100	96	100	92	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$8 to \$9	40	100	95	98	98	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$9 to \$10 or over	15	100	93	100	100	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	32	100	100	100	97	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 43.—HOUSING FACILITIES BY TENURE AND RENT PER ROOM: Percentage¹ of families having specified facilities and combinations of facilities in living quarters occupied at end of report year, by tenure, and by monthly rent per room for renting families, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Families having specified facilities											Families having specified combinations of facilities															
(1)	Families reporting on all facilities	Electric lights	Running hot and cold water	Indoor flush toilet	Central furnace	Gas or electricity for cooking	None	No electric lights, but 1 or more of other specified facilities	Electric lights, running hot and cold water, but no other specified facility	Electric lights, running hot and cold water, and no other specified facility	Electric lights, running hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet															
											(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)										
SMALL CITIES—continued																										
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>																										
All families	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent										
600	100	94	94	63	54	56	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58										
687	100	92	92	53	58	56	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58										
74	100	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0										
63	100	70	84	22	44	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	25.4	0	7.9	23.8	11.1										
88	100	81	92	36	45	0	0	0	0	0	6.8	0	0	27.3	11.4	25.0										
157	99	92	95	39	47	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	1.3	0	33.1	11.5	27.4										
125	100	98	98	65	66	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	23.2	8.8	9.6										
88	99	100	99	67	72	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	18.2	9.1	12.5										
57	100	100	100	75	68	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	12.3	19.3	56.1										
41	100	100	100	66	61	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	24.4	14.6	9.8										
19	100	100	100	84	95	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	5.3	15.8	51.2										
45	100	100	100	69	69	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	15.6	15.6	53.3										

TABLE 43.—HOUSING FACILITIES BY TENURE AND RENT PER ROOM: Percentage¹ of families having specified facilities and combinations of facilities in living quarters occupied at end of report year, by tenure, and by monthly rent per room for renting families, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Families having specified facilities											Families having specified combinations of facilities															
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	No electric lights, but 1 or more of other specified facilities	Electric lights, but no other specified facility	Electric lights, running hot water, and cold water, and no other specified facility	No gas or electricity for cooking	Electric lights, running hot and cold water, indoor flush toilet	Gas or electricity for cooking										
											Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent										
VILLAGES																										
<i>New England</i>																										
All families	723	99	75	93	62	15	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent										
Owning families	362	99	78	94	71	19	1	1	1	1	4.1	0	15.2	45.0	.3	17.1										
Renting families	361	98	71	93	53	11	1	1	1	1	4.2	1.1	21.9	38.0	.0	9.1										
\$1.6	74	75	52	83	22	4	0	0	25.0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0										
\$2	98	98	70	94	50	5	0	0	11.2	3.1	30.6	16.3	0	1.0	0	1.0										
\$3	101	98	81	99	71	13	0	0	2.0	3.0	0	25.7	39.6	0	4.0	0										
\$4	97	99	89	96	80	24	0	0	1.0	1.0	0	14.4	52.6	0	11.3	0										
\$5	46	100	92	100	92	46	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	13.0	52.2	0	23.9	0										
\$6	13	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	7.7	46.2	0	38.5	0										
\$7	71	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0										
\$8	0	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0										
\$9	0	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0										
\$10 or over	71	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0										
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central</i>																										
All families	3,018	97	57	68	58	33	2	7	18.8	1.0	3.5	25.6	3.9	21.0												
Owning families	1,552	98	62	71	66	36	1	6	16.3	.8	3.2	27.7	3.0	25.1												
Renting families	1,466	96	51	65	50	30	4	8	21.4	1.2	3.8	23.5	4.8	16.5												

Under \$1	73	100	67	67	33	0	0	0	0	66.7	0
\$1	280	90	19	29	21	8	1.8	43.6	1.8	6.8	.2
\$2	769	95	48	64	43	4	.8	21.6	1.8	5.3	12.9
\$3	251	100	75	90	80	37	(*)	7.6	.4	3.2	38.2
\$4	113	100	87	96	89	38	0	2.7	.0	.9	48.7
\$5	25	100	88	92	92	52	0	8.0	0	0	40.0
\$6	14	100	79	93	71	43	0	0	0	42.9	7.1
\$7	74	100	100	100	50	75	0	0	0	25.0	50.0
\$8	73	100	100	100	67	0	0	0	0	33.3	66.7
\$9	0	0	100	100	50	50	0	0	0	0	50.0
\$10 or over	72	100	50	50	100	50	0	0	0	0	50.0
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>											
All families	1,091	98	59	65	36	34	2	.5	20.5	1.5	13.6
Owning families	511	98	64	66	43	39	2	.6	17.6	1.8	13.7
Renting families	10,580	98	54	64	29	30	2	.5	23.1	1.2	15.3
\$1	24	88	8	17	8	12	0	58.3	8.3	0	0
\$2	167	95	29	59	70	22	18	1.2	40.7	1.2	6.6
\$3	124	98	68	78	70	28	1	.8	17.7	.8	24.2
\$4	120	99	67	79	79	32	29	1	14.2	13.3	14.8
\$5	67	100	67	79	79	36	42	0	0	.8	15.0
\$6	30	100	90	87	87	57	50	0	11.9	0	16.4
\$7	10	100	80	80	70	50	0	0	20.0	0	20.0
\$8	21	100	71	100	71	38	57	0	0	0	33.3
\$9	73	100	100	100	67	67	0	0	0	0	33.3
\$10 or over	12	100	83	83	42	83	0	0	16.7	0	41.7
<i>Pacific</i>											
All families	1,451	100	92	96	14	46	(4)	.3	2.7	1.0	39.8
Owning families	786	100	92	95	17	45	0	.3	3.4	1.3	38.8
Renting families	665	100	91	96	11	47	(4)	.3	1.8	.8	40.9
Under \$1	72	100	50	50	0	0	0	50.0	0	50.0	0
\$1	61	97	90	92	5	2	(*)	3.3	4.9	3.3	78.7
\$2	243	100	90	96	97	11	51	0	2.1	.8	59.7
\$3	132	100	89	97	11	51	0	0	1.5	0	37.1
\$4	132	100	95	98	17	79	0	0	.8	0	41.7
\$5	55	100	95	98	9	87	0	0	0	5.3	62.9
\$6	25	100	100	100	16	88	0	0	0	12.7	74.5
\$7	76	100	83	100	16	83	0	0	0	8.0	76.0
\$8	15	100	100	100	20	100	0	0	0	0	83.3
\$9	74	100	100	100	25	75	0	0	0	0	80.0
\$10 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0
									25.0	0	50.0

TABLE 43.—HOUSING FACILITIES BY TENURE AND RENT PER ROOM: Percentage¹ of families having specified facilities and combinations of facilities in living quarters occupied at end of report year, by tenure, and by monthly rent per room for renting families, 11 small-city and village areas in 22 States.² 1935-36—Continued.

[Nonresidential families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Southeast—Negro families	All families	959	21	4	10	0	(4)	75	3.8	14.2	.5	2.9	.0	.0
Owning families	297	41	9	18	0	0	(4)	56	2.7	25.3	.7	8.4	.0	.0
Renting families	662	12	2	6	0	0	(4)	84	4.2	9.2	.5	.5	.0	.0
Under \$1	23	4	0	0	0	0	(4)	96	0	4.3	0	0	.0	.0
\$1	272	10	(4)	1	0	0	0	89	1.1	9.2	.4	0	.0	.0
\$2	285	12	2	7	0	0	0	82	6.0	8.8	.7	.4	.0	.0
\$3	63	22	2	21	0	0	0	67	11.1	12.7	0	1.6	.0	.0
\$4	16	25	6	25	0	0	0	69	6.2	6.2	.0	6.2	.0	.0
\$5+	72	50	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families reporting on all facilities (column 2).² See table 38, footnote 1.³ Rent per room figures have been rounded to the nearest dollar; figures ending in \$.50 have been rounded to the nearest even dollar.⁴ 0.50 percent or less.⁵ Includes 4 families that did not report monthly rent per room.⁶ There were no families in this analysis unit with monthly rent per room of \$0.50 or less.⁷ Note that all percentages in this line are based on fewer than 10 cases.⁸ Includes 1 family that did not report monthly rent per room.⁹ No families reported monthly rent per room higher than this class.¹⁰ Includes 2 families that did not report monthly rent per room.

TABLE 44.—RENT PER ROOM: Percentage distribution of renting families by monthly rent per room, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families renting at end of re- port year ²	Distribution of renting families by amount of rent per room per month ³										\$10 or over (12)	
		\$1 (2)	\$2 (3)	\$3 (4)	\$4 (5)	\$5 (6)	\$6 (7)	\$7 (8)	\$8 (9)	\$9 (10)	\$10 or over (11)		
		No. 1,573	Pct. 4.0	Pct. 31.6	Pct. 20.6	Pct. 20.9	Pct. 8.5	Pct. 5.7	Pct. 3.1	Pct. 2.5	Pct. 1.0	Pct. 2.1	
SMALL CITIES													
<i>North Central</i>													
All incomes	699	.6	9.3	12.7	23.1	18.0	12.6	8.2	5.9	2.7	6.9		
250-499	37	10.8	67.6	13.5	5.4	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
500-749	154	13.1	53.6	17.6	9.8	2.6	1.3	1.3	.7	.0	.0	.0	
750-999	267	4.9	49.9	25.8	11.2	4.5	1.5	.4	.7	.7	.4		
1,000-1,249	268	6.0	38.8	26.0	19.9	5.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	.0	.0	.4	
1,250-1,499	215	1.4	32.3	26.2	27.1	5.6	2.3	1.4	2.3	.5	.9		
1,500-1,749	162	.6	23.5	25.3	29.0	11.1	4.3	.6	1.9	1.2	2.5		
1,750-1,999	140	2.9	16.5	17.2	29.3	10.7	11.4	5.7	2.1	2.1	2.1		
2,000-2,249	96	.0	13.6	13.6	29.2	19.8	6.2	6.2	5.2	1.0	5.2		
2,250-2,499	62	1.6	6.5	14.5	19.4	19.4	17.7	9.7	4.8	3.2	3.2		
2,500-2,999	79	.0	3.8	5.1	34.1	22.7	12.7	5.1	3.8	3.8	8.9		
3,000-3,999	70	.0	4.3	7.1	18.6	8.6	25.7	15.7	12.9	.0	7.1		
4,000-4,999	⁴ 12	.0	.0	8.3	16.7	8.3	50.0	.0	.0	.0	16.7		
5,000-9,999	⁴ 11	.0	.0	.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	27.2	27.3	9.1	9.1		
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>													
All incomes	699	.6	9.3	12.7	23.1	18.0	12.6	8.2	5.9	2.7	6.9		
250-499	⁴ 12	.0	.0	41.7	16.7	33.3	.0	.0	8.3	.0	.0	.0	
500-749	48	4.2	16.7	20.8	27.1	14.6	6.2	8.3	2.1	.0	.0		
750-999	93	.0	22.5	18.3	23.6	17.2	6.5	5.4	4.3	1.1	1.1		
1,000-1,249	112	1.8	8.0	14.3	29.5	17.0	12.5	6.2	.9	2.7	7.1		
1,250-1,499	98	.0	9.2	15.3	25.5	13.3	14.2	4.1	6.1	4.1	8.2		
1,500-1,749	98	.0	8.2	12.2	26.6	17.3	12.2	9.2	9.2	1.0	4.1		
1,750-1,999	75	.0	4.0	9.3	21.4	25.4	17.3	4.0	5.3	1.3	12.0		
2,000-2,249	55	.0	7.3	9.1	20.0	12.7	16.3	5.5	12.7	9.1	7.3		
2,250-2,499	31	.0	3.2	6.5	12.9	25.8	12.9	12.9	9.7	3.2	12.9		
2,500-2,999	45	.0	4.4	.0	11.1	28.9	13.4	26.7	4.4	2.2	8.9		
3,000-3,999	⁴ 26	.0	.0	.0	11.5	11.5	23.1	19.3	7.7	7.7	19.2		
4,000-4,999	⁴ 6	.0	.0	.0	33.3	.0	16.6	16.7	16.7	.0	16.7		
<i>Pacific</i>													
All incomes	773	1.9	17.5	15.5	24.5	13.5	10.6	5.3	5.6	1.2	4.4		
250-499	⁴ 8	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	12.5	25.0	.0	.0	12.5		
500-749	⁴ 29	3.4	31.1	31.1	24.1	10.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
750-999	77	13.0	24.6	15.6	23.4	10.4	5.2	2.6	3.9	.0	1.3		
1,000-1,249	133	.8	33.0	21.8	19.5	14.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	.8	.8		
1,250-1,499	110	1.8	13.6	15.5	33.7	13.6	10.0	2.7	5.5	1.8	1.8		
1,500-1,749	88	.0	15.9	15.9	27.3	17.0	11.4	6.8	2.3	.0	3.4		
1,750-1,999	91	.0	13.2	16.5	30.7	15.4	8.8	4.4	3.3	.0	7.7		
2,000-2,249	67	.0	14.9	13.4	26.8	7.5	16.4	9.0	6.0	.0	6.0		
2,250-2,499	43	2.3	7.0	9.3	18.6	25.6	25.6	2.3	7.0	.0	2.3		
2,500-2,999	54	.0	5.6	14.8	24.0	9.3	7.4	11.1	9.3	7.4	11.1		
3,000-3,999	55	.0	3.6	5.5	16.4	7.3	23.6	7.3	20.0	3.6	12.7		
4,000-4,999	⁴ 12	.0	.0	.0	16.7	41.6	25.0	16.7	.0	.0	.0		
5,000-9,999	⁴ 6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	16.7	33.3	.0	16.7		
<i>Southeast—white families</i>													
All incomes	827	11.2	21.1	20.0	23.0	14.0	6.7	1.6	1.1	.2	.7		
250-499	33	39.4	45.4	15.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
500-749	80	25.1	38.8	21.2	6.2	2.5	1.2	1.2	.0	.0	.0		
750-999	107	16.9	31.8	26.2	16.8	3.7	2.8	.9	.9	.0	.0		
1,000-1,249	132	11.4	34.0	21.9	15.9	9.1	3.8	2.3	.8	.0	.8		
1,250-1,499	111	9.0	16.2	26.1	27.1	14.4	4.5	.9	.9	.0	.9		
1,500-1,749	103	8.8	12.7	28.4	34.4	11.8	3.9	.0	.0	.0	.0		
1,750-1,999	101	3.0	8.9	16.8	32.6	23.8	8.9	3.0	2.0	1.0	.0		
2,000-2,249	60	5.0	6.7	10.0	26.7	30.0	13.3	.0	3.3	1.7	3.3		
2,250-2,499	41	4.9	7.3	7.3	31.7	31.7	17.1	.0	.0	.0	.0		
2,500-2,999	⁴ 26	.0	7.7	.0	42.4	26.9	19.2	3.8	.0	.0	.0		
3,000 or over	33	.0	.0	6.1	24.2	24.2	9.1	6.1	.0	.0	6.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 44.—RENT PER ROOM: Percentage distribution of renting families by monthly rent per room, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families renting at end of re- port year ²	Distribution of renting families by amount of rent per room per month ³									
		\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES—continued											
Southeast—Negro families											
All incomes	No. 351	Pct. 12.3	Pct. 64.5	Pct. 18.8	Pct. 2.6	Pct. 0.6	Pct. 0.9	Pct. 0.0	Pct. 0.0	Pct. 0.0	Pct. 0.0
0-249	42	26.8	61.0	9.8	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
250-499	134	16.5	60.5	17.2	2.2	.7	2.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
500-749	93	6.5	66.6	24.7	2.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
750-999	52	5.8	71.2	17.3	3.8	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1,000-1,249	424	4.2	16.7	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1,250-1,499	42	.0	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1,500-1,749	42	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1,750-1,999	42	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
VILLAGES											
New England											
All incomes	369	1.1	27.6	27.9	26.8	12.5	3.5	.3	.0	.0	.3
250-499	44	25.0	25.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
500-749	429	3.4	48.3	27.6	17.3	.0	3.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
750-999	53	.0	49.1	22.6	22.6	3.8	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0
1,000-1,249	74	1.4	32.4	31.0	25.7	9.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1,250-1,499	67	.0	22.4	35.8	25.4	13.4	3.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1,500-1,749	42	.0	16.7	16.7	33.3	26.1	4.8	2.4	.0	.0	.0
1,750-1,999	38	.0	23.7	26.3	31.6	15.8	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0
2,000-2,499	44	.0	11.4	27.2	36.3	11.4	11.4	.0	.0	.0	2.3
2,500-2,999	46	.0	16.7	33.2	16.7	16.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
3,000-3,999	412	8.3	.0	25.0	25.0	41.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Middle Atlantic and North Central											
All incomes	1,478	19.1	52.5	17.1	7.7	1.8	1.0	.3	.2	.0	.1
250-499	31	41.9	51.7	3.2	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
500-749	197	37.6	55.8	5.6	.5	0	0	.0	.5	.0	.0
750-999	340	25.4	56.9	11.5	4.1	1.2	.0	.6	.0	.0	.0
1,000-1,249	286	17.5	61.6	15.7	4.2	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3
1,250-1,499	219	15.1	51.1	21.4	8.2	1.8	1.4	.5	.5	.0	.0
1,500-1,749	131	10.0	45.4	29.3	9.2	3.8	1.5	.0	.8	.0	.0
1,750-1,999	109	8.3	45.5	22.9	13.8	2.8	4.6	.0	.0	.0	.9
2,000-2,499	101	3.0	41.5	28.7	18.8	4.0	2.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
2,500-2,999	42	.0	33.4	21.4	31.0	7.1	7.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
3,000-3,999	416	.0	18.8	37.5	37.5	6.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
4,000-4,999	44	25.0	25.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
5,000-9,999	42	.0	.0	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Plains and Mountain											
All incomes	583	4.1	28.8	21.3	20.8	11.9	5.2	1.7	3.6	.5	2.1
250-499	421	4.8	33.3	33.3	14.2	4.8	.0	.0	4.8	.0	4.8
500-749	76	6.6	42.1	21.1	11.8	6.6	2.6	.0	3.9	.0	5.3
750-999	121	11.6	40.5	20.7	14.0	8.3	2.5	.8	.8	.8	.0
1,000-1,249	96	4.3	27.6	25.5	20.2	12.8	3.2	1.1	3.2	.0	2.1
1,250-1,499	86	.0	38.3	12.8	22.1	15.1	3.5	2.3	4.7	.0	1.2
1,500-1,749	66	.0	15.2	25.7	25.7	13.7	9.1	3.0	6.1	.0	1.5
1,750-1,999	40	.0	12.5	20.0	37.5	17.5	10.0	.0	2.5	.0	.0
2,000-2,499	56	.0	8.9	25.0	26.8	14.3	8.9	1.8	7.1	1.8	5.4
2,500-2,999	47	.0	.0	.0	42.9	.0	42.9	.0	.0	14.2	.0
3,000-3,999	410	.0	.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	10.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0
4,000-4,999	41	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
5,000-9,999	43	.0	.0	33.4	33.3	.0	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 44.—RENT PER ROOM: *Percentage distribution of renting families by monthly rent per room, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	(2)	Families renting at end of report year ²										Distribution of renting families by amount of rent per room per month ³					
			\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10 or over						
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)						
VILLAGES—continued																		
<i>Pacific</i>																		
All incomes		No. 676	Pct. 9.3	Pct. 36.6	Pct. 19.5	Pct. 19.7	Pct. 8.6	Pct. 3.7	Pct. 1.0	Pct. 0.7	Pct. 0.0	Pct. 0.6						
250-499		4 13	23.1	53.8	15.4	.0	7.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
500-749		53	26.4	52.8	11.3	5.7	.0	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
750-999		10 ¹	10.9	48.5	17.8	10.9	7.9	1.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0		1.0				
1,000-1,249		116	16.4	37.9	18.1	18.1	6.0	1.7	.9	.0	.0	.0		.9				
1,250-1,499		95	6.3	37.8	22.1	23.2	6.3	2.1	1.1	1.1	.0	.0		.0				
1,500-1,749		81	7.4	35.8	16.0	22.3	14.8	.0	2.5	.0	.0	.0		1.2				
1,750-1,999		98	3.1	28.5	27.6	19.4	13.3	5.1	1.0	1.0	.0	.0		1.0				
2,000-2,499		79	1.3	21.5	20.2	32.9	6.3	12.7	1.3	3.8	.0	.0		.0				
2,500-2,999		4 26	.0	23.1	23.1	34.6	15.4	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
3,000-3,999		4 14	.0	21.4	14.3	28.6	14.3	21.4	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
<i>Southeast—white families</i>																		
All incomes		1,338	16.0	33.7	21.9	16.1	7.2	2.9	.7	.6	.0	.3						
250-499		56	32.1	42.9	14.3	10.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
500-749		207	31.4	46.9	10.6	5.8	1.0	1.4	.5	.0	.0	.0		.0				
750-999		199	22.1	40.2	20.1	10.1	4.0	2.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
1,000-1,219		204	12.8	43.9	23.7	10.3	3.9	3.4	.0	.5	.0	.0		1.0				
1,250-1,499		197	15.7	32.0	20.3	21.9	7.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	.0	.0		.0				
1,500-1,749		165	11.5	27.3	29.1	21.8	7.3	1.2	.6	.6	.0	.0		.0				
1,750-1,999		105	6.7	17.1	32.3	20.0	17.1	4.8	1.0	1.0	.0	.0		.0				
2,000-2,499		120	2.5	19.2	29.1	24.2	13.3	6.7	.8	2.5	.0	.0		1.7				
2,500-2,999		45	2.2	22.2	20.0	33.4	20.0	2.2	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
3,000-3,999		4 29	.0	3.6	21.4	35.7	25.0	14.3	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
4,000-4,999		4 7	.0	14.3	28.5	14.3	14.3	28.6	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
5,000-9,999		4 4	.0	.0	.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																		
All incomes		669	41.0	43.5	9.4	2.4	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0						
0-249		123	57.8	32.5	2.4	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
250-499		310	45.0	41.4	7.8	1.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
500-749		169	30.2	49.7	14.2	4.1	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
750-999		55	20.0	58.2	14.5	5.5	1.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
1,000-1,249		4 11	18.2	45.4	36.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				
1,250-1,499		4 1	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0				

¹ See table 38, footnote 1.

² Includes all families occupying rented homes at the end of the report year, regardless of whether they received any free rent or whether they had occupied an owned home at some time during the year. This count will exceed that in column 2 of table 42, which excludes families receiving any free rent and families owning homes at any time during the year.

³ As of the end of the report year. Percentages are based on the number of families in each class renting at the end of the report year and reporting the number of rooms in their dwellings. The number of families failing to report was very small as follows: Small cities—North Central, 4; Southeast white families, 1; Southeast Negro, 1; villages—Middle Atlantic and North Central, 2; Plains and Mountain, 2; Southeast white families, 2; Southeast Negro families, 1. Rent per room figures have been rounded to the nearest dollar; those ending in \$.50 have been rounded to the nearest even dollar. A few families reported a rent per room of less than \$0.50, as is shown in table 63, column 3.

⁴ Note that percentages in this line are based on fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 45.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: *Average¹ expenditures for all household operation,² by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,³ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Small cities					Villages					
	North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	South-east—white families	South-east—Negro families	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	South-east—white families	South-east—Negro families
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All incomes-----	\$189	\$176	\$168	\$233	\$72	\$204	\$168	\$181	\$141	\$213	\$53
0-249					31						27
250-499	79	70	61	68	48	109	80	72	75	65	40
500-749	98	96	94	101	73	111	106	109	80	91	59
750-999	122	109	100	131	90	134	127	128	102	119	87
1,000-1,249	141	124	107	167	113	151	148	164	109	159	117
1,250-1,499	161	147	124	191	162	182	173	178	133	184	136
1,500-1,749	179	172	148	224	193	223	157	200	141	224	
1,750-1,999	202	191	159	261	127	244	211	217	159	247	
2,000-2,249	227	207	177	285		267	232	231	173	285	
2,250-2,499	232	212	199	326		335	273	273	211	352	
2,500-2,999	261	249	213	378		368	333	352	280	385	
3,000-3,999	322	279	269				428	425		444	
4,000-4,999	385	325	349		484		411	266		559	
5,000-9,999	519		429								
10,000-14,999											

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 46).

² Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration; paid household help; and miscellaneous items such as telephone, laundry, and water.

³ See table 38, footnote 1.

TABLE 46.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,
and average amounts spent; number of families receiving fuel and ice without direct expenditure and average amount received; by income,
11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Families having expenditures for 3—												Average 6 expenditures for—												
												(Based on family size)												
												Fuel and ice received without direct expenditure ¹												
												Fuel and ice received without direct expenditure ¹	Families	Gas	Gas	Ice	Families	Fuel oil	Electricity	Gasoline	Kerosene	Wood, kindling, &c.	Coke, briquettes	All items
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
SMALL CITIES																								
<i>North Central</i>																								
All incomes	3,118	2,851	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
250-499	61	61	1	10	32	0	0	51	18	28	59	83	30	71	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
500-749	229	214	2	37	96	7	1	201	0	117	71	89	35	30	35	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
750-999	408	387	6	67	132	16	2	387	229	229	89	62	40	96	119	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
1,000-1,249	467	441	4	80	110	2	2	454	304	263	102	25	45	96	51	83	2,17	1,77	1,77	1,77	1,77	1,77	1,77	1,77
1,250-1,499	425	398	5	80	87	17	1	409	304	223	110	40	48	13	77	1,33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
1,500-1,749	343	317	5	51	40	9	5	338	284	177	119	58	49	74	32	86	1,41	43	1,31	34	40	24	45	7,06
1,750-1,999	282	258	3	48	24	8	3	279	235	142	124	73	49	87	24	93	1,83	1,39	1,25	38	39	25	64	7,24
2,000-2,249	215	192	3	38	13	2	2	207	190	177	127	74	10	40	72	1,12	1,12	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	
2,250-2,499	163	144	0	31	9	1	4	159	147	58	139	11	55	45	0	.89	.12	.06	2,64	43	39	30	12	6,44
2,500-2,999	198	174	1	38	7	6	7	194	176	65	139	94	51	0	.32	.94	.61	.44	3,81	45	93	30	84	6,04
3,000-3,999	201	178	5	24	13	0	2	186	165	57	154	69	54	97	1,90	.72	.43	.00	4,40	50	32	35	33	6,02
4,000-4,999	64	51	0	13	2	5	2	164	158	15	174	47	54	33	.00	.83	.33	1,42	10,97	56	47	42	86	7,36
5,000-9,999	62	36	2	13	0	1	12	60	55	11	199	82	48	00	.82	1,33	.00	.55	33	52	54	74	51	84

Plains and Mountain

All incomes	1,311	957	27	245	74	23	3	1,268	637	454	110,50	43,51	.67	.85	.54	.13	.15	38,40	22,25	3,91	245	8,32			
250-499	16	13	0	1	1	0	0	12	4	5	51,60	30,25	.00	.31	.25	.00	.00	13,07	6,12	1,60	6	10,83			
500-749	73	59	2	19	10	2	0	67	25	26	67,82	33,83	.00	1,32	1,18	.50	.00	10,22	8,27	3,41	26	8,24			
750-999	122	97	0	21	16	3	0	113	44	51	74,84	35,69	.31	1,06	1,06	.10	.00	22,34	10,32	3,98	20	7,07			
1,000-1,249	171	124	1	27	16	7	0	135	72	82	85,36	30,85	.28	1,01	.89	.36	.00	27,06	13,82	5,09	40	11,87			
1,250-1,499	164	114	3	25	14	2	0	160	80	63	98,35	38,02	.02	1,18	.62	.02	.00	32,11	21,18	4,12	35	9,77			
1,500-1,749	181	136	3	35	5	3	0	175	90	71	111,87	44,18	.52	.02	.39	.12	.00	37,11	24,50	4,34	34	7,77			
1,750-1,999	155	102	3	30	4	24	3	3	1	0	152	94	.56	120,70	41,55	.61	.64	15	.01	.00	43,02	30,00	4,72	19	5,32
2,000-2,249	116	79	0	115	26	4	0	70	50	50	126,21	47,43	.23	83	.07	.13	.00	43,78	27,73	5,10	21	6,24			
2,250-2,499	82	50	1	12	2	0	0	81	46	15	129,02	41,32	.62	.85	.21	.00	.00	48,35	35,38	2,20	8	9,12			
2,500-2,999	110	86	6	21	2	0	0	100	55	22	148,77	50,35	.17	.93	.24	.00	.00	55,27	27,58	3,49	12	8,00			
3,000-3,999	90	69	3	24	1	1	2	89	39	11	154,19	50,18	.13	.31	.03	.01	.01	2,21	61,88	30,07	14	4,50			
4,000-4,999	31	28	1	6	0	1	1	30	9	2	155,77	73,16	.87	1,00	.00	.03	.10	66,64	13,26	.71	5	4,20			
<i>Pacific</i>																									
All incomes	1,500	61	16	1,342	21	8	74	1,460	230	301	91,05	1,58	.26	37,86	.25	.04	3.16	41,10	4,99	1,81	158	28,34			
250-499	12	1	0	9	1	1	0	9	1	1	42,08	6,33	.00	17,84	.33	.25	.00	15,08	2,00	.97	.25	1,00			
500-749	63	0	2	60	4	2	0	60	5	9	56,40	.00	.00	32,54	.11	.02	.00	20,76	.00	1,00	1,00	22,00			
750-999	115	0	2	104	1	2	2	105	15	18	58,62	.22	.00	30,47	.03	.03	.00	22,30	3,42	1,14	20	28,35			
1,000-1,249	191	1	1	177	2	1	3	184	24	47	67,04	.20	.06	34,15	.10	.00	.00	21,67	3,29	1,67	31	23,61			
1,250-1,499	181	4	3	165	1	1	5	176	18	41	72,42	.36	.02	34,62	.06	.03	.00	31,87	2,40	1,82	28	32,00			
1,500-1,749	172	6	1	159	3	1	4	170	32	37	85,37	.17	.67	23,78	.29	.29	.00	36,59	5,12	1,84	23	27,83			
1,750-1,999	174	6	2	158	3	0	10	170	33	34	95,44	.76	.76	40,28	.77	.00	.00	2,90	41,61	7,14	1,59	17	30,70		
2,000-2,249	144	10	2	131	0	0	6	141	19	37	98,31	.87	.13	41,10	.00	.00	.00	2,21	64,14	4,59	2,27	8	22,25		
2,250-2,499	109	9	3	97	2	0	8	108	14	24	108,92	.93	.90	40,62	.16	.00	.00	4,16	53,32	4,22	2,61	6	30,17		
2,500-2,999	142	7	0	123	2	1	7	140	24	24	121,45	.73	.00	44,29	.78	.00	.00	1,98	56,38	5,72	1,83	10	36,70		
3,000-3,999	128	12	2	103	1	1	0	15	128	33	22	129,28	3,84	.00	40,32	.01	.00	.00	11,11	61,95	9,58	2,17	8	25,57	
4,000-4,999	44	2	0	37	1	0	0	11	44	7	5	145,88	.84	.84	41,50	.00	.00	.00	2,82	61,66	2,16	0	0	0	
5,000-9,999	25	1	2	0	19	0	0	3	25	5	2	145,16	12,00	.00	43,20	.00	.00	.00	11,12	64,20	13,08	1,56	0	0	
<i>Southeast—white families</i>																									
All incomes	1,116	1,030	5	752	495	1	23	1,001	517	582	111,11	31,54	.25	8,13	9,03	.01	.01	.73	32,47	19,93	9,32	165	11,47		
250-499	33	27	0	27	22	0	0	15	0	21	18,54	.00	.00	15,86	9,12	.00	.00	5,42	.00	4,03	6	20,00			
500-749	83	79	1	60	62	0	0	60	5	76	68,16	22,51	.04	10,32	13,47	.00	.00	10,48	1,53	9,81	12	13,25			
750-999	118	109	0	73	82	0	1	90	19	99	80,36	24,22	.00	10,12	13,91	.00	.07	14,52	4,43	12,40	13	7,38			
1,000-1,249	153	138	0	96	91	1	1	133	42	118	92,26	26,12	.00	10,12	12,45	.00	.00	18	21,21	8,91	13,27	18	10,36		
1,250-1,499	136	132	0	97	77	0	0	125	55	72	101,96	30,12	.00	7,10	11,79	.00	.00	27,41	16,03	9,51	14	9,00			
1,500-1,749	132	123	0	88	62	1	4	125	65	68	114,06	31,42	.00	7,38	10,59	.05	.00	33,49	19,70	7,78	26	7,54			
1,750-1,999	138	126	0	92	44	4	135	87	87	117,82	33,60	.00	5,96	6,72	.00	.00	52	26,50	9,41	19	8,42				
2,000-2,249	106	97	0	65	31	0	2	103	66	30	127,52	36,50	.00	4,92	5,48	.00	.00	35,45	7,52	2,72	19	8,74			
2,250-2,499	67	62	0	46	11	2	66	48	19	143,35	43,00	.00	7,72	8,42	.00	.00	1,97	45,73	32,56	6,90	8,50				
2,500-2,999	69	64	2	51	9	0	2	68	13	153,67	40,69	.18	7,98	1,10	.00	.00	70	54,59	40,22	6,52	9	22,11			
3,000 or over	81	73	2	57	4	0	7	81	68	9	172,51	42,45	1,76	6,38	.41	.00	.00	4,98	63,88	49,32	3,23	11	9,45		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 46.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ and average amounts spent; number of families receiving fuel and ice without direct expenditure and average amount received; by income,² 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,² 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family* income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for ³ —												Average ⁶ expenditures for—													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	All items	Cooking, kerosene	Gasoline	Electricity	Fuel oil	Kerosene	Gasoline	Electricity	Fuel oil	Gas	Ice	Families	Average ⁵ value based on fami- lies having fuel and ice without direct ex- penditure ⁷	Fuel and ice received without direct ex- penditure ⁷
SMALL CITIES—continued																										
Southeast—Negro families																										
All incomes.....	475	301	No. 4	No. 438	No. 0	No. 400	No. 4	No. 191	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0					
0-249.....	47	17	0	39	41	0	0	0	0	28	24.04	3.00	'00	14.02	3.32	'00	1.66	'00	2.04	'00	2.04	19	20.53	38	14.34	
250-499.....	159	81	3	147	139	0	0	0	0	132	38.16	6.93	'00	20.12	4.05	'00	2.27	'00	4.60	'00	4.60	16	13.19	10	49.90	
500-749.....	108	72	0	101	68	0	0	0	0	101	56.06	10.76	'00	25.68	4.00	'00	2.73	'00	7.73	'00	7.73	5	22.00	12.30	0	
750-999.....	91	69	1	86	53	0	0	0	0	82	63.46	14.62	'00	25.46	3.26	'00	11.22	'00	8.85	'00	8.85	10	49.90	12.30	0	
1,000-1,249.....	50	43	0	47	19	1	0	0	0	37	73.46	22.16	'00	26.06	2.48	'00	15.80	'00	4.46	'00	4.46	11.20	0	0	0	
1,250-1,499.....	10	9	0	9	5	0	0	0	0	9	1	8	90.20	29.50	'00	11.00	9.90	'00	26.20	'00	2.40	'00	2.40	11.20	0	0
1,500-1,749.....	5	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	102.60	35.80	'00	17.40	7.20	'00	24.40	'00	6.40	'00	6.40	11.00	0	0	
1,750-1,999.....	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	85.20	24.80	'00	17.80	.00	'00	23.20	'00	8.40	'00	8.40	11.00	0	0	
VILLAGES																										
New England ¹¹																										
All incomes.....	743	402	149	302	471	4	67	731	174	390	148.11	38.44	12.23	13.02	24.31	.00	7.57	37.46	.00	8.26	6.73	58	31.10	2.57	2.57	
250-499.....	7	3	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	3	36	6	3	38	1	3	22	90.19	10.52	8.93	19.98	.00	2.88	19.90	3.98	4.33
500-749.....	42	10	8	20	36	0	0	0	0	3	38	6	3	38	1	3	22	90.19	10.52	8.93	19.98	.00	2.88	19.90	3.98	4.33

750-999	95	42	14	51	63	0	4	92	12	62	107.70	20.10	8.40	19.62	24.27	.00	1.32	24.47	3.23	6.29	10	27.40	
1,000-1,249	126	72	20	48	88	2	7	124	18	80	118.76	30.36	7.86	12.78	27.42	.50	1.69	27.90	3.52	6.82	14	20.64	
1,250-1,499	120	66	21	48	82	1	9	119	24	72	138.26	35.25	7.94	14.19	32.51	.02	10.74	40.33	10.23	6.62	15	31.13	
1,350-1,749	108	55	25	36	58	1	9	97	28	65	162.74	42.05	15.06	9.44	26.21	.02	11.24	40.05	10.99	7.65	1	9.48 00	
1,750-1,999	89	51	21	31	57	0	12	80	28	41	175.43	45.40	17.70	10.47	25.81	.00	11.58	50.75	15.32	6.21	2	50.00 00	
2,000-2,499	100	65	33	37	56	0	12	109	39	42	185.08	55.23	20.09	8.30	17.60	.00	19.19	64.13	12.94	4.06	3	28.35 33	
2,500-2,999	119	18	6	12	17	0	4	31	6	216.00	58.77	22.03	11.72	22.03	.00	19.38	59.77	13.54	3.58	0	0.00 00		
3,000-3,499	26	20	0	15	9	0	7	26	8	72.73	.00	14.84	18.38	.00	26.93	.00	26.93	.00	13.54	3.58	0	0.00 00	
Middle Atlantic and North Central																							
All incomes	3,012	2,841	85	795	1,374	357	81	2,934	760	1,375	122.44	59.60	1.50	2.42	4.78	1.98	2.93	34.88	8.78	5.48	330	20.40	
250-499	84	80	2	21	51	7	0	71	11	24	66.50	38.13	.57	2.40	4.48	1.11	.00	14.70	2.88	2.23	31	25.19	
500-749	360	342	6	97	212	49	3	328	56	132	83.05	45.30	.80	2.44	4.82	1.84	20.35	4.22	2.77	80	21.61		
750-999	545	545	5	145	318	62	5	546	116	291	100.18	51.12	.32	2.94	6.16	2.42	6.39	5.22	77	17.91			
1,000-1,249	572	572	5	145	546	23	81	567	145	288	115.11	57.71	.70	2.64	4.42	1.12	30.44	8.10	5.89	62	16.51		
1,250-1,499	461	433	11	109	198	61	16	454	121	233	128.27	61.33	1.18	2.20	4.74	2.28	3.32	37.20	9.37	6.45	27	27.78	
1,500-1,749	283	263	13	84	117	35	6	279	61	144	138.58	67.35	7.30	4.88	7.00	7.00	7.13	16.69	10.69	7.72	60	18.25	
1,750-1,999	235	217	7	68	68	24	7	229	81	107	146.48	69.88	1.77	1.74	3.02	2.28	3.94	44.63	12.72	8.60	18	25.11	
2,000-2,499	253	226	9	57	68	18	12	252	99	95	158.45	71.86	.77	1.87	3.37	1.85	48.61	17.04	5.62	8	26.00		
2,500-2,999	118	105	3	33	39	12	8	117	31	37	173.03	74.06	2.06	3.80	1.92	7.24	5.70	5.67	6	7.17			
3,000-3,499	70	58	5	21	16	7	10	70	26	18	192.96	70.81	5.41	1.96	3.13	1.41	21.93	60.57	17.54	4.20	4	45.00	
3,500-4,399	21	18	1	6	3	1	2	10	3	222.76	90.71	4.52	1.10	2.24	.00	20.76	78.96	15.86	4.52	0	0.00 00		
4,000-4,399	10	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	203.10	74.60	.00	.00	1.80	.00	24.90	76.20	17.70	7.40	1	0.00 00		
All incomes	1,103	733	101	320	295	128	28	1,046	314	307	117.51	42.10	5.41	3.60	3.00	1.84	1.60	35.86	20.70	3.31	182	18.07	
250-499	31	25	2	11	19	5	0	19	1	3	51.35	28.61	.91	4.00	4.61	1.04	.00	9.26	1.94	.48	16	17.69	
500-749	126	84	12	40	48	17	3	113	20	29	80.96	30.30	4.90	4.98	3.87	2.25	1.31	19.63	11.52	2.00	25	22.96	
750-999	182	127	14	45	73	24	3	169	45	55	91.27	36.98	2.65	4.00	4.67	2.03	7.71	25.00	12.16	3.07	38	14.68	
1,000-1,249	165	108	14	49	43	25	2	153	41	57	112.34	43.04	4.37	4.10	2.78	2.66	4.42	34.28	16.58	4.11	27	18.33	
1,250-1,499	171	112	17	48	38	13	8	166	56	53	121.25	44.20	6.97	2.70	2.34	1.33	2.11	35.68	21.94	3.98	26	17.12	
1,500-1,749	131	94	12	42	23	16	3	125	39	33	130.52	49.91	5.14	2.81	3.19	1.79	1.05	42.38	21.72	2.53	15	11.93	
1,750-1,999	87	51	12	33	18	9	6	87	27	29	136.41	38.62	10.08	3.59	2.68	1.85	6.11	44.00	25.09	4.39	5	20.40	
2,000-2,499	125	75	12	31	22	15	2	121	38	26	144.18	49.47	6.10	3.05	1.99	1.82	1.28	48.94	28.00	3.63	17	27.00	
2,500-2,999	388	24	3	10	5	2	0	37	15	10	168.86	52.45	8.05	2.39	2.71	.92	.00	55.82	42.47	4.05	3	13.00	
3,000-3,499	36	22	3	13	5	2	0	1	36	13	8	176.22	52.92	9.86	4.33	2.64	.67	.00	61.25	34.47	4.11	6	12.83
4,000-4,399	12	3	0	2	0	0	0	11	1	175.58	24.50	.00	1.67	.00	1.00	.00	51.83	96.83	1.98	1	9.48 00		
5,000-9,999	9	8	0	6	1	0	0	9	1	3	134.44	55.00	.00	7.89	.22	.00	.00	42.44	26.33	2.56	3	10.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 46.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ and average amounts spent; number of families receiving fuel and ice without direct expenditure and average amount received; by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States.² 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for ³ —										Average ⁴ expenditures for—										Fuel and ice received without direct expenditure ⁵	Families (based on farm-houses having families)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
VILLAGES—continued																								
Pacific	No. 1,471	No. 151	No. 10	No. 967	No. 75	No. 8	No. 72	No. 1,456	No. 640	No. 467	No. 84.31	Dol. 2.43	Dol. 0.09	Dol. 23.77	Dol. 0.56	Dol. 0.04	Dol. 34.03	Dol. 17.14	Dol. 4.65	No. 192	Dol. 28.81	Families		
250-499	28	0	0	21	5	0	0	26	5	6	49	54	00	25.97	1.11	00	14.93	5.07	2.46	5	33.80			
500-749	107	5	0	77	11	1	0	102	17	24	46	34	00	21.47	1.90	01	.26	17.87	3.52	1.43	36	29.50		
750-999	186	20	2	131	20	1	5	184	61	61	64	74	2.49	11	23.59	1.54	.02	.84	23.00	9.04	4.11	37	29.46	
1,000-1,249	211	23	2	149	13	3	10	208	86	83	69	33	2.13	1.03	22.65	.57	.16	1.18	24.83	13.01	4.77	35	29.43	
1,250-1,499	204	34	3	146	7	3	9	204	83	67	82	09	3.25	.09	26.60	.65	.13	.97	30.85	15.65	3.90	15	27.40	
1,500-1,749	202	11	0	121	6	0	12	200	97	97	94	55	1.32	.00	23.59	.27	.00	1.87	35.49	18.36	6.65	21	27.19	
1,750-1,999	174	15	0	103	4	0	8	174	95	53	94	15	1.70	.03	21.50	.18	.00	1.49	41.28	23.20	4.77	26	30.46	
2,000-2,499	208	20	0	128	6	0	15	207	112	64	105	10	3.09	.00	25.43	.18	.00	2.65	44.07	24.72	4.96	13	25.46	
2,500-2,999	100	18	0	59	3	0	6	100	58	30	117	17	5.28	.00	22.65	.28	.00	3.24	51.70	27.34	6.68	2	32.00	
3,000-3,999	51	5	1	32	0	0	4	51	27	7	129	76	3.57	.57	1.57	.00	.00	4.22	63.13	36.61	2	26.00		

<i>Southeast—white families</i>																							
All incomes	2,100	All incomes	1,773	All incomes	2	All incomes	1,371	All incomes	1,203	All incomes	7	All incomes	13	All incomes	1,816	All incomes	187	All incomes	1,014	All incomes	100,19	All incomes	28,44
250-499	63	39	0	43	47	0	29	0	41	45,48	10,82	.00	15,52	8,87	.00	.00	6,56	.00	3,71	12	24,00		
500-749	236	195	0	168	173	1	161	2	174	60,72	18,38	.00	12,75	10,39	.10	.00	6,45	.45	17,27				
750-999	257	222	1	180	187	0	181	7	177	72,04	18,27	.02	12,38	12,22	.00	.00	16,72	1,63	8,40	45	20,69		
1,000-1,249	274	244	0	191	186	1	240	13	176	84,35	24,50	.00	10,93	12,65	.02	.00	24,85	1,88	9,52	42	18,52		
1,250-1,499	286	252	0	183	176	2	1	256	14	151	91,42	27,57	.00	9,95	11,90	.25	.11	30,47	2,39	8,78	51	17,12	
1,500-1,749	249	217	1	169	128	0	0	237	22	106	106,55	29,93	.41	12,10	9,63	.00	.00	40,95	6,01	7,52	34	17,12	
1,750-1,999	173	148	0	164	90	0	0	162	21	66	112,87	30,55	.00	10,38	10,20	.00	.00	43,11	9,09	9,52	23	16,30	
2,000-2,499	245	204	0	155	109	2	3	234	31	69	122,76	35,04	.00	11,31	8,11	.18	.31	53,40	7,92	6,46	37	20,73	
2,500-2,999	124	106	0	75	75	54	1	123	22	26	138,98	39,03	.00	12,95	8,80	.00	2,16	58,20	11,98	6,78	23	26,22	
3,000-3,999	117	89	0	61	35	1	2	117	31	20	153,03	40,24	.00	9,42	8,82	.01	1,16	70,38	21,69	5,31	11	15,45	
4,000-4,999	40	30	0	22	10	0	1	40	11	2	162,02	43,30	.00	10,52	2,75	.00	1,50	81,51	21,92	1,42	6	42,33	
5,000-9,999	36	27	0	20	8			36	13	6	209,69	56,64	.00	15,06	1,86	.00	3,33	90,61	31,36	7,83	4	37,50	
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																							
All incomes	972	587	18	850	837	4	1	200	4	705	40,43	10,26	.10	15,77	4,25	.01	(19)	4,66	.10	5,28	206	14,82	

¹ Includes fuel, light, and refrigeration for household operation only.

² See table 38, footnote 1.
³ All families had some expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration except the following: Small cities—North Central, 33; Plains and Mountain, 21; Pacific, 7; Southeast Negro, 1; villages—Middle Atlantic and North Central, 5; Plains and Mountain, 11; Pacific, 3; Northeast white, 5; Southeast Negro, 1.

⁴ Includes expenditures for heat purchased from a community heating plant.

⁵ Includes sawdust, charcoal, and presto logs.

⁶ Averages based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for the specified items.

⁷ Includes fuel and ice gathered front the family's or other property without charge, and gifts of fuel and ice.

⁸ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class that received fuel and ice without direct expenditure (column 22).

⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

¹⁰ \$0,0050 or less.

¹¹ In the New England village analysis unit some families that purchased both fuel oil and kerosene were not able to give information on the 2 types of fuel separately, but reported only the total quantity used and total expenditures for both. In other cases both kerosene and fuel oil were reported as "range oil." All such fuel was entered on the schedule in the item for kerosene. Thus for this analysis unit the figures in columns 6 and 16 include fuel oil as well as kerosene, and the figures in columns 8 and 18 are underestimates; that is, column 8 does not include the families who were unable to report expenditures for fuel oil separate from kerosene, and column 18 does not include their expenditures.

TABLE 47.—QUANTITY OF FUEL PURCHASED: Average quantity of specified fuels purchased, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 92 States, 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

	New England villages*										Middle Atlantic and North Central villages										Southeast villages—white families	
	New England villages†					New England villages‡					Middle Atlantic and North Central villages					Middle Atlantic and North Central villages					Southeast villages—white families	
All incomes	2.8	308.4	1.0	5.1	487	193	1,165	8.2	40.9	11.2	8.7	90	95	1,581	3.7	70.1	0.4	4.4	122	118		
250-499	1.7	186.0	.0	4.0	260	—	—	6.2	37.5	6.7	6.6	62	70	856	2.5	71.7	.7	2.4	76	3,156		
500-749	1.7	240.6	.0	3.0	281	—	—	.587	6.9	10.3	10.1	7.2	68	980	2.5	71.7	.7	3.0	98	—		
750-999	1.3	307.5	.0	3.0	464	—	—	404	7.3	62.7	8.2	7.6	95	76	1,900	2.7	84.8	.0	3.2	117	—	
1,000-1,249	2.2	333.2	.5	5.8	477	5,108	—	387	7.8	45.3	13.7	8.2	92	103	97	913	3.2	90.9	1	3.6	134	6,26
1,250-1,499	2.5	370.0	.1	4.6	542	6,16	—	821	8.2	39.6	13.6	8.7	92	103	1,239	3.5	79.9	1.5	4.0	130	6,208	
1,500-1,749	3.2	333.6	.2	5.7	563	6,20	—	1,597	9.1	43.5	11.7	9.8	105	95	1,206	3.9	65.9	.0	4.4	128	—	
1,750-1,999	3.3	339.6	.0	5.8	530	—	—	1,129	9.3	25.9	13.3	10.1	89	130	1,945	3.9	75.2	.0	4.5	145	—	
2,000-2,499	3.9	223.4	.0	6.6	435	—	—	1,129	9.3	30.8	10.5	11.7	115	147	1,492	4.6	57.0	.9	5.5	128	6,110	
2,500-2,999	4.0	284.6	.0	6.9	519	—	—	2,075	10.4	31.9	11.6	11.6	96	114	1,486	5.1	67.0	.0	6.0	164	—	
3,000-3,399	5.3	232.1	.0	6.9	670	—	—	1,464	10.3	28.0	8.2	12.5	123	82	2,606	5.1	36.0	(8)	6.6	120	6,55	
4,000-4,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.8	3.0	—	.5	13.7	21	10	2,528	6.5	21.2	.0	7.4	85	—	
5,000-9,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.2	17.5	—	.0	12.8	88	—	2,500	7.6	12.4	.0	10.1	56	—	

	Plains and Mountain villages										Pacific villages										Southeast villages—Negro families	
	Plains and Mountain villages					Plains and Mountain villages					Pacific villages					Pacific villages					Southeast villages—Negro families	
All incomes	6.2	24.9	9.8	9.3	93	85	678	0.2	4.3	0.3	2.0	84	48	462	1.4	30.3	0.1	2.2	35	19		
0-249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
250-499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
500-749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
750-999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,000-1,249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,250-1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,500-1,749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,750-1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2,000-2,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2,500-2,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3,000-3,399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4,000-4,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5,000-9,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

kept in mind if these data are used with table 46 or with other tables on fuel, light, and refrigeration.

* \$0.050 or less.

† See table 38, footnote 1.

‡ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that purchased any of the specified fuel.

§ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class that purchased the specified fuel (table 46).

¶ Fewer than 1 percent of the families in these analysis units purchased any fuel oil.

** Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

†† Not reported. See Glossary.

No report.

† This tabulation does not include data from the 2 small cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This difference in the composition of the analysis units should be

seen in table 38, footnote 1.

Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 46), regardless of whether they purchased any of the specified fuel.

The New England village analysis unit some families that purchased both fuel oil

and kerosene were not able to give information on the 2 types of fuel separately, but

reported only the total quantity used and total expenditure for both. In other cases,

both kerosene and fuel oil were reported as "range oil." All such fuel was entered in columns 3

and 6 include fuel oil as well as kerosene, and the figures in column 8 do not include the

families who were unable to report expenditures for fuel oil separate from kerosene.

TABLE 48.—**HOUSEHOLD HELP:** Number and percentage of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average days of service received, number of families furnishing meals and living quarters to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935–36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)		Average expenditures for household help										Average days of employment of household help ⁷																	
		Based on all families ⁵					Based on families having expenditures ⁶					Based on all families employing help ⁹					Based on families employing help ⁹												
		Any ¹	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	All	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	All	(10)	(11)	(12)	All help	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	All help	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	Families furnishing meals	(21)	(22)	
SMALL CITIES																							No.	No.	No.				
<i>North Central</i>		No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.					
All incomes		674	21.6	371	33.6	30	18.82	13.59	5.06	0.17	87.05	114.17	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.				
250-499		1	1.6	0	0	0	0.00	.00	.00	.00	11.40	11.40	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	11.12	0	0				
500-749		10	4.4	6	4	1	.93	.57	1.25	1.94	1.25	1.25	27.28	30.06	23.08	4.5	3.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
750-999		29	7.1	17	12	1	1.94	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	31.49	33.19	23.64	6.0	5.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	
1,000-1,249		45	9.6	27	22	1	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	38.92	56.38	16.67	10.4	9.4	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	
1,250-1,499		48	11.3	26	24	1	4.40	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	31.94	38.92	56.38	16.67	10.4	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	
1,500-1,749		64	18.7	36	29	2	7.42	5.43	5.43	5.43	5.43	5.43	51.72	23.34	19.0	16.8	16.8	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	
1,750-1,999		66	23.4	32	37	6	13.41	9.33	9.33	9.33	9.33	9.33	20.57	82.26	23.34	31.5	31.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
2,000-2,249		72	33.5	45	30	6	29.63	23.22	6.11	3.30	88.47	110.91	43.80	59.5	53.3	7.0	6.2	13.1	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8
2,250-2,499		55	33.7	23	35	2	21.72	11.82	9.82	0.08	64.36	83.74	45.74	28.2	9.5	11.0	18.4	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
2,500-2,999		75	37.9	38	40	8	36.12	25.11	10.75	.26	95.35	130.79	53.22	58.3	48.5	8.8	15.4	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
3,000-3,999		115	57.2	64	9	68.16	42.84	24.28	1.03	119.12	159.48	77.46	119.2	98.0	9.8	15.4	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
4,000-4,999		39	60.9	24	18	5	95.91	76.07	18.86	0.98	155.38	202.53	67.06	148.3	128.0	19.7	24.3	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
5,000-9,999		55	88.7	43	21	9	179.84	153.11	25.84	.89	202.73	220.77	76.29	217.8	226.6	21.1	27.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>		255	19.5	131	144	13	11.07	6.88	4.13	.06	56.90	68.83	37.62	25.7	21.7	4.0	120	170	35	133	213	337							
All incomes		255	19.5	131	144	13	11.07	6.88	4.13	.06	56.90	68.83	37.62	25.7	21.7	4.0	120	170	35	133	213	337							
250-499		0	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00			
500-749		18	14.8	11	7	0	.67	.37	.30	.00	9.80	6.75	11.10	1.4	.8	.6	.21	16	11.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
750-999		13	7.6	7	6	0	1.98	1.56	1.42	.00	26.00	38.89	33.36	47.14	12.7	11.5	1.2	86	128	21	8	13	233	233	233	233			
1,000-1,249		20	12.2	12	12	2	4.76	2.42	2.31	.03	39.00	33.00	31.58	11.7	8.6	6.6	8.1	7.5	6.6	8.1	107	16	9	14	203	203	203	203	
1,250-1,499		20	12.2	12	12	2	4.76	2.42	2.31	.03	39.00	33.00	31.58	11.7	8.6	6.6	8.1	7.5	6.6	8.1	107	16	9	14	203	203	203	203	

Average number of meals furnished⁷

Part-time
help

Full-time
help

Part-time
and part
time

Tips,
aprons,
and gifts

Wages,
tips,
full-
time

Wages,
tips,
part-
time

All

All

All help

Help
part-
time

Help
full-
time

All help

1,500-1,749	29	16.0	19	15	1	7.78	5.55	2.21	.02	48.59	52.89	16.0	2.8	14.5	34	17	24	207			
1,750-1,999	23	14.8	12	14	1	9.48	6.79	2.65	.04	63.87	87.58	29.36	28.3	16.2	2.2	14	18	508			
2,000-2,249	33	28.4	17	18	0	11.87	7.92	3.95	.00	41.73	54.06	25.44	28.0	24.7	3.3	137	21	16	30		
2,250-2,499	22	26.8	8	14	0	9.89	5.25	4.64	.00	36.36	53.75	27.31	33.7	29.8	6.5	114	174	13	21	340	
2,500-3,999	39	35.5	17	24	2	14.65	6.61	.14	.14	60.36	94.82	30.29	53.7	48.6	5.1	131	214	24	22	356	
3,000-4,999	35	38.9	18	19	4	37.09	25.01	11.68	.40	95.37	125.06	55.32	67.8	60.2	7.6	157	236	36	13	378	
4,000-4,999	18	58.1	6	13	2	60.81	22.35	38.30	.16	104.72	115.50	91.31	88.4	43.9	44.5	152	227	99	6	12	
<i>Pacific</i>																					
All incomes	298	19.9	141	176	20	14.54	8.21	6.21	.12	73.18	87.29	52.91	22.3	18.7	3.6	100	181	31	122	217	
250-1,99	0	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	11.66	16.00	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	0	0	0	0	0	
500-749	3	4.8	2	1	.84	.51	.00	.00	.33	17.67	21.14	38.75	6.8	5.5	1.3	71	78	38	3	413	
750-999	10	8.7	7	4	0	2.63	1.29	1.34	.00	30.30	32.82	27.91	7.3	5.4	8.0	1.1	83	60	13	15	107
1,000-1,249	17	8.9	11	6	0	2.12	1.61	1.61	.03	33.06	104.67	16.15	13.0	8.0	1.1	83	208	15	19	198	
1,250-1,499	16	8.8	3	13	1	2.92	1.73	1.16	.03	33.06	104.67	16.15	13.0	8.0	1.1	83	208	15	9	365	
1,500-1,749	22	12.8	10	15	1	8.62	3.18	5.35	.09	67.41	54.70	61.33	13.0	10.1	9.8	89	157	33	5	12	
1,750-1,999	30	17.2	15	17	1	5.87	4.17	1.65	.05	34.03	48.27	16.94	16.3	15.2	1.1	98	166	11	19	223	
1,750-1,999	30	17.2	15	17	1	5.87	4.17	1.65	.05	34.03	48.27	16.94	16.3	15.2	1.1	98	166	11	19	203	
2,000-2,249	28	19.4	9	20	1	7.92	3.19	4.71	.02	40.75	51.11	33.90	19.6	15.7	3.9	104	226	28	9	314	
2,250-2,499	34	31.2	16	21	1	13.38	5.97	7.12	.29	42.88	40.69	36.90	16.6	16.6	16.6	81	135	28	12	185	
2,500-2,999	35	24.6	15	21	2	19.73	10.64	.09	.09	80.06	100.73	60.86	25.8	21.0	4.8	105	199	32	13	340	
3,000-3,999	55	33.0	29	30	16	4.56	29.38	11.98	.26	96.73	129.69	51.13	52.7	6.8	141	225	29	21	374		
4,000-4,999	28	63.6	14	16	3	84.07	45.98	37.64	.45	132.11	144.50	103.50	92.8	75.3	17.5	146	237	10	21	336	
5,000-9,999	20	80.0	10	13	3	143.72	73.20	68.84	.68	179.65	183.00	132.38	125.8	102.8	23.0	161	257	44	9	141	
<i>Southeast—white families</i> 13																					
All incomes	578	51.8	416	218	94	50.98	40.68	9.83	.47	98.44	109.14	50.31	140.6	117.4	23.2	272	315	118	28	534	
250-499	1	3.0	0	1	0	.36	.00	.36	.00	11.20	12.00	37.33	39.00	29.86	27.7	0	1	11.21	150	1	
500-749	15	18.1	9	7	0	6.75	4.23	2.52	.00	2.52	6.05	42.37	42.37	24.18	35.5	15.1	12.6	139	150	1	
750-999	27	22.9	19	11	2	9.13	6.83	2.25	.05	61.35	74.21	34.81	72.7	39.6	13.1	214	162	113	24	285	
1,000-1,249	52	31.0	33	21	2	20.65	16.01	4.78	.06	67.00	81.62	38.04	81.62	83.1	18.2	216	276	96	3	477	
1,250-1,499	64	47.1	39	27	3	37.33	23.40	7.65	.23	71.41	81.25	44.07	125.1	94.4	30.7	239	280	92	3	56	
1,500-1,749	69	52.3	44	30	9	37.33	27.08	10.02	.23	71.41	81.25	44.96	190.8	168.6	22.2	289	328	135	1	63	
1,750-1,999	91	65.9	71	24	12	56.55	50.56	7.82	.17	88.79	98.28	44.96	190.8	158.8	34.1	280	324	129	3	628	
2,000-2,249	24	73.8	52	13	66.12	52.11	13.21	.80	96.01	106.23	51.91	122.24	107.38	12.0	234	331	125	4	68		
2,250-2,499	50	74.6	34	22	8	80.13	62.03	17.04	1.06	103.40	129.0	51.91	129.0	178.0	33.33	333	367	85	0	58	
2,500-2,999	60	87.1	50	16	117.04	99.52	10.36	1.6	134.00	137.34	94.04	337.5	290.0	47.5	364	361	137	6	75		
3,000 or over	76	93.8	65	26	177.38	142.13	32.72	2.53	189.05	177.12	100.00	32.72	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i> 13																					
All incomes	22	4.6	4	19	1	1.66	.41	1.25	(12)	35.77	48.00	31.21	6.3	2.0	4.3	131	188	109	1	282	
0-249	0	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
250-499	6	5.6	1	5	0	.68	.11	.57	.00	12.17	11.20	0	12.20	4.0	2.8	62	154	25	0		
750-749	6	6.6	2	5	0	2.60	.88	1.72	.00	39.50	40.40	39.50	39.50	38.9	3.8	135	1175	92	1		
1,000-1,249	3	6.0	3	3	0	2.24	.00	2.24	.00	37.33	30.77	37.33	30.77	38.4	8.4	140	1140	0	2		
1,250-1,499	4	40.0	1	3	0	23.40	.00	11.10	.00	33.25	31.00	33.25	31.00	28.0	64.0	230	280	214	0		
1,500-1,749	2	140.0	0	1	0	7.00	.00	7.00	.00	11.58	50	72.8	0	0	0	182	0	1	1163		
1,750-1,999	1	142.0	0	1	0	7.00	.00	7.00	.00	11.35	50	12.6	0	0	0	1163	0	0	0		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 48.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number and percentage of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average days of service received, number of families furnishing meals and living quarters to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36.—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

		Families having expenditures for household help ²		Average expenditures for household help				Average days of employment of household help ⁷				Families furnishing meals				Families furnishing meals						
		Wages		Based on all families ⁶				Based on families having expenditures ⁶				Based on families employing help ⁶				Families furnishing meals						
Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)		Any ³		Part-time		Tips, alimony, and gifts		All		Wages, full-time		Wages, part-time		All help		Part-time help		Full-time help		All help		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
VILLAGES																						
<i>New England</i>		No. ⁴		No. ⁴		No. ⁴		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		Dol.		
All incomes	97	13.1	55	42	7	7	9	89	9.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.6,00	11.6,00	11.6,00	11.6,00	11.6,00	11.6,00	
250-499	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	14	.00	14	.00	14	.00	14	.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	
500-749	1	2.1	2	0	0	0	0	61	.61	61	.61	61	.61	61	.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	
750-999	2	2.2	5	0	0	0	0	3.54	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	
1,000-1,249	11	8.7	5	5	2	3.97	1.82	2.03	.12	53.00	54.75	48.80	54.75	48.80	54.75	5.3	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	
1,250-1,499	9	7.5	4	5	2	3.97	1.82	4.21	.05	56.44	48.50	59.00	56.44	48.50	59.00	13.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	
1,500-1,749	10	16.3	10	7	7	1	9.92	5.33	4.50	.09	58.87	59.25	66.83	58.87	59.25	66.83	15.9	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
1,750-1,999	15	16.9	8	6	7	2	17.00	15.16	1.74	.10	84.23	110.13	27.14	84.23	110.13	27.14	35.8	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
22	20.2	15	7	2	17.00	15.16	1.74	.10	124.00	185.60	47.00	124.00	185.60	47.00	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6		
2,500-2,999	4	28.0	9	4	36.00	29.94	6.06	1.00	134.17	199.33	68.17	134.17	199.33	68.17	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9		
3,000-3,999	12	46.2	6	6	61.92	46.00	16.73	.19	134.17	199.33	68.17	134.17	199.33	68.17	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1		
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central</i>																						
All incomes	514	16.9	277	269	17	9.47	6.33	3.07	.07	56.07	69.51	34.74	17.5	15.0	2.5	103	158	28	220	381	302	
250-499	2	2.4	2	0	0	0	.57	.57	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	
500-749	27	7.5	19	9	0	1.34	1.14	2.67	.04	21.47	17.81	28.33	21.47	17.81	28.33	8.11	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	
750-999	54	9.4	28	27	2	3.21	2.62	1.62	.04	22.07	44.18	10.59	22.07	44.18	10.59	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	
1,000-1,249	61	10.6	34	29	1	3.21	2.62	5.53	.06	50.18	41.24	50.18	50.18	41.24	50.18	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	
1,250-1,499	89	19.3	51	42	2	7.96	5.36	2.40	.02	54.08	60.50	26.40	54.08	60.50	26.40	17.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	
1,500-1,749	48	17.0	34	20	1	7.96	5.36	2.40	.02	54.08	60.50	26.40	54.08	60.50	26.40	20.2	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	
1,750-1,999	61	26.0	27	38	3	16.88	9.82	.90	.16	65.05	85.52	42.66	65.05	85.52	42.66	32.1	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	

Average number of meals furnished

per day

for each

family

employed

in household

helped

by household

help

helped

in household

help

helped

in household

help

2,000-2,499	73	28.9	33	46	2	16.85	11.33	5.49	.03	58.41	86.86	30.22	32.3	113	201	29	19	48	357	
2,500-2,999	40	32.9	18	22	3	27.14	10.31	.80	.05	52.91	90.5	31.2	27.0	5.3	121	205	45	9	453	
3,000-3,499	15	71.4	6	11	2	54.00	36.60	17.16	.24	102.16	134.84	54.59	79.3	11.2	171	292	36	11	24	468
4,000-4,499	7	70.0	6	2	105.71	52.19	52.90	.62	148.00	182.67	101.00	127.9	87.5	40.4	179	306	77	6	10	600
5,000-9,999										171.67	1193.50	202.4	190.0	12.4	289	317	11.62	4	5	858
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>																				
All incomes	239	21.7	124	134	4	12.15	8.28	3.85	.02	56.09	73.69	31.66	25.0	21.7	3.3	111	177	27	123	191
250-499	3	9.7	2	1	0	1.35	1.03	.32	.00	14.00	11.16	16.00	11.10	3.0	.3	31	11.42	11.10	3	3
500-749	8	6.3	4	0	0	.65	.33	.00	.00	15.38	20.25	18.44	10.3	3.7	.3	38	10.8	9	6	5
750-999	29	15.9	15	16	0	4.46	1.62	.00	.00	28.00	34.47	18.44	10.3	8.7	.6	61	94	17	15	21
1,000-1,249	25	16.1	12	14	0	7.19	5.24	1.95	.00	44.60	67.75	20.5	21.57	2.2	115	197	24	13	23	
1,250-1,499	27	15.8	14	0	6.11	4.34	1.77	.00	.00	38.70	53.07	17.76	14.5	13.2	1.3	88	150	13	16	22
1,500-1,749	31	23.7	15	12	0	10.02	7.50	2.52	.00	42.32	65.47	19.41	21.6	18.6	.0	91	162	23	13	23
1,750-1,999	44	35.2	23	27	4	19.20	9.90	2.87	.00	54.66	75.58	33.75	24.1	4.8	.0	100	150	34	13	19
2,000-2,499	22	61.1	13	12	0	70.44	54.38	16.06	.00	115.27	150.62	48.17	47.58	3.6	.0	129	24	36	13	313
2,500-2,999	9	75.0	6	4	0	119.25	88.58	30.67	.00	159.00	177.17	92.00	149.8	132.6	.0	146	20	6	12	534
3,000-3,999	5,000-9,999	3	1433.3	0	3	32.33	.00	32.33	.00	97.00	97.00	28.3	28.3	0	.0	40	47	10	18	683
<i>Pacific</i>																				
All incomes	212	14.4	102	121	5	7.94	4.76	3.17	.01	55.13	68.73	38.50	15.3	13.1	2.2	98	166	26	92	153
250-499	1	3.6	0	1	0	.04	.04	.00	.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	1.00	.0	(15)	11.1	11.1	0	292
500-749	4	3.7	2	1	0	.51	.51	.06	.00	15.25	27.50	11.30	6.4	6.3	.1	114	169	11.1	4	408
750-999	14	7.5	8	6	0	3.70	2.08	1.62	.00	49.14	48.25	50.33	6.6	5.5	.1	81	113	33	7	10
1,000-1,249	20	9.5	12	8	0	1.96	1.42	.54	.00	40.12	21.50	14.12	4.0	4.0	.2	43	53	16	11	289
1,250-1,499	22	10.8	14	9	0	3.86	3.25	.61	.00	35.77	47.36	13.78	14.2	14.0	.2	116	178	5	13	128
1,500-1,749	24	11.9	12	13	0	3.54	2.00	1.54	.00	29.83	33.75	23.92	11.6	9.4	.2	87	145	32	13	17
1,750-1,999	46	26.4	17	30	12	9.66	4.95	.09	.00	45.30	71.18	28.73	23.1	18.9	.2	84	174	24	16	314
2,000-2,499	34	16.3	12	25	0	8.47	3.22	5.25	.00	51.79	55.88	43.64	12.9	10.0	.2	73	130	23	12	196
2,500-2,999	24	21.0	11	13	1	21.91	8.56	.02	.00	88.83	115.82	66.85	36.0	5.4	.2	157	278	41	8	12
3,000-3,999	23	45.1	12	14	1	59.60	40.11	19.45	.04	132.17	170.50	70.86	78.7	68.3	.0	167	268	38	8	17
<i>Southeast—white families</i>																				
All incomes	1,273	60.6	1,005	466	128	54.49	47.05	7.11	.33	89.91	98.33	32.07	172.0	160.2	11.8	284	333	53	157	1,085
250-499	10	15.9	4	7	0	4.35	2.80	1.55	.00	27.40	44.00	14.00	16.4	12.9	3.5	115	204	31	6	264
500-749	54	22.9	30	26	3	7.21	5.31	1.88	.02	31.52	41.77	17.12	36.3	32.5	.8	156	240	34	5	396
750-999	99	38.5	59	51	4	15.81	11.80	3.98	.03	41.04	51.41	20.04	65.4	57.1	.3	173	249	42	11	385
1,000-1,249	157	57.3	109	66	10	32.44	26.22	6.12	.10	56.62	65.91	25.41	127.1	114.5	12.6	222	288	52	16	123
1,250-1,499	177	61.9	137	63	10	40.56	34.65	5.75	.16	65.54	72.34	26.13	140.8	111.3	11.3	247	294	51	19	144
1,500-1,749	167	67.1	130	63	14	51.38	48.55	8.67	.26	86.71	92.99	18.94	175.2	142.9	14.2	281	333	56	12	144
1,750-1,999	132	76.3	105	65	14	65.70	55.42	9.90	.38	86.11	91.31	35.69	220.3	201.2	19.1	287	325	67	15	683
2,000-2,499	195	79.6	165	95	34	79.70	69.60	8.76	.03	99.26	102.21	11.03	133.30	124.7	12.5	234.7	304.7	72	21	759
2,500-2,999	162	82.3	95	63	24	114.50	102.21	11.26	.03	139.26	133.40	41.09	36.91	28.3	.5	376	383	56	11	903
3,000-3,999	105	89.7	99	29	15	120.03	112.96	15.39	.68	143.78	133.49	62.10	323.2	328.6	.1	377	382	62	14	934
4,000-4,499	39	97.5	37	37	12	166.30	141.45	12.75	.26	150.92	152.92	42.50	394.4	372.8	.1	405	403	21	6	39
5,000-9,999	36	100.0	35	8	1203.41	194.11	9.08	.22	203.81	199.66	40.58	472.3	402.4	.9	472	476	45	16	36	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 48.—**HOUSEHOLD HELP:** Number and percentage of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average days of service received, number of families furnishing meals and living quarters to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Average expenditures for household help												Families furnishing 7- meals									
	Families having expenditures for household help; Any ¹						Based on all families ²						Based on families employing help ³									
	Wages		Part-time		Full-time		Wages, part-time		Wages, full-time		All help		Part-time		All help							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
VILLAGES—continued																						
Southeast—Negro families																						
All incomes	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
0-249	30	3.1	10	20	0	0.69	0.29	0.40	0.29	0.60	22.27	39.40	13.90	2.4	1.9	0.5	83	181	25	3	15	203
250-499	3	2.1	1	2	0	.16	.13	.03	.00	.76	11 19.00	11 20.33	11 1.75	.4	.3	.1	21	11 49	11 7	0	3	54
500-749	7	1.7	3	4	0	.17	.15	.02	.00	9.71	11 4.62	11 15.00	11 3.14	1.2	1.2	.6	67	11 54	11 1	0	3	278
750-999	8	3.0	1	7	0	.14	.06	.08	.00	.52	11 26.00	11 39.00	11 13.00	2.1	1.4	.3	16	11 35	11 9	1	1	11 78
1,000-1,249	2	2.0	1	1	0	.52	.39	.13	.00	.52	11 47.50	11 52.00	11 25.50	24.3	16.3	8.0	178	11 360	11 26	0	1	11 364
1,250-1,499	6	13.6	2	4	0	6.48	4.12	2.36	.00	18.45	11 56.75	11 76.00	11 25.50	37.6	33.0	4.6	103	11 181	11 26	2	2	11 546
	4	36.4	2	2	0	13.81	4.64	.00														

¹ See table 38, footnote 1.
² Classification as part-time and full-time was determined on the basis of payment for service. That is, all employees whose rate of pay was on an hourly or daily basis were classified as part-time, and all on a weekly or monthly basis as full-time, regardless of the duration of period of service. Columns 2-6 exclude a few families that had household help paid in kind (usually room and board) only, that is, for whom no cash expenditures were made for wages, tips, aprons, or other gifts. For the number of such families, see page 57. Of the families in column 6, 1 in the Plains and Mountain small cities, 1 in the Pacific small cities, and 1 in the New England villages had no expenditures for wages and thus are excluded from columns 4 and 5.

³ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 49, column 2).
⁴ Gratiatues to apartment house help.
⁵ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any expenditures for household help.
⁶ Averages in column 11 are based on the number of families in each class having any expenditures for household help (column 2); those in columns 12 and 13 are based on the

corresponding number of families having expenditures for full-time or part-time help (column 4 or 5).

⁷ Includes help for whom no expenditures were made, that is, paid entirely in kind.
⁸ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had household help.

⁹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class that employed household help on the specified basis.
¹⁰ Averages are based on the number of families furnishing meals to household help (column 21).

¹¹ Averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

¹² \$0,050 or less.

¹³ See Methodology, page 228, for a discussion of procedures followed in combining data from the 2 cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics with those from the cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics.

¹⁴ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.
¹⁵ \$0,050 or less.

TABLE 49.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class											Average 7 expenditures for—											
Families		Families having expenditures for 2—										Average 7 expenditures for—										
(1)	(2)	Telephone	Lan-	dry	Sta-	Ex-	Tele-	All	Lan-	Laun-	Sta-	Ex-	Other 6									
Analysis unit and family-income class	(dollars)	Families	Telephone	Lan-	dry	Sta-	Ex-	All	Tele-	Laun-	Laun-	Sta-	Ex-	Other 6								
Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	spec-	phone	dry-	dry-	station-	press,	dry-								
1,118	1,857	2,986	750	2,712	569	2,657	54,76	spec-	(10)	sup-	sent	ary	rent	press,	dry-							
Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	spec-	(11)	plies	out	ary	rent	press,	dry-							
3,118	3,118	8	58	4	50	39	50	spec-	(12)	5	180	19,15	6,75	1,28	6,13	0,07	1,77					
SMALL CITIES	North Central							ified		items												
All incomes		61	8	50	18	202	164	180	24,82	4,64	7,17	1,90	1,80	6,54	.44	2,24						
250-499		229	48	219	49	359	327	68	337	6,61	8,54	2,88	2,01	7,57	.55	2,94						
500-749		408	114	398	49	65	421	403	61	372	35,66	8,78	2,01	2,57	8,24	.67	3,42					
750-999		407	174	440	65	421	403	61	367	45,72	12,78	9,44	8,08	9,71	1,22	3,50						
1,000-1,249		425	240	407	83	403	376	69	296	52,24	16,45	9,42	8,08	9,91	1,18	3,63						
1,250-1,499		343	241	321	74	320	309	71	246	63,90	19,10	10,31	13,99	3,98	10,71	4,26						
1,500-1,749		282	217	269	100	206	207	71	186	69,39	20,51	10,65	16,46	4,60	11,26	4,67						
1,750-1,999		215	172	206	71	190	156	153	38	136	71,61	22,90	10,45	13,53	5,69	12,85	1,52					
2,000-2,249		163	145	155	48	156	156	51	184	85,00	24,16	12,16	14,45	4,19	14,70	4,19						
2,250-2,499		198	177	192	79	194	183	51	184	99,60	29,17	11,65	29,13	7,12	16,09	1,56						
2,500-2,999		201	197	194	90	196	191	34	194	114,44	30,75	10,75	37,42	8,88	18,44	.97						
3,000-3,999		64	64	62	35	63	62	10	63	139,26	33,00	12,37	49,57	10,32	19,87	6,66						
4,000-4,999		62	60	59	34	60	59	28	60													
5,000-9,999																						
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>																						
All Incomes	1,311	709	1,262	334	1,268	801	245	1,180	54,90	15,59	9,00	7,87	4,96	11,49	1,33	4,66						
250-499		16	2	16	0	15	5	1	14	18,66	4,00	6,00	.00	2,44	.34	3,19						
500-749		73	12	71	7	65	42	6	62	27,49	4,15	7,59	2,29	8,00	.34	2,68						
750-999		122	21	118	20	116	52	25	104	28,12	4,17	7,79	2,78	3,27	6,55	.87	2,87					
1,000-1,249		171	54	166	35	170	86	25	147	36,44	8,09	8,34	3,25	3,82	8,49	.84	3,61					
1,250-1,499		164	70	157	31	160	100	30	135	43,72	11,79	8,48	4,44	4,14	10,45	1,05	3,37					
1,500-1,749		181	94	177	45	173	112	33	168	52,51	14,28	9,51	7,22	3,97	11,09	1,61	4,83					
1,750-1,999		165	97	151	37	163	98	28	141	61,17	18,31	7,86	5,62	12,87	1,56	5,15						
2,000-2,499		116	83	112	38	110	76	28	110	68,49	20,27	9,71	10,92	5,40	14,48	2,08	5,63					
2,250-2,999		82	66	79	23	80	61	16	74	73,45	22,95	10,99	9,80	6,17	15,77	1,05	6,63					
2,500-2,999		110	93	104	40	109	78	25	106	78,80	26,15	9,57	12,14	7,55	13,99	2,36	7,04					
3,000-3,999		90	86	84	38	87	66	19	87	87,44	30,12	9,16	17,17	7,67	15,99	1,49	5,84					
4,000-4,999		31	31	27	20	30	25	9	30	108,03	32,36	7,42	33,84	10,48	21,10	5,35	5,35					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 49.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)		Families having expenditures for 2—										Average ⁷ expenditures for—					
(1)	(2)	Telephone	Laun-dry sup-piles ³	Laun-dry sent-out	Sta-tion-ery ⁴	Water rent	Ex-press, dry-age ⁵	Other ⁶	All speci-fied items	Tele-phone	Laun-dry sup-piles ³	Laun-dry sent-out	Sta-tion-ery ⁴	Water rent	Ex-press, dry-age ⁵	Other ⁶	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	
SMALL CITIES—continued																	
Pacific																	
All incomes.....	1,600	854	1,470	376	1,478	1,363	261	1,343	62.59	16.71	8.38	8.12	5.94	16.13	1.99	5.32	
250-499.....	12	0	12	0	11	8	2	12	18.58	.00	5.25	.00	2.17	8.32	.42	2.42	
500-749.....	63	22	63	8	61	56	6	61	36.94	8.23	5.64	2.06	3.25	11.83	2.06	3.87	
750-999.....	115	34	114	14	113	101	21	107	39.10	8.11	6.90	2.13	12.79	1.18	4.00	3.71	
1,000-1,249.....	191	50	186	26	189	170	22	166	38.77	6.50	7.22	2.49	4.08	13.46	.81	3.71	
1,250-1,499.....	181	80	178	33	180	162	25	157	48.78	11.68	8.36	3.03	5.22	14.67	1.09	4.73	
1,500-1,749.....	172	81	170	35	170	162	24	146	53.81	13.03	8.66	4.54	5.40	15.37	2.48	4.33	
1,750-1,999.....	174	102	171	34	170	155	32	142	57.60	15.65	9.16	4.52	4.96	16.67	1.82	4.82	
2,000-2,449.....	144	105	140	43	143	133	29	130	71.03	20.75	9.03	9.37	6.85	16.80	1.83	6.40	
2,250-2,499.....	109	81	108	35	108	105	19	104	76.36	22.07	9.07	11.04	6.85	18.49	1.47	7.37	
2,500-2,999.....	142	116	136	48	139	130	13	134	80.90	25.32	8.47	12.94	13.70	18.70	2.20	5.97	
3,000-3,999.....	128	117	125	64	128	116	32	117	98.61	30.27	9.87	19.00	8.94	18.89	3.88	7.76	
4,000-4,999.....	44	41	43	21	42	41	13	42	119.52	32.61	10.23	31.77	9.86	22.16	5.09	7.80	
5,000-9,999.....	25	25	24	15	24	24	6	25	140.36	39.52	7.12	40.04	14.04	25.12	6.52	8.00	
Southeast—white families																	
All incomes.....	1,116	547	1,090	818	1,044	863	157	1,095	71.31	11.41	6.91	34.09	3.73	9.41	.81	4.95	
250-499.....	33	1	33	2	24	15	2	33	14.54	.73	5.23	.85	.64	3.91	.42	2.76	
500-749.....	83	3	82	36	71	40	14	26.50	.51	6.10	10.21	.17	4.61	.89	3.01		
750-999.....	118	15	116	70	111	72	12	115	41.95	2.68	6.22	20.74	2.13	6.46	.37	3.35	
1,000-1,249.....	153	45	145	113	137	100	22	148	54.34	5.70	6.52	27.25	2.44	7.26	.79	4.38	
1,250-1,499.....	136	55	135	90	133	103	28	131	57.51	8.19	6.79	24.96	3.02	8.61	1.47	4.47	
1,500-1,749.....	132	72	131	107	124	113	19	130	72.57	11.47	6.98	34.74	3.21	10.08	.67	5.32	
1,750-1,999.....	138	84	134	118	131	122	18	137	83.27	13.72	7.21	41.78	3.54	10.70	.67	5.65	
2,000-2,449.....	106	74	103	90	105	91	12	106	90.93	17.62	8.08	42.34	5.20	11.06	.58	6.05	
2,250-2,499.....	67	56	63	58	64	62	6	67	102.49	20.43	7.16	50.34	5.72	11.77	.63	6.42	
2,500-2,999.....	69	65	66	59	66	66	12	69	107.31	22.96	7.19	51.00	6.22	12.94	1.36	6.64	
3,000 or over.....	81	77	77	75	78	79	12	79	133.78	26.37	7.78	66.98	9.10	15.86	.74	6.95	

Southeast—Negro families																	
All incomes		475	34	467	40	408	214	30	454	17,62	1,66	5,14	2,01	1,68	4,41	.17	2,55
0-249	1	47	1	45	1	31	10	3	46	6,91	.38	3.28	.02	.40	1.00	(e)	1.23
250-499	1	157	3	125	49	11	149	10,15	.11	4.26	.08	1.17	.92	2.86	.07	1.85	
500-749	1	107	10	101	49	11	103	15,77	.25	5.65	1.17	1.61	4.10	.18	2.81		
750-999	17	90	8	83	53	2	87	23,94	.46	5.94	2.11	2.65	5.93	.08	2.97		
1,000-1,249	50	9	48	9	48	37	4	49	30,82	4.10	6.63	4.92	2.72	8.01	.45	3.96	
1,250-1,499	10	10	10	9	9	1	10	50,00	2,10	6.40	20,80	4.00	11,10	1.10	4.50		
1,500-1,749	5	3	5	4	4	1	5	67,00	17,40	5.40	26,20	5.40	7,80	.80	4.00		
1,750-1,999	5	1	6	1	5	3	1	5	34,40	4,80	7,00	7,80	3,20	6,60	.40	4.60	
VILLAGES																	
New England																	
All incomes		743	349	734	178	708	428	97	631	46,08	14,30	7,99	7,92	4,04	7.41	.86	3.56
250-499	7	2	7	1	5	3	0	6	25,14	6,43	4,43	3.71	1,00	5.86	.00	3.71	
500-749	42	6	42	3	38	15	4	33	20,43	4,10	6,07	.50	4,47	.17	3.62		
750-999	95	19	93	11	85	42	4	67	25,21	5,08	7,00	2,61	2,46	5,37	.07	2.62	
1,000-1,249	126	27	124	17	119	64	14	81	29,17	5.90	8.59	2,78	2.87	6,05	.82	2.16	
1,250-1,499	120	51	119	97	112	97	12	79	40,25	12,74	8.81	5,05	6.55	.57	3.66		
1,500-1,749	98	52	97	28	97	63	16	62	60,80	17,74	8.34	7,51	4,46	8.01	1.11	3.63	
1,750-1,999	80	61	89	27	87	61	12	64	58,16	20,53	8.37	10,17	9,30	.58	3.48		
2,000-2,499	109	80	106	39	109	72	18	88	64,72	22,08	7,90	16,09	4,84	.53	4.55		
2,500-2,999	31	27	31	12	31	25	10	27	83,22	27,48	6,55	20,97	7,90	3.03	2.96		
3,000-3,999	26	24	26	15	26	21	7	24	96,81	31,89	8,46	22,66	9,38	12,04	5.50	6.88	
Middle Atlantic and North Central																	
All incomes		3,042	1,225	2,896	377	2,852	1,961	404	1,747	36,26	8,86	8,65	4,98	3,52	6.87	.76	2.62
250-499	84	8	80	0	67	36	5	44	13,40	1,31	5,35	.00	1,08	4,01	.32	1.33	
500-749	360	65	347	27	330	178	32	192	21,15	3,61	6,94	2,11	2,01	4,45	.34	1.60	
750-999	572	122	546	37	530	303	66	301	23,74	4,14	7,98	1,57	2,27	5,37	.43	1.98	
1,000-1,249	575	184	545	44	541	370	83	326	29,77	6,06	8,99	2,20	2,93	6,38	.74	2.47	
1,250-1,499	461	66	441	66	438	316	75	256	36,30	9,03	8,76	4,65	3,16	7,13	1.09	2.48	
1,500-1,749	283	145	271	39	271	193	35	161	39,01	10,64	9,62	4,85	3,46	7,30	.47	2.67	
1,750-1,999	235	148	224	40	228	171	31	146	47,94	14,47	9,69	6,83	4,61	8,04	.82	3.48	
2,000-2,499	253	171	235	60	206	41	161	161	56,34	16,13	9,03	10,31	6,24	9,63	1.62	3.38	
2,500-2,999	118	96	108	35	110	98	18	81	73,00	20,39	9,87	20,03	6,89	10,93	1.06	3.84	
3,000-3,999	70	62	66	21	68	62	15	53	86,12	25,81	11,28	20,48	9,24	12,19	1.54	3.58	
4,000-4,999	21	19	20	4	20	19	3	18	99,10	27,14	12,67	21,67	11,33	14,29	.71	11.29	
5,000-9,999	10	9	9	4	10	9	0	8	86,40	26,00	9,30	22,90	12,20	11,70	.00	4.30	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 49.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)										Average expenditures for 7—									
Families having expenditures for—					Families having expenditures for—					Families having expenditures for—					Families having expenditures for—				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)			
VILLAGES—continued																			
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>																			
All incomes	1,103	602	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number		
250-499	31	3	31	1	29	15	10	28	19,03	1,58	5,26	.16	1,90	5,74	2,29	2,10			
500-749	126	28	125	6	124	74	31	112	27,36	4,63	7,17	.62	3,03	8,16	1,45	2,30			
750-999	182	54	180	16	180	117	39	161	32,68	5,27	7,98	1,90	3,82	9,78	1,22				
1,000-1,249	155	78	153	17	155	105	34	139	44,92	11,02	8,66	3,37	4,19	12,46	1,93	3,29			
1,250-1,499	171	103	168	26	168	117	43	149	51,01	13,34	9,62	4,49	4,48	14,19	1,55	3,44			
1,500-1,749	131	87	129	16	129	100	43	117	58,97	15,14	10,53	2,94	6,68	17,71	2,30	3,67			
1,750-1,999	87	65	83	15	83	67	26	79	66,77	16,54	8,79	2,90	7,88	17,98	3,80	3,87			
2,000-2,499	125	97	120	20	122	37	41	109	67,33	17,90	9,21	6,06	7,88	18,25	4,32				
2,500-2,999	38	32	38	7	34	11	34	34	75,55	20,71	14,68	4,08	5,89	23,37	2,90				
3,000-3,999	36	35	35	9	36	29	16	28	105,72	27,51	19,80	9,15	26,50	6,22	4,14				
4,000-4,999	12	12	12	6	12	12	4	11	130,58	26,67	35,16	9,25	32,17	7,42	11,33				
5,000-9,999	9	8	9	4	9	6	2	9	99,44	24,00	12,67	10,22	16,67	4,44	5,44				
<i>Pacific</i>																			
All incomes	1,471	722	1,455	184	1,442	1,292	140	1,124	48,64	9,87	8,69	3,84	4,64	17,30	.64	3,66			
250-499	28	4	28	1	27	24	2	13	25,43	1,82	4,68	.57	2,00	13,68	.67				
500-749	107	31	107	6	103	98	7	75	32,98	5,06	6,04	1,28	2,40	15,31	.30				
750-999	186	46	185	14	184	159	11	135	33,88	4,27	7,15	.94	3,74	15,22	2,22	2,34			
1,000-1,249	211	67	209	24	206	184	22	148	37,90	5,90	7,78	1,42	3,87	15,73	.57	3,03			
1,250-1,499	204	98	202	24	198	175	23	156	46,84	9,23	8,45	1,05	4,34	16,69	1,05	3,63			
1,500-1,749	202	105	201	26	199	189	15	163	50,08	9,74	9,86	3,16	4,49	18,11	.62	3,60			

1,750-1,999	174	111	171	30	171	145	21	136	52,52	12,68	9,18	4,38	4,51	17,13	.67	3,97
2,000-2,499	208	134	205	29	205	173	17	172	59,35	14,09	9,82	5,76	6,07	17,66	1,07	4,89
2,500-2,999	100	81	97	17	98	96	12	82	72,06	10,15	7,35	7,35	7,35	22,60	.43	5,18
3,000-3,999	51	45	50	21	51	49	10	44	91,02	22,43	13,06	19,41	7,16	22,69	.72	5,55
<i>Southeast—white families</i>																
All incomes	2,100	638	2,066	1,170	1,972	1,564	281	1,982	58,40	7,76	6,26	23,84	3,91	11,83	.66	4,14
250-499	63	0	62	12	51	24	8	62	15,05	.00	4,38	3,70	.95	4,05	.29	1,68
500-749	236	10	233	86	210	105	22	226	23,48	.70	4,62	8,64	1,59	5,44	.30	2,19
750-999	257	23	251	115	233	163	22	244	31,26	1,74	4,86	12,12	1,82	8,00	.26	2,46
1,000-1,249	274	30	271	143	257	197	35	264	42,47	2,37	5,56	17,81	2,50	10,34	.47	3,42
1,250-1,499	286	73	279	155	267	213	29	268	5,89	5,20	26,92	3,59	11,48	.81	3,71	
1,500-1,749	249	63	246	150	239	202	22	232	60,38	6,20	6,76	25,64	4,24	12,52	.56	4,46
1,750-1,999	173	72	172	112	167	151	27	165	68,48	10,07	6,68	27,78	4,64	13,91	.81	4,59
2,000-2,499	245	128	240	168	217	141	41	232	83,42	13,64	6,78	34,91	5,98	15,34	1,06	5,71
2,500-2,999	124	86	123	86	118	116	25	112	97,66	18,70	8,20	38,65	6,87	17,81	1,09	6,34
3,000-3,999	117	89	114	78	115	111	17	110	103,28	20,23	9,87	41,72	6,92	18,06	.69	6,69
4,000-4,999	40	34	40	34	39	40	12	34	124,32	22,10	9,88	55,65	7,55	19,77	2,12	7,25
5,000-9,999	36	33	35	31	34	35	5	33	146,22	37,75	10,11	60,16	8,67	20,86	1,06	7,61
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																
All incomes	972	17	955	38	793	357	73	771	11,84	.37	3,91	.87	1,46	3,71	.17	1,35
0-249	146	1	143	0	97	43	8	118	6,34	.05	2,86	.00	.49	2,01	.13	.80
250-499	403	2	396	5	310	111	26	336	8,63	(8)	3,77	.05	.96	2,55	.10	1,20
500-749	268	3	263	11	240	107	19	197	12,30	.25	4,05	.61	1,78	4,07	.14	1,40
750-999	100	5	99	9	93	59	11	79	21,50	1,13	4,85	3,20	2,49	7,23	.47	2,13
1,000-1,249	44	5	44	10	42	28	8	34	5,23	5,23	5,89	4,11	7,91	.48	2,20	
1,250-1,499	11	1	10	3	11	9	1	7	34,27	2,46	5,36	7,63	4,82	10,90	.55	2,55

¹ See table 38, footnote 1.
² All families had expenditures for 1 or more of these items except 1 in the Pacific small cities, 1 in the New England villages, 3 in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages, and 1 Negro family in the Southeast villages.

³ Includes laundry and cleaning supplies such as laundry soaps, flakes and powders, starches, bleaches, and ammonia. Excludes scouring powders, furniture and metal polishes, which are included in columns 9 and 17.

⁴ Includes expenditures for postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens, and ink for the household.

⁵ Includes only expenditures for moving owned household goods. Does not include express or freight on goods bought from mail-order houses.

⁶ Includes household supplies not elsewhere classified, such as scouring powders and polishes, matches, paper supplies, clothespins and lines, garden supplies other than tools, paint, flavorings for the house, and rent for post office box.

⁷ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for the specified items.

⁸ \$0,0050 or less.

TABLE 50.—HOUSEHOLD HELP IN FAMILIES OF EARNING AND NONEARNING WIVES:
*Number and percentage of families having expenditures for household help, and
 average amounts spent, by earning status of wife and income, 9 small-city and
 village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families in which wife was an earner								Families in which wife was not an earner							
	Families having expenditures for household help ²							Expenditures for household help ³	Families having expenditures for household help ²							Expenditures for household help ³
	Any		By hour		By day		By week		Any		By hour		By day		By week	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		
SMALL CITIES																
<i>North Central</i>	No.	Pct. 80	Pct. 20	Pct. 1	Pct. 9	Pct. 10	Pct. 1	Dol. 77	No.	Pct. 594	Pct. 22	Pct. 2	Pct. 9	Pct. 11	Pct. 1	Dol. 88
All incomes-----																
250-499-----	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	-----	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	6 4
500-749-----	3	7	0	2	5	0	0	29	7	4	0	2	2	0	0	18
750-999-----	6	11	0	9	2	0	0	16	23	6	1	1	5	0	0	30
1,000-1,249-----	10	15	0	8	8	0	0	23	35	9	(6)	4	5	5	(6)	34
1,250-1,499-----	4	6	0	5	2	0	0	42	44	12	1	5	6	1	1	39
1,500-1,749-----	9	20	2	14	4	0	0	43	55	18	1	7	11	(6)	39	
1,750-1,999-----	12	32	3	14	19	3	111	54	22	2	11	9	1	1	45	
2,000-2,249-----	7	32	0	0	23	9	135	65	65	34	5	11	19	1	1	83
2,250-2,499-----	4	33	8	17	8	0	0	61	51	34	4	18	13	2	2	65
2,500-2,999-----	10	40	4	16	20	0	0	91	65	38	3	17	18	2	2	96
3,000-3,999-----	12	67	0	22	39	6	122	103	56	10	24	24	2	119		
4,000-4,999-----	3	450	4 0	4 17	4 33	4 0	92	36	62	3	26	34	7	163		
5,000-9,999-----	0							55	89	8	29	65	6	6	203	
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>																
All incomes-----	34	16	4	6	7	1	75	220	20	4	8	9	1	1	54	
250-499-----	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----
500-749-----	1	6	0	0	6	0	0	8	4	7	4	0	5	0	0	10
750-999-----	3	14	0	9	5	0	0	51	15	15	1	4	9	1	1	37
1,000-1,249-----	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	5 3	12	9	1	3	5	0	0	28
1,250-1,499-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	14	3	7	8	1	1	39	
1,500-1,749-----	1	4	0	4	4	0	0	5 73	28	18	5	6	11	1	1	48
1,750-1,999-----	6	23	12	4	8	0	0	58	17	13	5	3	8	1	1	66
2,000-2,249-----	4	31	8	8	23	0	0	33	29	28	3	13	13	1	1	43
2,250-2,499-----	3	23	0	8	15	0	0	76	19	28	4	15	9	0	0	31
2,500-2,999-----	8	40	0	25	10	5	75	31	34	6	16	12	3	3	57	
3,000-3,999-----	6	467	4 33	4 22	4 22	4 11	126	29	36	5	14	14	7	7	89	
4,000-4,999-----	1	450	4 0	4 0	4 50	4 0	4 250	16	55	10	38	17	0	0	102	
<i>Pacific</i>																
All incomes-----	66	21	6	6	5	6	85	231	19	7	5	5	5	5	5	70
250-499-----	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	-----	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	-----
500-749-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	2	2	2	26
750-999-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	1	4	6	4	4	30	
1,000-1,249-----	5	16	3	0	13	0	0	24	12	8	1	2	3	2	2	24
1,250-1,499-----	5	14	0	9	5	0	0	62	11	8	4	3	1	1	1	20
1,500-1,749-----	8	17	7	2	2	7	80	14	11	4	6	2	2	2	2	60
1,750-1,999-----	5	15	6	6	3	0	0	30	25	18	8	3	5	5	5	35
2,000-2,249-----	7	19	0	14	0	5	63	21	20	8	6	3	4	4	3	33
2,250-2,499-----	5	28	11	11	6	53	29	32	13	7	7	8	4	4	41	
2,500-2,999-----	11	38	3	0	10	25	125	24	21	10	9	4	1	1	59	
3,000-3,999-----	12	52	22	17	9	9	75	43	41	13	9	8	17	15	103	
4,000-4,999-----	7	70	40	20	10	20	146	21	62	18	18	24	15	15	128	
5,000-9,999-----	1	100	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 100	360	19	79	46	21	21	17	17	170	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 50.—HOUSEHOLD HELP IN FAMILIES OF EARNING AND NONEARNING WIVES:
*Number and percentage of families having expenditures for household help, and
 average amounts spent, by earning status of wife and income, 9 small-city and
 village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families in which wife was an earner								Families in which wife was not an earner								
	Families having expenditures for household help ²				Expenditures for household help ³				Families having expenditures for household help ²				Expenditures for household help ³				
	Any		By hour	By day	By week	By month	Any		By hour	By day	By week	By month	Any		By hour	By day	By week
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
SMALL CITIES—CON.																	
<i>Southeast:</i>																	
All incomes-----	No. 83	Pct. 59	Pct. 1	Pct. 8	Pct. 55	Pct. 0	Dol. 98	No. 211	Pct. 55	Pct. 3	Pct. 12	Pct. 45	Pct. 1	Dol. 103			
250-499-----	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
500-749-----	1	8	0	0	8	0	4 40	2	8	0	0	8	0	5 54			
750-999-----	9	56	0	6	56	0	43	7	15	0	7	9	0	37			
1,000-1,249-----	16	59	0	11	52	0	72	17	34	2	10	24	2	52			
1,250-1,499-----	14	58	0	8	50	0	91	23	55	5	17	36	0	57			
1,500-1,749-----	11	52	0	0	52	0	107	18	53	0	15	41	0	72			
1,750-1,999-----	10	77	0	8	69	0	83	38	73	4	4	67	0	93			
2,000-2,249-----	5	4 71	4 14	4 29	4 57	4 0	80	21	68	0	16	52	3	85			
2,250-2,499-----	0							22	88	4	20	80	0	125			
2,500-2,999-----	6	4 86	4 0	4 0	4 86	4 0	143	33	85	8	18	72	3	122			
3,000 or over-----	11	92	0	17	92	0	186	30	97	3	29	90	3	190			
<i>VILLAGES</i>																	
<i>New England</i>																	
All incomes-----	17	14	2	1	11	1	88	79	13	4	3	6	(6)	74			
250-499-----	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	-----	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	-----			
500-749-----	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	-----	1	3	3	0	0	0	-----	3 6		
750-999-----	1	10	0	0	10	0	5 42	1	1	0	0	1	0	5 16			
1,000-1,249-----	1	7	0	0	7	7	5 10	10	9	3	4	4	0	44			
1,250-1,499-----	2	11	6	0	5	0	5 62	7	7	2	2	3	0	51			
1,500-1,749-----	5	24	10	0	14	0	26	11	14	4	3	8	1	70			
1,750-1,999-----	3	21	0	7	14	0	101	11	15	3	4	8	0	53			
2,000-2,249-----	2	8	0	0	8	0	5 117	20	24	6	2	16	0	81			
2,500-2,999-----	1	4 14	4 0	4 0	4 14	4 0	5 74	8	33	8	8	13	4	130			
3,000-3,999-----	2	4 100	4 0	4 0	4 100	4 0	5 286	10	42	21	8	17	0	104			
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central</i>																	
All incomes-----	95	18	3	5	11	1	67	419	17	3	6	8	1	54			
250-499-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	2	4	0	0	4	0	5 24			
500-749-----	5	8	2	3	2	2	18	22	7	1	1	5	(6)	18			
750-999-----	12	11	2	2	7	1	30	42	9	1	4	4	(6)	28			
1,000-1,249-----	11	12	1	3	8	0	34	50	10	1	5	6	(6)	29			
1,250-1,499-----	24	31	4	9	21	0	62	65	17	2	7	8	1	33			
1,500-1,749-----	10	16	2	5	11	2	54	38	17	4	5	11	1	54			
1,750-1,999-----	9	20	7	2	9	2	69	52	27	6	12	12	1	64			
2,000-2,499-----	12	39	0	13	29	0	98	61	27	6	14	10	(6)	51			
2,500-2,999-----	6	55	9	18	28	0	181	34	32	10	9	13	1	62			
3,000-3,999-----	5	4 56	4 33	4 11	4 44	4 11	111	32	52	16	15	21	3	101			
4,000-4,999-----	1	4 100	4 0	4 100	4 0	4 0	5 52	14	70	5	45	30	0	155			
5,000-9,999-----	0							7	70	10	50	10	10	174			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 50.—HOUSEHOLD HELP IN FAMILIES OF EARNING AND NONEARNING WIVES:
*Number and percentage of families having expenditures for household help, and
 average amounts spent, by earning status of wife and income, 9 small-city and
 village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families in which wife was an earner							Families in which wife was not an earner							Expenditures for household help ²	
	Families having expenditures for household help ²							Families having expenditures for household help ²								
	Any		By hour		By day		By week		By month		Any		By hour		By day	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
VILLAGES—continued																
Plains and Mountain																
All incomes	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.		
250-499	1	425	40	425	40	40	510	2	7	0	0	7	0	516		
500-749	2	11	0	0	11	0	510	6	6	3	1	1	1	17		
750-999	6	21	0	7	3	11	17	23	15	5	5	7	1	31		
1,000-1,249	3	21	0	7	14	0	65	22	16	5	4	6	1	42		
1,250-1,499	1	5	5	0	0	0	12	26	17	5	6	8	1	40		
1,500-1,749	3	14	0	0	9	9	57	28	26	7	8	9	2	41		
1,750-1,999	0	40	40	40	40	40	—	23	28	7	10	14	1	53		
2,000-2,499	11	73	7	20	40	13	92	33	30	8	13	12	2	42		
2,500-2,999	3	460	40	420	40	40	149	12	36	9	9	15	3	53		
3,000-3,999	2	450	40	40	425	425	5220	20	62	19	22	22	19	105		
4,000-4,999	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	75	25	8	33	17	159		
5,000-9,999	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	433	411	422	40	40	97		
Pacific																
All incomes	40	16	4	4	5	4	83	172	14	5	4	4	3	49		
250-499	1	10	10	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	—		
500-749	1	3	0	0	0	3	540	3	4	3	1	0	1	7		
750-999	2	6	6	0	0	0	54	12	8	1	1	3	3	57		
1,000-1,249	4	10	2	2	5	2	22	16	9	2	2	5	2	20		
1,250-1,499	2	6	0	0	6	0	562	20	12	4	1	4	5	33		
1,500-1,749	2	8	4	0	0	4	26	22	12	3	4	5	2	30		
1,750-1,999	9	36	8	16	12	4	55	37	25	9	8	5	4	43		
2,000-2,499	7	23	3	14	3	3	98	27	15	6	6	3	2	40		
2,500-2,999	4	31	0	8	15	8	113	20	23	8	7	2	7	84		
3,000-3,999	8	80	30	0	30	30	173	15	37	20	7	2	15	111		
Southeast																
All incomes	394	65	3	19	49	4	79	879	59	2	21	44	4	95		
250-499	4	24	0	12	6	6	51	6	13	4	7	4	0	12		
500-749	11	19	2	7	7	3	36	43	24	1	11	13	1	30		
750-999	43	52	4	18	37	1	47	56	32	2	18	15	2	36		
1,000-1,249	62	67	3	22	52	3	68	95	52	2	24	31	1	49		
1,250-1,499	68	69	2	23	50	2	68	109	58	3	19	43	5	64		
1,500-1,749	57	70	4	27	49	4	80	110	65	2	23	50	4	88		
1,750-1,999	46	85	7	22	67	4	87	86	72	3	26	55	5	85		
2,000-2,499	54	83	2	15	66	9	92	141	78	4	24	62	6	102		
2,500-2,999	22	76	7	17	62	7	108	80	84	5	28	76	6	148		
3,000-3,999	13	93	0	21	93	0	133	92	89	2	24	81	5	145		
4,000-4,999	9	4100	411	40	4100	40	152	30	97	0	35	90	3	163		
5,000-9,999	5	4100	40	40	4100	40	161	31	100	0	26	84	19	210		

¹ See table 38, footnote 1.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in which wife was of the specified earning status. Includes only families employing household help paid cash wages.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for household help (column 2 or 9).

⁴ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ 0.50 percent or less.

⁷ This includes only the 2 small cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics (Sumter, S. C. and Griffin, Ga.). The schedule used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics did not provide for the classification of household help on an hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly basis; hence Gastonia, N. C. and Albany, Ga., the 2 small cities studied by that agency, are omitted from this tabulation.

TABLE 51.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: *Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by occupation and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupa-tional group, and family-income class (dollars)	Fami-lies	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ^{2 3}			Owning families ⁴						Renting families ⁶	
		Total	Mon-ey ex-pen-ditures	Re-ceived with-out direct ex-pen-diture	Num-ber	Per-cent of all fami-lies ³	Value of occupancy of owned homes ⁵			Num-ber	Ex-pen-ditures for rented homes ⁷	
							Total	Mon-ey ex-pen-ditures	Re-ceived with-out direct ex-pen-diture			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
SMALL CITIES												
<i>Plains and Moun-tain</i>												
Wage-earner.....	No. 423	Dol. 247	Dol. 167	Dol. 80	No. 185	Pct. 43.7	Dol. 305	Dol. 137	Dol. 168	No. 204	Dol. 203	
250-499.....	16	133	107	26	3	18.8	162	52	110	8	122	
500-749.....	46	158	113	45	16	34.8	191	97	94	24	139	
750-999.....	63	192	152	40	15	23.8	273	135	138	44	167	
1,000-1,249.....	70	229	161	68	28	40.0	265	123	142	38	201	
1,250-1,499.....	66	248	164	84	30	45.5	286	120	166	27	224	
1,500-1,749.....	57	272	191	81	23	40.4	326	133	193	31	231	
1,750-1,999.....	53	307	197	110	33	62.3	333	156	177	20	265	
2,000-2,249.....	30	343	213	130	19	63.3	360	166	194	9	300	
2,250-2,499.....	16	352	154	198	13	81.3	364	148	216	2	270	
2,500-2,999.....	6	475	280	195	5	83.3	499	263	236	1	360	
Clerical, business, and professional.....	888	339	237	102	389	43.8	403	187	216	434	284	
500-749.....	27	215	158	57	8	29.6	247	116	131	16	180	
750-999.....	59	206	154	52	13	22.0	288	87	201	41	180	
1,000-1,249.....	101	240	190	50	25	24.7	275	143	132	60	221	
1,250-1,499.....	98	268	210	58	28	28.6	302	127	175	62	254	
1,500-1,749.....	124	299	207	92	54	43.6	345	157	188	60	255	
1,750-1,999.....	102	339	250	89	43	42.2	389	205	184	51	300	
2,000-2,249.....	86	369	253	116	40	46.5	412	176	236	44	323	
2,250-2,499.....	66	390	291	99	34	51.5	415	225	190	27	355	
2,500-2,999.....	104	418	284	134	56	53.8	443	201	242	41	385	
3,000-3,999.....	90	483	281	202	64	71.1	503	220	283	26	425	
4,000-4,999.....	31	513	306	207	24	77.4	539	260	279	6	439	
<i>Pacific</i>												
Wage-earner.....	604	231	149	82	260	43.0	280	110	170	291	191	
250-499.....	12	172	95	77	4	33.3	204	88	116	5	157	
500-749.....	37	183	85	98	22	59.5	213	50	163	13	143	
750-999.....	67	168	126	42	18	26.9	242	117	125	40	138	
1,000-1,249.....	114	175	133	42	36	31.6	194	95	99	67	163	
1,250-1,499.....	78	210	120	90	36	46.2	258	85	173	36	164	
1,500-1,749.....	85	229	153	76	38	44.7	236	79	157	42	227	
1,750-1,999.....	75	257	170	87	28	37.3	296	110	186	40	221	
2,000-2,249.....	44	268	185	83	21	47.8	314	149	165	19	221	
2,250-2,499.....	36	325	175	150	20	55.5	390	131	259	14	247	
2,500-2,999.....	35	351	181	170	24	68.5	373	133	240	10	292	
3,000-3,999.....	21	417	288	129	13	61.9	465	275	190	5	324	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—*VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by occupation and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupa-tional group, and family-income class (dollars)	Fami-lies	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ^{2 3}			Owning families ⁴						Renting families ⁵	
		Total	Mon-ey ex-pen-ditures	Re-ceived with-out direct ex-pen-diture	Num-ber	Per-cent of all fami-lies ³	Value of occupancy of owned homes ⁵			Num-ber	Ex-pen-ditures for rented homes ⁷	
							Total	Mon-ey ex-pen-ditures	Re-ceived with-out direct ex-pen-diture			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
SMALL CITIES—con.												
<i>Pacific—Con.</i>												
Clerical, business, and professional-----	No. 896	Dol. 333	Dol. 236	Dol. 97	No. 411	Pct. 45.9	Dol. 385	Dol. 191	Dol. 194	No. 416	Dol. 289	
500-749-----	26	178	111	67	11	42.3	204	70	134	13	156	
750-999-----	48	232	157	75	18	37.5	280	138	142	24	201	
1,000-1,249-----	77	232	184	48	18	23.4	296	155	141	51	204	
1,250-1,499-----	103	247	199	48	30	29.1	268	121	147	66	240	
1,500-1,749-----	87	276	204	72	37	42.5	317	182	135	41	250	
1,750-1,999-----	99	312	210	102	48	48.5	364	172	192	42	271	
2,000-2,249-----	100	338	238	100	50	50.0	377	181	196	46	294	
2,250-2,499-----	73	346	228	118	40	54.7	368	161	207	28	318	
2,500-2,999-----	107	400	283	117	59	55.2	430	236	236	194	41	361
3,000-3,499-----	71	439	326	113	34	47.9	450	225	225	31	403	
3,500-3,999-----	36	488	343	145	17	47.2	524	225	299	15	493	
4,000-4,999-----	44	498	280	218	30	68.2	537	222	315	12	407	
5,000-9,999-----	25	517	362	155	19	76.0	500	304	196	6	568	
<i>Southeast—white families</i>												
Wage-earner-----	466	153	131	22	54	11.6	279	120	159	399	134	
250-499-----	33	71	70	1	0	.0				33	71	
500-749-----	65	88	86	2	2	3.1	\$ 184	\$ 130	\$ 54	61	86	
750-999-----	74	110	104	6	3	4.1	168	61	107	70	108	
1,000-1,249-----	80	138	126	12	6	7.5	216	126	90	71	131	
1,250-1,499-----	57	158	132	26	9	15.8	236	106	130	46	143	
1,500-1,749-----	54	168	159	9	3	5.6	280	128	152	50	160	
1,750-1,999-----	45	231	174	57	9	20.0	340	80	260	35	203	
2,000-2,249-----	28	227	176	51	9	32.1	280	154	126	16	188	
2,250-2,499-----	20	275	208	67	7	35.0	309	119	190	13	256	
2,500-2,999-----	10	333	213	120	6	60.0	370	170	200	4	279	
Clerical, business, and professional-----	650	301	221	80	219	33.7	403	192	211	396	246	
500-749-----	18	115	116	-1	1	5.6	\$ 180	\$ 224	\$ -44	16	115	
750-999-----	44	179	141	38	8	18.2	293	103	190	34	157	
1,000-1,249-----	73	190	170	20	14	19.2	227	170	57	55	177	
1,250-1,499-----	79	225	190	35	14	17.7	307	109	198	63	207	
1,500-1,749-----	78	270	210	60	22	28.2	335	151	184	51	246	
1,750-1,999-----	93	293	237	56	26	28.0	356	193	163	62	265	
2,000-2,249-----	78	356	249	107	33	42.3	414	170	244	42	320	
2,250-2,499-----	47	357	247	110	19	40.4	407	203	204	24	306	
2,500-2,999-----	59	409	293	116	34	57.6	456	278	178	20	335	
3,000 or over-----	81	471	259	212	48	59.3	530	205	325	29	379	
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>												
Wage-earner-----	375	86	67	19	76	20.3	128	42	86	293	75	
0-249-----	41	60	57	3	3	7.3	80	30	50	38	59	
250-499-----	141	75	63	12	19	13.5	101	23	78	118	71	
500-749-----	83	83	78	5	6	7.2	110	63	47	75	80	
750-999-----	72	106	67	39	30	41.7	137	45	92	42	84	
1,000-1,249-----	38	125	75	50	18	47.4	157	52	105	20	96	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: *Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by occupation and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 States, 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupa-tional group, and family-income class (dollars)	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ^{2,3}			Owning families ⁴						Renting families ⁶	
	Fami- lies	Total	Mon- ey ex- pendi- tures	Re- ceived with- out direct ex- penditure	Num- ber	Per- cent of all fami- lies ³	Value of occupancy of owned homes ⁵			Num- ber	Ex- pendi- tures for rented homes ⁷
							Total	Mon- ey ex- pendi- tures	Re- ceived with- out direct ex- penditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES—con.											
<i>Southeast—Negro families—Con.</i>											
Clerical, business, and professional	No. 100	Dol. 138	Dol. 79	Dol. 59	No. 46	Pct. 46.0	Dol. 176	Dol. 72	Dol. 104	No. 44	Dol. 99
0-249	6	65	48	17	2	9 33.3	\$ 85	\$ 34	\$ 51	4	55
250-499	18	85	50	35	5	27.8	130	36	94	10	66
500-749	25	109	82	27	9	36.0	121	63	58	15	98
750-999	19	134	81	53	9	47.4	165	93	72	7	99
1,000-1,249	12	166	86	80	8	66.7	184	64	120	4	130
1,250-1,499	10	181	76	105	8	80.0	200	68	132	2	108
1,500-1,749	5	254	170	84	2	9 40.0	\$ 300	\$ 168	\$ 132	1	336
1,750-1,999	5	312	105	207	3	9 60.0	340	96	244	1	240
VILLAGES											
<i>New England</i>											
Wage-earner	392	243	177	66	181	46.1	290	163	127	196	199
250-499	7	165	130	35	3	9 42.9	220	139	81	4	123
500-749	36	177	138	39	10	27.8	232	115	117	24	155
750-999	63	201	155	46	25	39.7	248	135	113	37	168
1,000-1,249	85	230	165	65	31	36.5	282	125	157	49	197
1,250-1,499	69	242	184	58	31	44.9	269	159	110	35	215
1,500-1,749	50	291	189	102	32	64.0	302	174	128	15	253
1,750-1,999	42	284	215	69	26	61.9	317	211	106	15	228
2,000-2,499	40	311	220	91	23	57.5	361	203	158	17	243
Clerical, business, and professional	351	300	233	67	180	51.3	332	217	115	151	264
500-749	6	235	212	23	3	9 50.0	291	317	-26	2	168
750-999	32	203	134	69	16	50.0	240	102	138	16	166
1,000-1,249	41	250	206	44	19	46.3	266	208	58	19	232
1,250-1,499	51	269	217	52	19	37.3	330	191	139	30	230
1,500-1,749	48	293	227	66	21	43.8	310	176	134	22	280
1,750-1,999	47	321	256	65	24	51.0	362	255	107	20	282
2,000-2,249	37	341	239	102	20	54.1	343	188	155	16	332
2,250-2,499	32	366	254	112	22	68.8	385	220	165	9	315
2,500-2,999	31	348	285	63	22	70.9	364	260	104	6	310
3,000-3,999	26	365	325	40	14	53.9	398	338	60	11	339
Plains and Mountain											
Wage-earner	389	172	123	49	141	36.2	203	80	123	225	153
250-499	31	115	92	23	8	25.8	123	52	71	21	114
500-749	78	138	102	36	24	30.8	164	52	112	53	126
750-999	102	147	114	33	29	28.4	174	74	100	64	137
1,000-1,249	57	180	124	56	22	38.6	208	71	137	33	161
1,250-1,499	55	195	143	52	21	38.2	210	91	119	28	182
1,500-1,749	39	250	169	81	21	53.8	248	97	151	17	260
1,750-1,999	12	269	134	135	6	50.0	310	120	190	4	200
2,000-2,499	15	235	152	83	10	66.7	246	122	124	5	211

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by occupation and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ^{2,3}			Owning families ⁴					Renting families ⁵	
		Total	Monetary expenditures	Received without direct expenditure	Number	Percent of all families ³	Value of occupancy of owned homes ⁵			Number	Expenditures for rented homes ⁷
							Total	Monetary expenditures	Received without direct expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES—continued											
Plains and Mountain—Continued											
Clerical, business, and professional	No. 714	Dol. 251	Dol. 179	Dol. 72	No. 346	Pct. 48.4	Dol. 277	Dol. 149	Dol. 128	No. 314	Dol. 221
500-749	48	176	131	45	25	52.0	200	116	84	21	140
750-999	80	167	123	44	28	35.0	200	124	76	42	144
1,000-1,249	98	214	174	40	34	34.7	230	135	95	59	204
1,250-1,499	116	232	152	80	56	48.2	259	114	145	48	204
1,500-1,749	92	260	195	65	39	42.4	265	135	130	46	249
1,750-1,999	75	275	195	80	37	49.4	296	161	135	34	246
2,000-2,249	59	273	205	68	31	52.5	281	170	111	23	265
2,250-2,499	51	305	201	104	25	49.0	312	152	160	21	289
2,500-2,999	38	350	225	125	30	79.0	352	197	155	7	330
3,000-3,999	36	329	251	78	25	69.4	323	216	107	9	341
4,000-4,999	12	437	200	237	10	83.4	468	181	287	1	264
5,000-9,999	9	351	225	126	6	66.7	320	152	168	3	358
<i>Pacific</i>											
Wage-earner	676	193	124	69	330	48.8	221	95	126	300	163
250-499	28	132	71	61	15	53.5	151	42	109	12	112
500-749	65	137	76	61	28	43.1	179	49	130	30	102
750-999	105	154	112	42	36	34.3	194	87	107	59	133
1,000-1,249	110	172	115	57	44	40.0	193	72	121	56	157
1,250-1,499	100	189	127	62	54	54.0	200	91	109	43	175
1,500-1,749	108	216	142	74	60	55.6	238	124	114	40	174
1,750-1,999	70	236	151	85	36	51.4	258	106	152	31	209
2,000-2,499	64	255	151	104	38	59.3	259	105	154	22	246
2,500-2,999	26	289	175	114	19	73.1	314	159	155	7	219
<i>Clerical, business, and professional</i>											
795	231	147	84	430	54.0	256	112	144	320	197	
500-749	42	128	79	49	22	52.4	148	68	80	16	111
750-999	81	181	104	77	42	51.9	204	82	122	31	148
1,000-1,249	101	177	115	62	46	45.5	194	73	121	50	156
1,250-1,499	104	220	144	76	51	49.1	241	101	140	47	202
1,500-1,749	94	233	145	88	53	56.3	251	100	151	37	209
1,750-1,999	104	232	176	56	39	37.5	261	122	139	61	211
2,000-2,249	86	261	158	103	56	65.0	267	116	151	28	253
2,250-2,499	58	275	186	89	34	58.7	308	162	146	21	223
2,500-2,999	74	311	168	143	51	68.8	339	144	195	17	226
3,000-3,999	51	300	188	112	36	70.6	308	152	156	12	278
<i>Southeast—white families</i>											
Wage-earner	788	118	96	22	112	14.2	187	82	105	615	105
250-499	63	76	65	11	7	11.1	120	74	46	49	72
500-749	167	80	67	13	14	8.4	138	39	99	136	74
750-999	145	94	78	16	14	9.7	133	40	93	120	87
1,000-1,249	145	130	105	25	22	15.2	192	77	115	115	114
1,250-1,499	113	144	115	29	18	15.9	202	110	92	85	125
1,500-1,749	88	154	121	33	25	28.4	223	120	103	59	129
1,750-1,999	41	185	154	31	5	12.2	234	51	183	34	174
2,000-2,499	26	200	148	52	7	27.0	253	97	156	17	180

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—*VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by occupation and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupa-tional group, and family-income class (dollars)	Fami-lies	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ^{2 3}			Owning families ⁴					Renting families ⁶		
		Total	Mon-ey ex-pen-ditures	Re-ceived with-out direct ex-pen-diture	Num-ber	Per-cent of all fami-lies ⁵	Value of occupancy of owned homes ⁸			Num-ber	Ex-pen-ditures for rented homes ⁷	
							Total	Mon-ey ex-pen-ditures	Re-ceived with-out direct ex-pen-diture			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
VILLAGES—continued												
<i>Southeast—white families—Continued</i>												
Clerical, business, and professional	No. 1,312	Dol. 250	Dol. 169	Dol. 81	No. 608	Pct. 46.3	Dol. 306	Dol. 167	Dol. 139	No. 585	Dol. 192	
500-749.....	69	125	103	22	13	18.9	190	130	60	48	110	
750-999.....	112	166	114	52	38	33.9	197	86	111	64	144	
1,000-1,249.....	129	180	130	50	47	36.4	215	95	120	77	157	
1,250-1,499.....	173	198	142	56	61	35.3	236	126	110	90	169	
1,500-1,749.....	161	234	176	58	56	34.8	289	152	137	92	207	
1,750-1,999.....	132	241	186	55	57	43.2	258	172	86	62	216	
2,000-2,249.....	126	273	180	93	68	54.0	294	162	132	47	235	
2,250-2,499.....	93	286	166	120	45	48.3	318	153	165	34	236	
2,500-2,999.....	124	314	200	114	76	61.3	355	197	158	37	238	
3,000-3,999.....	117	360	203	157	84	71.8	381	185	196	24	286	
4,000-4,999.....	40	400	287	113	31	77.5	398	295	103	6	255	
5,000-9,999.....	36	466	286	180	32	88.9	477	272	205	4	372	
Southeast—Negro families												
Wage-earner.....	801	64	47	17	201	25.1	94	36	58	548	54	
0-249.....	138	42	35	7	21	15.2	63	33	30	107	38	
250-499.....	351	54	43	11	69	19.6	71	26	45	260	50	
500-749.....	218	77	54	23	68	31.2	101	37	64	135	67	
750-999.....	67	87	60	27	22	32.8	102	46	56	40	75	
1,000-1,249.....	27	148	59	89	21	77.8	169	54	115	6	76	
Clerical, business, and professional	171	103	55	48	96	56.1	126	53	73	58	70	
0-249.....	8	42	30	12	0	0.0	—	—	—	5	40	
250-499.....	52	71	39	32	23	44.2	81	23	58	23	62	
500-749.....	50	101	53	48	29	58.0	122	44	78	19	72	
750-999.....	33	118	80	38	23	69.7	129	77	52	9	91	
1,000-1,249.....	17	173	60	113	12	70.6	192	80	112	1	8 96	
1,250-1,499.....	11	149	69	80	9	81.8	156	62	94	1	8 120	

¹ See table 38, footnote 1. For similar data for Middle Atlantic and North Central small cities and villages, see tables 52 and 54.

² Includes the value of occupancy of owned homes, expenditures for rented homes, and the value of rent received as gift or pay. Excludes vacation homes.

³ Based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

⁴ Includes only those families that occupied owned homes for the entire report year.

⁵ Based on the number of owning families in each class (column 6).

⁶ Includes only those families that occupied rented homes for the entire report year and that received no rent as gift or pay.

⁷ Based on the number of renting families in each class (column 11). Since families that received free rent are excluded, average expenditures are the same as average value of occupancy.

⁸ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁹ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 52.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES OF OWNERS: Average rental value of owned family homes, number of owned family homes, number of home-owning¹ families having expenditures for specified items of housing and investments in home, and average amounts spent, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Home-owning families ³	Families having current expenditures for owned homes										Families making investments in home											
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES	Wage-earner	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
250-499	—	24	195.30	7	0	1	7	11	72.33	17.08	.00	42.75	.54	6.25	4.71	.00	5	1	4	9.62	.67	8.95	
500-749	—	45	209.73	15	0	0	11	31	72.27	21.40	.00	37.16	.00	5.44	8.20	.07	7	2	5	10.13	1.58	8.55	
750-999	—	90	213.64	42	1	1	90	56.28	29.44	.08	37.28	.11	16.78	6.78	.09	29	7	3	34.95	11.44	23.51		
1,000-1,249	—	125	233.57	71	2	5	49	75	105.21	38.00	.30	40.64	1.65	16.81	7.81	.00	49	8	43	48.95	11.50	43.45	
1,250-1,499	—	112	272.44	48	1	3	50	70	129.97	34.47	.16	51.47	1.65	33.70	8.28	.24	40	13	31	42.87	9.21	33.66	
1,500-1,749	—	88	266.38	47	1	2	36	65	109.06	39.28	.40	44.80	1.14	14.81	9.54	.00	38	9	31	73.03	16.04	76.41	
1,750-1,999	—	72	278.42	43	2	6	30	55	130.07	44.80	.42	46.80	2.25	21.99	13.81	.00	34	10	29	89.57	13.46	86.02	
2,000-2,249	—	46	302.87	24	0	0	13	33	152.13	32.83	.00	54.26	1.06	49.82	15.22	.00	19	5	17	81.34	15.52	66.02	
2,250-2,499	—	32	319.88	15	1	1	18	18	163.84	43.16	1.56	68.62	1.56	34.69	14.25	.00	13	3	11	92.34	15.78	67.16	
2,500-2,999	—	46	334.37	19	1	0	21	36	156.56	33.48	.04	59.23	0.00	41.61	21.98	.22	25	11	17	122.93	38.50	84.43	
3,000-3,999	—	30	366.40	9	1	1	16	25	167.67	25.80	.67	69.30	1.13	44.90	26.87	.00	12	6	8	100.93	47.97	52.96	
Clerical, business, and professional	—	802	405.78	341	8	41	376	577	185.52	47.59	.48	71.88	.96	46.71	17.76	.14	304	110	231	109.66	29.43	80.23	
500-749	—	27	236.89	10	1	0	7	14	93.15	26.19	2.04	43.89	.00	14.96	6.07	.00	3	1	10	5.52	.15	5.37	
750-999	—	46	289.04	23	0	1	16	21	148.67	45.83	.00	57.91	.17	38.06	6.67	.00	13	4	10	25.15	2.80	22.35	
1,000-1,249	—	69	287.57	36	1	2	29	131.55	45.26	.72	52.25	.25	21.36	11.57	.14	25	10	18	50.88	22.69	28.19		

Average⁴ expenditures for owned homes

Average⁴ current expenditures for owned homes

Families making investments in home

Families having current expenditures for owned homes

Analysis unit, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)

Home-owning families

Average⁴ family home rental value of owned

Interest

Refrainance

Special assessments

Refrainance

Family home

Interest

All items

Refrainance

Special assessments

Refrainance

Family home

Interest

All items

Refrainance

Special assessments

Refrainance

Family home

Interest

All items

Refrainance

Special assessments

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Family home

Interest

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Special assessments

Refrainance

Family home

Interest

All items

Refrainance

Special assessments

Refrainance

Family home

¹ See also the discussion of the "problem of the self" in the section on "Self-Concepts."

This table includes only families that occupied owned family homes year except when travelling or on vacation.

For similar data for other analysis units see table 51.

Inchridges a few home-owning families that had no expenditures for family homes and a

that did not have expenditures for taxes. See table 41, footnote 3.

Averages are based on the number of owning families in each class (column 2).

Expenditures for central authorities are excluded. The treasury, except as provided

includes items not otherwise classified, such as *ROUTINE*, and *INCIDENT* items see table 41, lack faces. For the number of families having expenditures for such items see table 41.

FOR THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES HAVING CHILDREN IN EACH AGE GROUP.

7 Does not include the down payment on a home purchased during the report year.

TABLE 53.—RENT PER ROOM: Percentage distribution of renting families by monthly rent per room, by occupation for selected income classes,¹¹ small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)		Wage-earner families										Clerical, business, and professional families										
		Distribution of renting families by amount of rent per room per month ³					Families renting at end of report year ²					Distribution of renting families by amount of rent per room per month ³					Families renting at end of report year ²					
(1)	(2)	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10 or over	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10 or over	
SMALL CITIES																						
North Central		No. 839	Pct. 6	Pct. 43	Pct. 24	Pct. 18	Pct. 5	Pct. 3	Pct. 1	Pct. (4)	Pct. (5)	No. 734	Pct. 2	Pct. 19	Pct. 18	Pct. 12	Pct. 9	Pct. 5	Pct. 5	Pct. 1	Pct. 4	
All incomes		176	7	43	25	17	5	1	1	0	0	92	4	31	26	8	2	1	2	0	1	
1,000-1,249		125	2	39	28	25	4	1	0	0	0	90	1	22	24	31	8	3	4	1	2	
1,250-1,499		68	0	34	24	36	4	1	0	0	0	94	1	16	25	25	16	6	1	2	4	
All incomes		228	1	13	19	25	17	9	6	5	1	4	471	(4)	7	10	23	19	14	9	6	8
1,000-1,249		42	2	7	22	24	17	19	5	0	2	70	1	9	10	33	17	9	7	1	3	10
1,250-1,499		31	0	16	16	33	3	13	3	2	3	10	67	0	6	15	23	18	15	4	8	7
1,500-1,749		33	0	9	12	31	18	3	15	9	0	3	65	0	8	12	24	17	17	6	9	2
Plains and Mountain																						
All incomes																						
1,000-1,249																						
1,250-1,499																						
1,500-1,749																						
Pacific																						
All incomes		325	4	29	19	23	11	6	3	4	(4)	1	448	1	9	13	25	15	14	7	7	7
1,000-1,249		75	1	41	24	14	11	3	3	0	0	58	0	23	19	26	19	3	3	2	2	
1,250-1,499		41	5	24	20	34	5	0	7	0	0	69	0	7	13	34	19	13	4	3	3	
1,500-1,749		44	0	19	18	30	9	2	2	0	2	44	0	14	14	25	15	14	11	0	5	

	All incomes	22	29	23	18	5	2	(*)	0	(*)	418	1	13	17	29	23	11	3	2	(*)	1
Southeast—white families	All incomes	409	22	29	23	18	5	2	(*)	0	(*)	40	23	12	17	3	5	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,249	All incomes	74	20	30	22	19	3	0	1	0	58	0	11	27	31	17	8	2	2	0	2
1,250-1,499	All incomes	48	21	23	25	21	10	0	0	0	63	0	12	21	42	17	8	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,749	All incomes	50	18	14	36	26	6	0	0	0	53	0	12	21	42	17	8	0	0	0	0
Southeast—Negro families	All incomes	298	12	67	18	2	(*)	1	0	0	0	53	13	51	26	8	2	0	0	0	0
250-499	All incomes	121	16	61	17	2	1	2	0	0	5 13	23	54	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-749	All incomes	77	6	69	24	1	0	0	0	0	6 16	6	31	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
750-999	All incomes	42	7	74	17	2	0	0	0	0	6 10	0	60	20	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
VILLAGES	All incomes																				
New England	All incomes	205	1	38	26	23	9	3	(*)	0	0	164	1	16	31	31	16	4	0	0	0
1,000-1,249	All incomes	52	2	40	27	23	8	0	0	0	5 22	0	14	40	32	14	0	0	0	0	0
1,250-1,499	All incomes	36	0	28	30	19	17	6	0	0	5 31	0	16	42	32	14	0	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,749	All incomes	48	0	11	6	44	22	11	6	0	5 24	0	21	25	25	29	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic and North Central	All incomes	871	23	58	14	4	1	(*)	0	0	607	14	46	22	22	13	3	2	(*)	0	(*)
1,000-1,249	All incomes	191	16	65	15	3	1	0	0	0	95	20	53	18	7	1	0	0	0	0	1
1,250-1,499	All incomes	115	19	56	17	6	1	0	1	0	104	11	45	26	11	3	0	0	0	0	0
1,500-1,749	All incomes	69	12	46	26	9	3	3	0	0	62	8	44	33	10	5	0	0	0	0	0
Plains and Mountain	All incomes	237	7	30	25	14	13	3	1	4	0	3	346	2	28	19	26	11	7	2	3
1,000-1,249	All incomes	34	0	21	18	12	7	0	3	0	3	0	62	7	31	18	21	13	5	0	2
1,250-1,499	All incomes	30	0	37	17	20	13	0	3	0	3	0	56	0	39	11	23	16	2	4	2
1,500-1,749	All incomes	517	0	0	18	20	20	6	0	18	0	0	49	0	20	20	25	8	10	4	2
Pacific	All incomes	324	12	39	18	16	10	3	1	(*)	0	(*)	352	7	34	22	8	4	1	1	1
1,000-1,249	All incomes	61	16	34	18	20	8	2	0	0	55	16	42	18	16	4	2	0	0	2	
1,250-1,499	All incomes	45	9	44	22	18	7	0	2	0	50	4	32	22	6	4	2	0	0	0	
1,500-1,749	All incomes	43	7	42	14	19	16	0	2	0	50	0	38	8	18	26	13	0	3	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—RENT PER ROOM: Percentage distribution of renting families by monthly rent per room, by occupation for selected income classes,¹ small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Wage-earner families												Clerical, business, and professional families											
Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)		Distribution of renting families by amount of rent per room per month ³										Distribution of renting families by amount of rent per room per month ³											
		Families renting at end of report year ²	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10 or over	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9 or over	\$10 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
VILLAGES—continued																							
Southeast—white families		No. 665	Pct. 28	Pct. 40	Pct. 17	Pct. 9	Pct. 3	Pct. 2	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	No. 673	Pct. 4	Pct. 28	Pct. 27	Pct. 23	Pct. 11	Pct. 4	Pct. 1	Pct. 1	Pct. 0	Pct. 1	
All incomes.....		122	20	45	21	7	3	3	0	0	0	82	2	43	27	16	5	4	0	1	0	2	
1,000-1,249.....		92	25	30	17	18	8	1	0	0	0	105	8	34	23	24	7	1	2	1	1	0	
1,250-1,499.....		63	28	28	10	10	2	2	0	0	0	102	1	26	30	30	11	1	1	1	0	0	
1,500-1,749.....																							
Southeast—Negro families																							
All incomes.....		597	41	43	9	3	(4)	0	0	0	0	72	42	42	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....		281	45	41	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	529	41	45	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-749.....		148	27	52	15	5	2	0	0	0	0	521	52	33	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
750-999.....		45	20	61	13	4	2	0	0	0	0	510	20	50	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ See table 38 footnote 1. For similar data for all income classes for the Middle Atlantic and North Central small cities and villages, see table 23.² Includes all families occupying rented homes at the end of the report year, regardless of whether they received any free rent or whether they had occupied an owned home at some time during the year. This count will exceed that in tables 51 and 54, which exclude families receiving any free rent and families owning homes at any time during the year.³ As of the end of the report year. Percentages are based on the number of families in each class renting at the end of the report year and reporting the number of rooms in their dwellings. For the number of families failing to report see table 44, footnote 3.⁴ Includes all families reporting rented homes at the end of the report year, those ending in \$50 have been rounded to the nearest even dollar. A few families reported a rent per room of less than \$0.50 and are excluded from this distribution. Percentages for such families may be obtained by subtracting the sum of columns 3-12 or 14-23 from 100.⁵ Note that percentages for this group are based on fewer than 30 cases.

TABLE 54.—VALUE OF ALL FAMILY HOUSING; EXPENDITURES OF RENTERS FOR FAMILY HOUSING: *Average value of occupancy of all family homes; number of renting families having expenditures for specified items of housing and average amounts spent, and percentage of renting families whose expenditures for rent included specified items; by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	All families (owners and renters)				Families renting homes during entire year ³				Families whose expenditures for rent included ⁶				
	Number	Value of occupancy of family homes ²			Having expenditures for repairs	Average ⁴ expenditures for—			Garage	Heat	Refrigeration	Light	
		Total	Money expenditure ⁵	Value received without direct expenditure		Number	Rent and Repairs	Rent ⁵					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES													
Wage-earner.....	No. 1,570	Dol. 216	Dol. 149	Dol. 67	No. 815	No. 96	Dol. 176	Dol. 175	Dol. 1	Pct. 66.9	Pct. 5.2	Pct. 1.5	Pct. 3.6
250-499.....	61	138	82	56	33	2	99	99	(7)	48.6	.0	2.9	5.7
500-749.....	167	146	109	37	115	11	124	123	1	53.8	4.3	1.7	5.1
750-999.....	270	167	123	44	167	21	143	142	1	64.9	4.0	0	2.9
1,000-1,249.....	304	196	142	54	174	23	169	168	1	65.3	2.9	1.2	4.0
1,250-1,499.....	240	225	156	69	124	18	182	180	2	67.7	4.8	.8	2.4
1,500-1,749.....	160	246	159	87	67	7	212	211	1	79.4	5.9	.0	0
1,750-1,999.....	136	263	180	83	61	6	243	241	2	82.0	8.2	3.3	3.3
2,000-2,249.....	77	277	188	89	30	3	238	236	2	64.5	19.4	3.2	6.5
2,250-2,499.....	51	303	205	98	17	2	277	276	1	75.0	25.0	12.5	12.5
2,500-2,999.....	63	327	192	135	16	3	304	302	2	100.0	5.9	5.9	5.9
3,000-3,999.....	41	363	218	145	11	0	355	355	0	90.9	.0	.0	.0
Clerical, business, and professional.....	1,548	348	224	124	686	74	284	282	2	75.1	12.4	5.2	5.4
500-749.....	62	191	123	68	33	3	155	154	1	58.8	5.9	.0	2.9
750-999.....	138	216	161	55	85	10	179	178	1	66.3	4.3	3.3	4.3
1,000-1,249.....	163	236	166	70	87	4	193	193	(7)	68.5	13.5	1.1	4.5
1,250-1,499.....	185	272	175	97	84	10	237	236	1	71.1	16.7	6.7	7.8
1,500-1,749.....	183	300	208	92	88	11	268	266	2	80.9	10.6	4.3	7.4
1,750-1,999.....	146	335	231	104	73	7	294	292	2	76.3	11.8	6.6	2.6
2,000-2,249.....	138	363	235	128	60	7	331	328	3	76.9	18.5	7.7	6.2
2,250-2,499.....	112	383	249	134	44	4	344	343	1	77.3	18.2	6.8	4.5
2,500-2,999.....	135	409	269	140	57	7	387	384	3	83.6	18.0	8.2	4.9
3,000-3,499.....	101	476	286	190	33	3	435	430	5	86.8	7.9	5.3	2.6
3,500-3,999.....	59	499	336	163	20	2	481	479	2	76.2	4.8	4.8	9.5
4,000-4,499.....	64	585	303	282	12	2	462	458	4	91.7	8.3	8.3	0
5,000-9,999.....	62	709	369	340	10	4	595	588	7	100.0	18.2	18.2	18.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES													
Wage-earner.....	1,652	169	115	54	812	89	143	142	1	56.1	2.1	.3	1.4
250-499.....	84	136	71	65	26	4	107	104	3	16.7	.0	.0	.0
500-749.....	254	134	93	41	136	9	113	113	(7)	48.0	1.4	.0	2.7
750-999.....	409	151	112	39	239	12	135	135	(7)	54.0	2.0	.0	1.2
1,000-1,249.....	374	172	119	53	178	22	149	147	2	58.6	2.1	.5	1.6
1,250-1,499.....	246	183	123	60	111	19	153	151	2	64.3	1.7	.9	.0
1,500-1,749.....	129	200	135	65	65	12	176	173	3	60.9	7.2	1.4	2.9
1,750-1,999.....	72	210	145	65	32	6	173	169	4	73.5	.0	.0	.0
2,000-2,499.....	59	243	134	109	19	2	225	222	3	70.8	.0	.0	.0
2,500-2,999.....	20	254	127	127	5	2	217	214	3	80.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
3,000-3,999.....	5	350	282	68	1	1	185	180	9 5	100.0	8.0	8.0	8.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 54.—VALUE OF ALL FAMILY HOUSING; EXPENDITURES OF RENTERS FOR FAMILY HOUSING: Average value of occupancy of all family homes; number of renting families having expenditures for specified items of housing and average amounts spent, and percentage of renting families whose expenditures for rent included specified items; by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	All families (owners and renters)				Families renting homes during entire year ³				Families whose expenditures for rent included ³				
			Value of occupancy of family homes ²	Number			Having expenditures for repairs	Average ⁴ expenditures for—			Garage	Heat	Refrigeration
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—continued													
Clerical, business, and professional	No. 1,390	Dol. 229	Dol. 153	Dol. 76	No. 520	No. 85	Dol. 193	Dol. 190	Dol. 3	Pct. 69.3	Pct. 4.2	Pct. 1.8	Pct. 1.2
500-749	106	145	90	55	44	6	109	108	1	50.0	2.2	.0	.0
750-999	163	164	118	46	74	9	134	133	1	59.6	2.2	.0	.0
1,000-1,249	201	187	130	57	82	11	167	165	2	69.1	2.1	.0	.0
1,250-1,499	215	220	153	67	95	19	202	200	2	70.2	5.8	2.9	1.9
1,500-1,749	154	236	153	83	55	6	203	202	1	73.3	.0	3.3	1.7
1,750-1,999	163	253	162	91	57	12	213	210	3	72.0	9.3	2.7	4.0
2,000-2,249	118	269	177	92	39	6	236	234	2	82.2	4.4	2.2	2.2
2,250-2,499	76	276	182	94	25	4	246	244	2	73.3	6.7	3.3	.0
2,500-2,999	98	293	192	101	30	5	275	269	6	83.3	8.3	5.6	.0
3,000-3,999	65	324	211	113	13	2	276	266	10	73.3	.0	.0	.0
4,000-4,999	21	380	269	111	4	4	394	254	140	50.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
5,000-9,999	10	348	174	174	2	1	302	300	2	100.0	8.0	8.0	8.0

¹ See table 38, footnote 1. For similar data for other analysis units see table 51.

² Includes the value of occupancy of owned homes, expenditures for rented homes, and the value of rent received as gift or pay. Excludes vacation homes. Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

³ Includes only families that occupied rented family homes during the entire report year. Excludes families that received any free rent on family homes.

⁴ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class (column 6).

⁵ Net, after deduction of rental concessions (special terms such as a month or more of occupancy of the dwelling without charge, or a temporary discount on the rent offered by the landlord as an inducement to obtain or retain a tenant). These were reported by only a small proportion of the families, 2 percent or fewer in each analysis unit, and the average for each unit, based on all families, never exceeded \$0.65.

⁶ Includes only families that were renting at the end of the report year and reported whether their expenditures for rent included the specified items. Percentages are based on the total number of such families. A few families did not report on facilities included in the rent.

⁷ \$0.50 or less.

⁸ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 55.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: *Average¹ expenditures for all household operation,² by occupation and income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,³ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group and family-income class (dollars)	Small cities						Villages					
	North Central		Plains and Mountain		Southeast—white families		New England		Middle Atlantic and North Central		Plains and Mountain	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Wage-earner	\$147	\$136	\$129	\$164	\$64	\$171	\$136	\$133	\$118	\$134	\$48	
0-249					29							27
250-499	79	70	61	68	47	109	80	72	75	65	40	
500-749	90	90	83	97	71	103	99	94	77	88	58	
750-999	114	106	93	119	83	137	121	123	91	108	85	
1,000-1,249	134	118	103	159	110	145	141	141	105	148	107	
1,250-1,499	155	130	117	172		171	160	167	125	160		
1,500-1,749	164	165	135	201		209	164	178	135	179		
1,750-1,999	191	177	147	229		234	173	178	146	215		
2,000-2,249	184	184	158	223								
2,250-2,499	205	186	187	309		238	201	208	143	265		
2,500-2,999	230	236	184	304			247		182			
3,000-3,999	270		210				233					
Clerical, business, and professional	232	196	195	283	99	241	206	208	161	261	74	
0-249					44							35
250-499					57							44
500-749	118	107	110	118	76	159	121	133	84	100	66	
750-999	139	112	111	152	109	128	141	135	116	134	92	
1,000-1,249	153	128	114	177	119	165	161	178	114	172	133	
1,250-1,499	168	158	130	204	162	198	187	184	140	199	136	
1,500-1,749	193	175	160	240	193	238	206	209	148	249		
1,750-1,999	212	199	168	276	127	252	228	223	167	257		
2,000-2,249	251	214	186	307		271	237	217	183	284		
2,250-2,499	245	219	204	333		298	247	253	191	292		
2,500-2,999	276	250	222	391		335	278	273	220	352		
3,000-3,499	325	{ 271	{ 302	484	{ 368	341	352	280	385			
3,500-3,999	352					341	352	280	385			
4,000-4,999	385	325	349			428	425		444			
5,000-9,999	519		429			411	266		559			
10,000-14,999												

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (tables 51 and 54).

² Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration; paid household help; and miscellaneous items such as telephone, laundry, and water.

³ See table 38, footnote 1.

TABLE 56.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ average amounts spent, and average quantity purchased, by occupation and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—										Average ⁶ expenditures for—										Average quantity purchased, based on families purchasing ⁷		
	All items					Kerosene					Gasoline					Gasoline							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES																							
Wage-earner																							
250-499																							
500-749																							
750-999																							
1,000-1,249																							
1,250-1,499																							
1,500-1,749																							
1,750-1,999																							
2,000-2,249																							
2,250-2,499																							
2,500-2,999																							
3,000-3,999																							
Clerical, business, and professional																							
500-749																							
750-999																							
1,000-1,249																							
1,250-1,499																							
1,500-1,749																							
1,750-1,999																							
2,000-2,249																							
2,250-2,499																							
2,500-2,999																							
3,000-3,999																							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND SOUTHEAST VILLAGE ANALYSIS UNITS																							
Gasoline	62	55	17	13	1	58	40	37	85	72	39	98	1,92	87	19	21	15	13,18	4,94	2,49	9,1	17,2	1,2
Kerosene	138	133	18	35	4	134	86	82	99	44	96	2,51	2,78	48	16,45	22,5	6,36	5,56	10,1	22,5	2,0	10,7	88,5
Coal	163	146	26	23	10	158	94	105	29	43	32	48	1,96	74	29	17	7,02	1,13	10,1	17,8	4,2	11,2	68,8
Gas	183	167	28	36	1	178	139	107	80	44	36	.88	31	71	26	13	6,52	.73	10,6	17,3	2,4	11,7	88,7
Electricity	183	167	25	18	1	178	158	88	124	52	21	.70	1,30	.01	35	.07	26	29	7,10	1,36	11,5	12,7	122,9
Wood, kindling ⁵	146	134	28	13	2	144	124	128	80	51	89	1,18	.73	.19	39	.85	26	20	6,73	1,49	11,5	12,5	81,0

NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES
Occupational group and family-income class (dollars)

Wage-earner
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES

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138	121	27	6	0	134	127	51	124.06	54.17	.883	.433	.00	40.09	30.32	5.17	3.06	11.61	3.7	.4	13.2	84.8	-----			
135	112	29	5	1	104	104	41	144.51	57.08	1.21	.13	.00	31.36	6.66	2.39	12.5	1.5	2.7	14.0	143.6	50.0				
101	87	0	0	0	100	96	36	137.80	54.12	1.05	.16	.59	43.47	19.31	30.29	6.56	5.44	7.87	13.6	2.1	.0	15.8	53.2	-----	
59	51	9	2	0	57	53	16	139.59	54.23	1.05	.00	.50	60.68	37.39	51.59	4.57	7.78	13.6	2.5	0.0	15.7	74.0	-----		
64	51	13	2	0	64	58	15	174.47	54.23	.883	.33	.42	56.47	42.86	7.36	10.97	13.2	2.2	(9%)	16.6	69.0	(8%)			
62	36	13	0	1	60	55	11	199.82	48.00	1.53	.00	.55	54.74	51.82	4.84	38.34	11.8	.0	3.2	20.3	-----	\$200.0			
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1, 652	1, 568	449	888	173	1, 563	356	788	106.48	53.81	2.63	5.92	1.69	27.89	7.03	5.35	2.16	7.2	50.6	9.8	7.6	94.1	93.8	-----		
84	80	21	51	7	71	11	24	66.50	38.13	2.40	4.11	1.11	14.70	2.88	2.23	.57	6.2	27.5	6.7	6.6	61.7	80.2	-----		
254	241	160	26	225	41	105	79.78	44.04	2.42	5.51	1.52	18.49	3.07	2.85	.95	6.3	45.9	8.2	6.6	72.9	80.2	-----			
409	380	108	233	43	386	81	206	70.42	50.44	2.00	3.00	6.23	51.24	7.8	6.00	3.00	7.8	6.3	4.0	7.2	104.0	101.6	-----		
374	355	114	203	47	360	90	198	112.01	55.44	2.99	7.02	16.26	28.10	7.83	6.06	2.78	7.3	56.4	13.1	7.7	97.2	115.6	-----		
246	235	56	113	27	241	64	130	121.10	50.04	2.29	5.33	1.04	33.16	8.63	7.04	44.6	7.4	12.7	7.8	128.3	83.4	-----			
129	120	41	126	11	126	63	121.12	60.29	2.78	5.78	1.05	37.73	6.08	7.38	3.22	8.6	65.6	7.1	12.7	8.9	90.4	84.9	-----		
72	69	17	31	8	70	23	37	132.62	65.56	1.26	4.37	1.63	38.40	12.10	5.57	3.62	8.6	38.9	9.4	8.9	101.5	93.0	-----		
59	56	19	2	59	22	38	108.92	68.76	2.27	3.71	1.06	46.76	16.46	5.50	4.25	8.1	33.2	9.4	8.9	104.9	93.0	-----			
20	19	6	8	20	3	6	107.01	86.75	2.35	5.35	1.52	30.52	10.00	4.85	4.25	8.1	33.2	9.4	8.9	101.5	92.8	-----			
5	4	2	0	5	0	1	146.80	51.60	1.60	4.00	1.00	40.00	.00	.00	3.60	35.40	10.00	4.44	8.8	12.8	10.0	128.0	-----		
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1, 390	1, 273	346	486	184	1, 371	404	587	141.41	66.49	2.17	3.42	2.32	43.11	10.88	5.62	7.32	9.3	29.3	12.9	10.2	83.7	97.1	-----		
106	101	26	52	23	103	15	85	107.99	52.21	2.82	3.10	2.62	24.80	4.80	2.57	2.18	8.3	26.7	14.6	8.7	64.5	67.4	-----		
163	156	37	95	19	160	35	90	120.88	60.94	2.08	2.82	1.80	34.80	8.60	5.00	3.15	8.8	21.7	4.7	9.3	86.8	95.2	-----		
201	191	51	79	34	197	55	103	136.49	61.39	2.70	4.08	2.66	41.92	5.60	3.37	3.17	9.4	34.9	14.7	9.3	86.2	88.2	-----		
154	143	43	81	34	213	53	119.02	73.27	2.71	4.09	2.09	45.50	8.88	6.35	5.77	10.0	20.4	15.6	9.9	75.1	99.9	-----			
163	148	38	37	16	159	58	170	162.55	65.80	1.96	2.42	1.66	47.23	13.00	7.06	6.62	9.6	20.1	15.0	10.6	88.6	152.4	-----		
118	102	23	31	9	117	50	38	162.72	62.35	2.39	3.69	1.81	42.04	18.36	4.41	10.68	9.6	33.7	10.3	12.8	24.0	100.1	-----		
76	68	20	18	7	76	28	29	159.82	73.85	1.73	3.06	1.21	40.42	15.42	7.54	7.53	9.6	25.2	7.4	10.7	106.3	80.6	-----		
86	80	31	10	97	28	31	153.34	59.51	2.00	3.19	1.85	30.99	10.69	4.00	10.42	11.3	20.4	11.0	9.9	12.9	101.9	82.3	-----		
65	54	19	12	7	65	26	17	117	165.52	78.56	1.98	3.25	1.62	18.89	4.96	3.24	31.28	11.8	3.0	5.5	12.7	21.0	81.0		
24	18	6	2	3	21	10	3	222.76	90.71	1.10	2.24	1.10	78.95	15.86	4.52	31.85	12.0	17.5	10.2	8.75	12.8	8.87.5			
10	8																								
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788	665	540	2	586	24	517	75.69	22.18	13.26	11.38	.06	19.25	1.38	8.18	.01	2.9	78.7	.2	3.4	114.9	91.0	-----			
63	59	43	47	0	108	2	123	158.76	18.41	13.43	.00	10.84	.00	3.71	.00	1.5	56.6	.0	2.4	76.3	-----	-----			
167	136	123	118	0	93	3	106	67.41	20.22	13.55	11.98	.00	12.70	.00	42.06	.00	1.5	66.6	.0	3.0	94.2	-----	-----		
145	124	115	0	121	104	115	101	81	103.24	20.15	13.55	10.45	.00	12.70	.00	42.06	.00	1.5	66.6	.0	3.0	103.6	-----	-----	
145	130	108	102	1	121	101	81	103.24	20.15	13.55	10.45	.00	12.70	.00	42.06	.00	1.5	66.6	.0	3.0	103.6	-----	-----		
113	99	73	1	95	5	64	85.89	25.97	9.42	12.62	.00	29.26	.00	1.94	9.59	.00	3.3	88.2	1.4	3.8	128.7	91.56.0	-----		
84	80	66	52	0	79	3	49	63.54	26.68	13.47	10.53	.00	29.26	.00	1.75	9.39	.00	3.3	74.7	1.4	3.8	128.7	91.56.0	-----	
84	80	66	52	0	37	4	37	21	111.61	24.95	13.47	10.53	.00	29.26	.00	1.75	9.39	.00	3.3	74.7	1.4	3.8	128.7	91.56.0	-----
22	22	17	12	0	24	4	12	112.69	30.27	14.92	11.51	.00	40.70	.00	6.88	.00	3.9	81.0	.0	4.6	175.6	-----	-----		

FRANCIC AND NORTHLAND VILLAGES

ancor

CLASSICAL LITERATURE

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ average amounts spent, and average quantity purchased, by occupation and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,² 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

		Families having expenditures for 3—										Average ⁶ expenditures for—													
Occupational group and family-income class (dollars)		Families					All items					Wood, kindling ²					Gasoline					Kerosene			
(1)	(2)	No. 1,312	No. 1,108	No. 812	No. 663	No. 5	No. 1,230	No. 163	No. 497	No. 114,92	No. 32,20	No. 10,53	No. 9,18	No. 0,08	No. 46,25	No. 8,83	No. 7,24	No. 0,61	No. 4,2	No. 65,0	No. 0,5	No. 5,0	No. 128,6	No. 128,2	
SOUTHEAST VILLAGES—continued																									
Clerical, business, and professional—																									
500-749		69	45	55	1	53	0	51	65,47	18,59	11,12	12,29	.33	15,99	.00	7,39	.00	2,4	84,1	2,3	105,6	*156,0			
750-999		112	98	76	9	88	4	71	78,05	22,62	10,88	12,53	.00	21,94	.11	8,95	.00	2,9	88,2	0	3,3	137,2			
1,000-1,249		129	114	83	84	0	119	10	75	88,09	25,01	8,32	12,32	.00	23,79	3,45	9,20	.00	3,3	90,4	0	3,8	138,8		
1,250-1,499		133	109	103	57	96	0	81	10,30	1,36	.26	2,08	8,25	.18	3,77	.77	1,5	4,2	130,6	0	290,0				
1,500-1,749		137	103	76	0	158	19	57	113,66	31,70	10,26	9,14	.00	47,08	8,31	6,50	.64	4,1	62,0	0	4,8	131,4			
1,750-1,999		132	113	80	69	0	125	17	45	113,26	30,67	9,58	9,10	.00	45,19	8,96	8,77	.00	4,6	127,2	0	4,6	131,4		
2,000-2,249		126	106	86	63	1	123	13	32	125,52	34,64	11,88	9,36	.27	56,33	7,04	5,77	.25	4,6	65,7	1,2	5,5	131,4	*156,0	
2,250-2,499		93	76	52	34	1	87	14	25	121,84	36,91	9,53	5,47	.11	52,97	9,40	6,79	.56	4,8	38,6	.7	5,8	105,6		
2,500-2,999		124	106	75	54	0	123	22	26	139,98	39,03	12,36	8,89	.00	58,20	11,98	6,78	.21	5,1	67,0	0	6,0	133,8		
3,000-3,999		117	89	61	35	1	117	31	20	153,03	40,24	9,42	4,82	.01	70,38	21,69	5,31	1,16	5,1	66,0	(0)	6,6	120,2	*5,0	
4,000-4,999		40	30	22	10	0	40	11	2	162,92	51,51	21,92	4,75	.00	81,50	21,2	5,5	1,50	21,2	74	0	7,4	85,0		
5,000-9,999		36	27	20	8	0	36	13	6	209,69	56,64	15,06	1,86	.00	90,61	34,36	7,83	3,33	5,6	74	0	10,1	55,6		

¹ Includes fuel, light, and refrigeration for household operation only.

² See table 38, footnote 1.

³ For the number of families not spending for fuel, light, and refrigeration see table 46.

⁴ Includes expenditures for heat purchased from a community heating plant.

⁵ Includes sawdust, charcoal, and presto logs.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for the specified items.

⁷ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families purchasing the specified item (column 3, 5, or 6).

⁸ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁹ 0.050 or less.

¹⁰ Not reported. See Glossary, No Report.

TABLE 57.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by occupation and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Average 7 expenditures for—																
Families having expenditures for ² —						Average 7 expenditures for ² —										
Analysis unit, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)		Families	Telephone	Laund-dry-supplies ³	Laund-dry-stationery ⁴	Water rent	Ex-press, dray-age ⁵	Other ⁶	All speci-fied items	Telephone	Laund-dry-supplies ³	Laund-dry-stationery ⁴	Water rent	Ex-press, dray-age ⁵	Other ⁶	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES																
Wage-earner	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
250-499	1,570	659	1,502	214	1,311	1,320	260	1,277	39,64	9,71	5,37	2,60	8,96	0,84	Dollars ⁸	
500-749	61	8	58	4	50	39	3	50	19,55	7,77	6,75	3,88	1,28	.07	2,86	
750-999	107	24	160	13	142	113	18	128	22,10	2,78	7,24	1,76	1,50	6,23	.42	
1,000-1,249	270	49	263	28	237	211	54	215	26,80	3,89	8,53	2,54	1,80	.60	2,41	
1,250-1,499	304	88	290	30	270	258	35	234	30,99	6,16	9,33	2,43	8,10	.49	2,75	
1,500-1,749	210	117	230	37	228	211	42	204	40,64	10,51	9,13	4,42	2,56	9,25	3,21	
1,750-1,999	149	94	149	23	149	146	31	145	34	9,34	6,08	9,40	1,96	3,17	.96	3,29
2,000-2,499	136	89	132	42	128	123	31	114	56,76	15,48	11,04	10,90	3,48	10,90	1,67	
2,500-2,999	51	40	77	56	75	68	16	62	61,65	18,08	12,83	10,77	1,58	12,96	1,58	
3,000-3,999	63	55	60	47	51	48	10	38	61,57	19,83	10,59	4,65	12,98	1,00	2,76	
4,000-5,999	41	39	40	13	40	41	7	36	57	73,65	22,56	11,79	12,86	5,52	13,84	2,97
6,000-10,999	1,198	1,478	506	1,405	1,392	309	1,380	70,08	20,59	9,96	16,64	5,05	11,68	1,81	3,35	
Clerical, business, and professional	1,518	506	506	1,405	1,392	309	1,380	70,08	20,59	9,96	16,64	5,05	11,68	1,81	3,35	
500-749	62	24	59	5	60	51	7	52	32,15	9,66	7,00	2,31	2,92	7,39	.48	
750-999	138	65	135	21	122	116	14	122	38,06	11,41	8,78	3,61	2,28	8,59	.39	
1,000-1,249	163	86	150	35	151	145	26	138	44,36	13,00	8,15	6,96	3,76	8,50	.22	
1,250-1,499	185	123	177	46	175	165	27	163	52,31	15,74	8,64	10,12	3,10	10,31	.71	
1,500-1,749	183	147	172	51	171	163	39	157	58,27	18,94	9,50	9,83	4,42	10,35	.44	
1,750-1,999	146	128	137	58	139	130	40	132	70,48	22,46	9,64	16,86	4,42	10,53	.66	
2,000-2,499	138	116	133	50	130	122	25	120	73,71	21,87	10,42	18,49	4,93	11,53	1,69	
2,500-2,999	108	96	105	36	105	105	28	98	76,13	24,29	10,77	14,87	6,12	12,78	1,76	
3,000-3,999	112	105	105	36	105	105	28	121	80,12	24,91	12,33	23,34	6,88	13,11	2,93	
4,000-5,999	135	122	132	58	133	121	38	127	90,26	24,91	12,33	28,95	11,94	31,86	4,76	
6,000-10,999	101	101	97	47	98	97	15	96	100,37	28,95	12,51	30,48	11,92	41,05	4,76	
5,000-9,999	59	57	57	30	58	56	12	52	108,66	31,97	12,51	37,42	8,88	21,71	5,76	
	64	64	62	35	63	62	10	63	114,44	30,75	10,75	39,57	10,32	13,88	7,47	
	62	60	59	34	60	59	28	60	139,26	33,00	12,37	49,57	10,32	19,87	6,66	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by occupation and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Families having expenditures for ² —												Average ³ expenditures for—							
Analysis unit, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)		Number 1,652						Number 903						Number 887					
(1)	Families	Telephone	Laundry supplies ³	Laundry sent out	Stationery ⁴	Water rent	Express, dray-age ⁵	Other ⁶	All-specified items	Telephone	Laundry supplies ³	Laundry sent out	Stationery ⁴	Water rent	Express, dray-age ⁵	Other ⁶			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES																			
Wage-earner																			
250-499	84	32	247	12	67	36	5	44	13.40	1.31	5.35	.00	1.08	4.01	.32	1.33			
500-749	254	62	389	25	381	234	22	132	18.34	2.31	7.06	1.11	1.58	4.30	.28	1.70			
750-999	409	97	357	27	352	239	51	205	26.36	4.91	9.13	1.51	2.50	6.24	.35	1.93			
1,000-1,249	246	225	231	163	163	124	38	308	5.77	9.34	2.99	6.73	3.34	2.99	.48	2.19			
1,250-1,499	129	44	127	12	124	70	15	69	32.60	6.54	10.63	3.59	2.88	6.73	.51	2.44			
1,500-1,749	72	26	27	14	49	7	45	36.66	7.34	11.22	4.33	6.49	4.33	6.49	.42	3.32			
1,750-1,999	59	14	19	4	19	17	1	15	65.55	15.40	11.40	16.45	7.05	10.55	.75	8.88			
2,000-2,499	20	13	19	4	5	5	1	4	61.80	25.60	12.40	.00	8.00	12.60	.40	2.80			
2,500-2,999	5	4	5	0	5	5	1	4											
3,000-3,999	1,390	842	1,313	249	1,314	998	215	890	48.18	13.96	8.68	8.16	4.94	8.19	1.09	3.16			
Clerical, business, and professional																			
500-749	106	33	100	15	96	56	10	60	27.91	6.73	6.61	4.52	3.05	4.80	.51	1.69			
750-999	163	60	157	12	149	90	22	91	29.00	7.38	7.60	2.00	3.28	6.02	.62	2.10			
1,000-1,249	201	87	188	17	189	131	32	121	34.99	8.17	8.69	3.49	3.75	6.04	1.24	3.01			
1,250-1,499	215	101	144	27	147	115	37	124	42.51	12.74	8.09	6.56	7.59	8.41	2.46	2.46			
1,500-1,749	154	122	158	33	155	122	24	20	44.39	14.07	8.78	5.91	3.95	8.41	.40	2.87			
1,750-1,999	163	85	112	30	99	99	18	76	52.91	17.60	9.01	7.92	5.09	8.72	1.01	3.56			
2,000-2,499	118	76	59	16	72	66	18	54	62.12	18.73	10.13	8.95	6.80	10.17	1.17	3.14			
2,500-2,999	98	83	89	31	91	81	17	66	74.52	21.41	9.56	20.75	11.01	11.01	1.11	3.21			
3,000-3,999	65	58	61	21	63	57	14	49	88.00	25.83	11.20	22.05	9.34	12.15	1.63	5.80			
4,000-4,999	21	19	20	4	20	19	3	18	99.10	27.14	12.67	11.33	11.70	.71	11.29	4.30			
5,000-9,999	10	9	9	4	10	9	0	8	86.40	26.00	9.30	12.20	11.70	.00	4.30				

SOUTHEAST VILLAGES																		
Wage-earner		788	47	780	339	723	440	85	762	33,85	1,28	5,50	14,22	1,99	7,61	.37	2,88	
250-499		63	0	62	12	51	24	8	62	15,05	.00	4,38	3,70	.95	4,05	.29	1,65	
500-749		167	5	166	55	149	71	16	160	21,90	.53	7,80	1,45	5,22	.25	2,02		
750-999		145	1	144	51	130	76	13	130	24,97	.12	5,19	1,47	6,50	.28	2,24		
1,000-1,249		145	7	144	69	136	89	14	142	36,58	1,06	5,51	15,53	2,06	8,72	.21	3,49	
1,250-1,499		113	13	110	61	107	70	19	111	45,30	2,38	5,91	21,04	2,82	8,33	.79	3,43	
1,500-1,749		88	6	88	51	83	58	4	85	46,19	1,45	7,16	22,17	2,49	9,09	.10	3,73	
1,750-1,999		41	7	40	25	41	32	6	38	53,15	3,88	5,76	23,81	2,78	12,12	.80	4,00	
2,000-2,499		26	8	26	15	26	20	5	25	68,54	7,58	7,62	30,34	3,92	13,77	1,00	4,31	
2,500-4,999		1,312	591	1,286	831	1,249	1,124	196	1,220	73,16	11,66	6,72	29,50	5,07	14,38	.85	4,89	
500-749		69	5	67	31	61	34	6	66	27,30	1,13	4,60	10,66	1,93	5,98	.42	2,58	
750-999		112	22	107	64	103	77	9	105	39,40	3,82	4,43	15,92	2,29	9,95	.25	2,74	
1,000-1,249		129	23	127	74	121	108	21	122	49,09	3,85	5,63	20,36	3,00	12,16	.76	3,33	
1,250-1,499		173	57	169	94	143	143	26	157	55,71	7,05	5,87	20,85	4,00	13,14	.83	3,88	
1,500-1,749		161	57	158	99	156	144	18	147	68,14	8,79	6,54	27,54	5,20	14,40	.81	4,86	
1,750-1,999		132	65	132	87	126	119	21	127	73,24	11,99	6,97	29,01	5,22	14,47	.81	4,77	
2,000-2,499		126	63	122	89	125	115	24	120	84,92	13,36	6,35	35,79	5,99	16,09	1,06	6,28	
2,500-4,999		93	57	92	64	91	82	12	87	85,54	15,73	7,14	34,95	6,35	14,75	1,10	5,32	
3,000-3,999		124	86	123	86	118	116	25	112	97,66	18,70	8,20	38,65	6,87	17,81	1,09	6,34	
4,000-4,999		117	89	114	78	115	111	17	110	103,28	20,23	8,97	41,72	6,92	18,06	.69	6,69	
5,000-9,999		40	34	40	34	39	40	12	34	124,32	22,10	9,88	55,65	7,55	19,77	2,12	7,25	
		36	33	33	35	31	34	35	33	146,22	37,75	10,11	60,16	8,67	20,86	1,06	7,61	

¹ See table 38, footnote 1.
² All families had expenditures for 1 or more of these items except 3 in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages.

³ Includes laundry and cleaning supplies such as laundry soaps, flakes and powders, starches, bleaching, bleaches, and ammonia. Excludes scouring powders, furniture and metal polishes, which are included in columns 9 and 17.

⁴ Includes expenditures for postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens, and ink for the household.

⁵ Includes only expenditures for moving owned household goods. Does not include express or freight on goods bought from mail-order houses.

⁶ Includes household supplies not elsewhere classified, such as scouring powders and polishes, matches, paper supplies, clothespins and lines, garden supplies other than tools, cut flowers for the house, and rent for post office box.

⁷ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for the specified items.

TABLE 58.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average number of days of service, number of families furnishing meals and living quarters to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by occupation and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for household help				Average expenditures for household help, based on—				Average number of days of service, based on ⁵		Families furnishing ⁶ —		Number of meals furnished ⁵	
	Any ²				All families ³		Families having expenditures for help ⁴		All families ³		Families having help ⁶		Living quarters	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES														
Wage-earner	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
250-499	1	1.6	0	1	.06	\$ 4.00	-----	\$ 4.00	2	\$ 12.0	0	0	0	-----
500-749	9	5.4	5	4	1.21	22.44	23.80	20.75	2.6	48.1	2	7	54.0	
750-999	23	8.5	13	10	2.02	23.74	32.62	12.20	5.0	58.1	9	17	204.1	
1,000-1,249	30	9.9	20	13	2.65	26.83	31.95	12.69	6.3	63.9	11	22	171.1	
1,250-1,499	21	8.8	14	8	1.88	21.48	23.29	15.62	3.8	41.7	13	19	138.1	
1,500-1,749	18	11.2	9	9	4.13	36.72	46.67	26.78	9.8	86.8	5	13	296.5	
1,750-1,999	32	23.5	15	19	13.17	55.97	77.67	30.58	29.7	122.3	14	26	302.9	
2,000-2,249	8	10.4	4	4	5.56	53.50	80.00	27.00	11.3	108.4	1	5	135.0	
2,250-2,499	11	21.6	6	7	16.18	75.00	95.00	32.00	29.2	135.5	4	6	507.7	
2,500-2,999	15	23.8	9	7	17.46	73.33	91.00	37.86	38.0	159.6	6	13	466.3	
3,000-3,999	19	46.3	11	8	47.29	102.05	128.00	49.25	103.7	223.7	6	16	583.1	
Clerical, business, and professional	487	31.5	264	248	32.24	102.50	136.56	54.59	54.9	173.8	128	358	418.5	
500-749	1	1.6	1	0	.18	\$ 11.00	\$ 11.00	-----	2	\$ 14.0	0	1	\$ 42.0	
750-999	6	4.3	4	2	1.78	40.83	21.75	77.50	3.7	85.2	1	5	52.6	
1,000-1,249	15	9.2	7	9	3.75	40.80	36.71	39.44	5.3	57.6	2	10	129.9	
1,250-1,499	27	14.6	12	16	7.66	52.48	95.00	17.19	18.9	124.9	14	20	447.4	
1,500-1,749	46	25.1	27	20	10.31	41.00	53.41	21.80	27.1	107.7	13	37	244.1	
1,750-1,999	34	23.3	17	18	13.64	58.59	86.35	28.44	33.2	138.6	9	23	369.0	
2,000-2,249	64	46.4	41	26	43.06	92.84	113.93	46.38	86.4	186.2	13	44	444.3	
2,250-2,499	44	39.3	16	30	24.24	61.70	78.81	48.08	41.6	103.6	10	29	225.3	
2,500-2,999	60	44.4	29	33	44.82	100.05	143.14	56.48	67.8	152.5	16	45	368.8	
3,000-3,499	55	54.5	23	33	66.96	122.96	160.13	92.27	112.4	202.8	13	39	589.6	
3,500-3,999	41	69.5	20	22	84.69	121.88	176.05	65.50	141.6	203.8	11	28	495.0	
4,000-4,999	39	60.9	24	18	95.91	157.38	202.83	67.06	148.3	243.4	9	26	521.5	
5,000-9,999	55	88.7	43	21	179.84	202.73	220.77	76.29	247.8	279.3	17	51	562.2	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES														
Wage-earner	158	9.6	101	69	3.43	35.84	40.50	22.67	7.2	74.3	83	130	202.8	
250-499	2	2.4	2	0	.57	\$ 24.00	\$ 24.00	-----	.8	\$ 35.0	2	2	\$ 105.0	
500-749	17	6.7	12	6	1.06	15.76	17.50	9.67	1.7	25.6	9	13	87.6	
750-999	29	7.1	15	14	1.71	24.17	35.07	12.50	3.4	47.9	17	22	141.9	
1,000-1,249	33	8.8	19	16	1.93	21.91	32.11	6.94	4.7	49.3	17	31	119.7	
1,250-1,499	40	16.3	28	16	7.89	48.55	51.36	31.44	16.6	102.3	24	33	332.2	
1,500-1,749	16	12.4	12	5	4.91	39.62	48.17	10.20	13.3	107.6	8	14	260.2	
1,750-1,999	8	11.1	7	3	4.08	36.75	38.29	8.67	10.9	97.8	4	7	165.9	
2,000-2,499	8	13.6	4	5	8.92	65.75	85.00	37.20	15.5	114.6	2	5	414.8	
2,500-2,999	3	15.0	1	2	20.15	134.33	24.00	\$ 189.50	23.2	154.3	0	1	\$ 42.0	
3,000-3,999	2	40.0	1	2	24.80	\$ 62.00	\$ 47.00	\$ 37.50	63.2	\$ 158.0	0	2	\$ 151.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 58.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average number of days of service, number of families furnishing meals and living quarters to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by occupation and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for household help				Average expenditures for household help, based on—				Average number of days of service, based on ³		Families furnishing ⁵		Average ⁷ number of meals furnished ⁸	
	Any ²				All families ³		Families having expenditures for help ⁴		All families ³		Families having help ⁶		Living quarters	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—CON.														
Clerical, business, and professional	No. 356	Pct. 25.6	No. 176	No. 200	Dol. 16.66	Dol. 65.05	Dol. 86.15	Dol. 38.91	No. 29.7	No. 116.6	No. 137	No. 251	No. 352.3	
500-749	10	9.4	7	3	2.01	21.30	28.29	5.00	5.4	64.1	6	7	217.0	
750-999	25	15.3	13	13	5.08	33.16	30.77	32.38	8.4	54.8	14	22	153.4	
1,000-1,249	28	13.9	15	13	5.58	40.04	59.33	15.08	11.1	79.2	13	25	280.3	
1,250-1,499	49	22.8	23	26	8.04	35.27	48.74	23.31	18.9	82.6	23	40	254.4	
1,500-1,749	32	20.8	22	15	12.74	61.31	67.23	32.20	25.9	124.2	18	26	334.0	
1,750-1,999	53	32.5	20	35	22.54	69.32	102.05	45.57	41.5	127.7	16	33	427.4	
2,000-2,249	38	32.2	13	28	15.42	47.87	81.00	27.18	31.1	96.7	9	25	329.4	
2,250-2,499	27	35.5	16	13	25.25	71.07	92.06	34.08	47.2	133.0	8	18	379.4	
2,500-2,999	37	37.8	17	21	28.56	75.65	109.82	39.90	43.5	117.8	9	18	475.4	
3,000-3,999	35	53.8	18	20	56.24	104.46	139.72	56.30	92.6	171.9	11	22	496.2	
4,000-4,999	15	71.4	6	11	105.71	148.00	182.67	101.00	127.9	179.1	6	10	600.1	
5,000-9,999	7	70.0	6	2	121.70	173.86	171.67	89.50	202.4	289.1	4	5	858.0	
SOUTHEAST VILLAGES														
Wage-earner	332	42.1	219	141	24.19	57.42	69.04	27.74	87.1	207.3	48	258	517.2	
250-499	10	15.9	4	7	4.35	27.40	44.00	14.00	16.4	115.1	1	6	264.3	
500-749	38	22.8	21	19	7.12	31.29	38.33	20.11	32.9	141.0	4	26	308.4	
750-999	54	37.2	27	32	15.48	41.57	60.52	19.09	59.6	163.0	8	39	400.2	
1,000-1,249	79	54.5	56	29	30.61	56.18	63.46	29.97	114.3	209.9	11	66	466.4	
1,250-1,499	61	54.0	40	23	28.62	53.02	66.35	25.13	111.4	209.7	11	44	596.3	
1,500-1,749	45	51.1	36	14	39.44	77.13	78.89	45.07	134.6	257.6	6	41	648.3	
1,750-1,999	26	63.4	21	8	49.78	78.50	85.76	28.25	166.7	262.9	2	21	693.7	
2,000-2,499	19	73.1	14	9	83.58	114.37	118.14	57.33	215.1	294.3	5	15	669.7	
Clerical, business, and professional	941	71.7	786	325	72.70	101.37	106.49	33.94	223.0	310.7	109	827	759.2	
500-749	16	23.2	9	7	7.43	32.06	49.67	9.00	44.4	191.7	1	10	624.1	
750-999	45	40.2	32	19	16.23	40.40	43.72	21.63	73.0	185.8	3	37	370.0	
1,000-1,249	78	60.5	53	37	34.51	57.08	68.49	21.84	141.4	233.8	5	57	563.5	
1,250-1,499	116	67.1	97	40	48.36	72.13	74.70	26.70	178.7	266.4	8	100	567.6	
1,500-1,749	122	75.8	94	49	67.35	88.88	98.39	31.20	219.4	289.5	6	105	696.6	
1,750-1,999	106	80.3	84	40	70.65	87.98	92.70	37.18	237.0	292.3	13	91	678.0	
2,000-2,249	100	79.4	86	26	73.98	93.22	97.41	32.46	246.1	307.1	9	88	761.1	
2,250-2,499	76	81.7	65	24	84.52	103.43	108.00	32.79	257.5	315.1	7	68	774.8	
2,500-2,999	102	82.3	95	34	114.50	139.20	133.40	41.09	309.1	375.8	11	94	903.2	
3,000-3,999	105	89.7	99	29	129.03	143.78	133.49	62.10	338.6	377.3	24	102	934.2	
4,000-4,999	39	97.5	37	12	156.80	160.82	152.92	42.50	394.4	404.6	6	39	923.0	
5,000-9,999	36	100.0	35	8	203.41	199.66	40.88	472.3	472.3	16	36	1,342.4		

¹ See table 38, footnote 1.

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 57, column 2).

³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had expenditures for household help.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for household help (column 2, 4, or 5).

⁵ Includes help for whom no expenditures were made, that is, paid entirely in kind. See table 48, footnote 2.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families that employed household help (paid in cash or in kind).

⁷ Averages are based on the number of families furnishing meals to household help (column 13).

⁸ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁹ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 59.—INCOME AND SIZE OF FAMILY: *Average total family income and number of persons per family, by family type and income and by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type—							Wage-earner families	Clerical, business, and professional families
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES									
All incomes	\$1,652	\$1,649	\$1,695	\$1,876	\$1,971	\$1,471	\$1,594	\$1,364	\$2,112
250-499	383	395	421	442	-----	² 492	-----	402	-----
500-749	647	640	643	642	622	682	² 659	645	641
750-999	871 ^a	883	882	877	881	907	924	880	881
1,000-1,249	1,121	1,115	1,132	1,122	1,124	1,110	1,135	1,118	1,128
1,250-1,499	1,368	1,379	1,377	1,377	1,387	1,386	1,370	1,375	1,379
1,500-1,749	1,623	1,602	1,611	1,612	1,621	1,602	1,570	1,612	1,612
1,750-1,999	1,860	1,868	1,840	1,883	1,872	1,896	1,869	1,861	1,871
2,000-2,249	2,119	2,105	2,123	2,128	2,102	2,081	2,150	2,117	2,116
2,250-2,499	2,365	2,358	2,354	2,369	2,379	2,389	² 2,335	2,371	2,361
2,500-2,999	2,736	2,689	2,764	2,711	2,727	2,662	2,739	2,702	2,729
3,000-3,499	3,382	3,392	3,354	3,363	3,457	3,393	3,366	3,341	{ 3,248
3,500-3,999									
4,000-4,999									
5,000-9,999	4,563	4,255	4,261	4,544	4,498	² 4,382	² 4,439	-----	4,466
	5,844	6,635	6,088	6,187	5,903	² 6,240	-----	-----	6,102
Average number of persons ³ per family									
All incomes	2.02	2.99	3.99	3.49	5.35	5.29	7.20	3.58	3.32
250-499	2.11	2.98	4.00	3.47	-----	² 5.00	-----	2.81	-----
500-749	2.02	2.99	3.96	3.34	5.31	5.46	² 7.00	3.37	2.97
750-999	2.04	3.00	3.97	3.46	5.40	5.10	7.00	3.49	3.17
1,000-1,249	2.01	2.98	4.02	3.53	5.25	5.38	7.35	3.70	3.25
1,250-1,499	2.03	2.98	4.02	3.51	5.28	5.49	7.17	3.73	3.27
1,500-1,749	2.01	2.91	3.99	3.49	5.34	5.17	7.14	3.71	3.25
1,750-1,999	2.01	2.99	4.00	3.60	5.62	5.14	7.24	3.80	3.36
2,000-2,249	2.00	3.00	3.96	3.46	5.31	5.25	7.00	3.62	3.35
2,250-2,499	2.01	2.98	3.98	3.39	5.60	5.22	² 7.67	3.10	3.41
2,500-2,999	2.00	2.99	4.02	3.60	5.31	5.53	7.33	3.69	3.25
3,000-3,499	2.04	2.98	4.00	3.45	5.34	5.75	7.25	3.65	{ 3.50
3,500-3,999									
4,000-4,999									
5,000-9,999	2.04	3.07	3.96	3.53	5.31	² 4.89	² 7.00	-----	3.63
	2.04	2.98	3.90	3.43	5.29	² 5.00	-----	-----	3.63
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES									
All incomes	\$1,256	\$1,351	\$1,361	\$1,504	\$1,500	\$1,360	\$1,472	\$1,114	\$1,697
250-499	384	411	412	382	451	² 464	² 460	394	-----
500-749	627	651	635	645	618	644	667	631	644
750-999	875	876	885	873	885	881	903	878	881
1,000-1,249	1,107	1,115	1,098	1,116	1,119	1,125	1,121	1,108	1,121
1,250-1,499	1,353	1,363	1,378	1,375	1,369	1,361	1,374	1,355	1,379
1,500-1,749	1,595	1,604	1,612	1,609	1,592	1,623	1,617	1,600	1,608
1,750-1,999	1,867	1,844	1,843	1,852	1,863	1,875	1,817	1,839	1,861
2,000-2,249	2,214	2,171	2,191	2,223	2,237	2,159	2,201	2,187	{ 2,153
2,250-2,499									
2,500-2,999									
3,000-3,999	2,752	2,692	2,714	2,714	2,622	2,815	2,697	2,691	2,716
4,000-4,999	3,336	3,370	3,367	3,349	3,387	3,427	3,541	3,441	3,368
5,000-9,999	4,486	4,343	4,642	4,453	-----	² 4,156	² 4,987	-----	4,459
	5,911	² 6,240	² 6,820	² 5,930	² 6,203	-----	² 6,842	-----	6,168

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 59.—INCOME AND SIZE OF FAMILY: *Average total family income and number of persons per family, by family type and income and by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type—							Wage-earner families	Clerical, business, and professional families
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—continued									
All incomes-----	2.02	3.01	4.00	3.47	5.37	5.25	7.29	3.65	3.45
250-499-----	2.02	2.95	3.98	3.24	5.00	2 5.00	2 7.00	2.79	-----
500-749-----	2.02	3.01	3.98	3.37	5.37	5.33	7.12	3.28	2.90
750-999-----	2.02	3.01	3.98	3.38	5.37	5.20	7.30	3.60	3.15
1,000-1,249-----	2.02	3.00	4.03	3.54	5.47	5.19	7.39	3.73	3.58
1,250-1,499-----	2.03	2.99	4.02	3.50	5.31	5.36	7.27	3.97	3.55
1,500-1,749-----	2.01	3.02	3.97	3.51	5.29	5.17	7.28	3.87	3.61
1,750-1,999-----	2.02	3.05	3.97	3.49	5.40	5.28	7.14	4.21	3.43
2,000-2,249-----	2.01	2.99	3.99	3.45	5.38	5.20	7.57	3.71	{ 3.48
2,250-2,499-----	2.01	3.00	4.03	3.57	5.27	5.38	7.00	3.76	{ 3.31
2,500-2,999-----	2.01	3.00	4.00	3.57	5.36	5.00	7.67	4.60	3.66
3,000-3,999-----	1.99	3.00	4.00	3.57	5.36	5.00	7.67	4.60	3.91
4,000-4,999-----	2.00	3.10	4.00	3.20	-----	2 5.50	2 7.00	-----	3.40
5,000-9,999-----	2.00	2 3.00	2 4.00	2 3.50	2 5.00	-----	2 8.00	-----	3.45

¹ For similar data for other analysis units see the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2.

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

³ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 60.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: *Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by family type and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ²³			Owning families ⁴				Renting families ⁶													
		Total	Money ex-pen-ditures	Re-ceived without direct ex-pen-diture	Num-ber	Per-cent of all fami-lies ³	Total	Money ex-pen-ditures	Re-ceived without direct expend-itute	Num-ber	Ex-pen-di-tures for rented homes ⁷											
SMALL CITIES																						
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>																						
Type 1-----	No. 312	Dol. 306	Dol. 210	Dol. 96	No. 120	Pct. 38.5	Dol. 366	Dol. 146	Dol. 220	No. 168	Dol. 265											
250-499-----	6	148	82	66	2	8 33.3	9 171	9 38	9 133	2	9 126											
500-749-----	30	196	122	74	10	33.3	234	91	143	13	181											
750-999-----	36	203	149	54	8	22.2	307	91	216	26	172											
1,000-1,249-----	47	238	192	46	12	25.5	234	118	116	30	231											
1,250-1,499-----	36	259	195	64	9	25.0	293	112	181	24	243											
1,500-1,749-----	42	316	229	87	16	38.1	391	164	227	26	269											
1,750-1,999-----	26	376	255	121	12	46.2	398	169	229	12	360											
2,000-2,249-----	24	403	269	134	9	37.5	412	119	293	14	384											
2,250-2,499-----	20	364	233	131	11	55.0	375	139	236	9	350											
2,500-2,999-----	22	422	228	194	17	77.3	447	185	262	4	325											
3,000-3,999-----	18	442	259	183	11	61.1	456	151	305	7	423											
4,000-4,999-----	5	548	447	101	3	8 60.0	560	430	130	1	9 600											

TABLE 60.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: *Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by family type and income.* 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36—Con.

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ²			Owning families ⁴					Renting families ⁵		
		Total	Money expenditures	Received without direct expenditure	Number	Percent of all families ³	Value of occupancy of owned homes ⁵			Number	Expenditures for rented homes ⁷	
							Total	Money expenditures	Received without direct expenditure			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
SMALL CITIES—CON.												
<i>Plains and Mountain—Continued</i>												
Types 2 and 3-----	No. 539	Dol. 283	Dol. 211	Dol. 72	No. 184	Pct. 34.1	Dol. 354	Dol. 172	Dol. 182	No. 306	Dol. 240	
250-499-----	5	109	91	18	0	8.0						3
500-749-----	23	106	93	13	2	8.7	9 59	9 14	9 45	19	118	
750-999-----	56	169	141	28	9	16.1	243	137	106	41	152	
1,000-1,249-----	80	219	173	46	17	21.2	278	136	142	54	200	
1,250-1,499-----	71	249	186	63	24	33.8	288	119	169	40	228	
1,500-1,749-----	82	272	192	80	30	36.6	303	133	170	41	240	
1,750-1,999-----	73	311	235	76	29	39.7	369	191	178	41	265	
2,000-2,249-----	43	336	241	95	19	44.2	369	162	207	21	298	
2,250-2,499-----	29	395	300	95	15	51.8	432	258	174	11	336	
2,500-2,999-----	38	409	315	94	16	42.1	435	229	206	19	381	
3,000-3,999-----	31	462	310	152	17	54.8	490	199	291	14	425	
4,000-4,999-----	8	493	350	143	6	8 75.0	504	274	230	2	466	
Types 4 and 5-----	460	341	219	122	270	58.6	383	182	201	164	283	
250-499-----	5	139	152	-13	1	8 20.0	9 144	9 81	9 63	3	130	
500-749-----	20	202	154	48	12	60.0	201	129	72	8	203	
750-999-----	30	250	182	68	11	36.7	289	108	181	18	224	
1,000-1,249-----	44	263	176	87	24	54.6	282	138	144	14	227	
1,250-1,499-----	57	274	194	80	25	43.9	300	131	169	25	273	
1,500-1,749-----	57	298	197	101	31	54.4	348	159	189	24	235	
1,750-1,999-----	56	330	219	111	35	62.5	350	183	167	18	300	
2,000-2,249-----	49	365	231	134	31	63.3	407	194	213	18	292	
2,250-2,499-----	33	384	252	132	21	63.6	391	199	192	9	363	
2,500-2,999-----	50	429	284	145	28	56.0	457	207	250	19	400	
3,000-3,999-----	41	516	268	248	36	87.8	520	233	267	5	430	
4,000-4,999-----	18	511	239	272	15	83.3	547	221	326	3	367	
<i>Pacific</i>												
Type 1-----	435	287	196	91	170	39.1	348	153	195	222	246	
250-499-----	8	176	87	89	2	8 25.0	9 210	9 86	9 124	3	175	
500-749-----	23	196	86	110	13	56.5	228	58	170	8	153	
750-999-----	45	217	145	72	15	33.3	294	118	176	24	182	
1,000-1,249-----	58	194	136	58	15	25.9	235	112	123	36	164	
1,250-1,499-----	50	238	159	79	19	38.0	259	91	168	28	218	
1,500-1,749-----	54	263	186	77	20	37.0	320	172	148	28	224	
1,750-1,999-----	43	285	192	93	16	37.2	347	136	211	20	255	
2,000-2,249-----	44	292	226	66	15	34.1	338	149	189	27	269	
2,250-2,499-----	25	311	233	78	9	36.0	337	135	202	13	298	
2,500-2,999-----	33	374	261	113	17	51.6	387	193	194	14	356	
3,000-3,999-----	35	485	337	148	17	48.6	542	248	294	16	425	
4,000-4,999-----	9	559	260	299	5	8 55.6	720	166	554	4	399	
5,000-9,999-----	8	555	388	167	7	8 87.5	557	367	190	1	540	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 60.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: *Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by family type and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935–36—Con.*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ²³			Owning families ⁴					Renting families ⁶	
		Total	Money expenditures	Received without direct expenditure	Number	Percent of all families ³	Value of occupancy of owned homes ⁵			Number	Expenditures for rented homes ⁷
							Total	Money expenditures	Received without direct expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES—CON.											
<i>Pacific—Continued</i>											
Types 2 and 3.....	No. 556	Dol. 277	Dol. 204	Dol. 73	No. 198	Pct. 35.6	Dol. 333	Dol. 152	Dol. 181	No. 303	Dol. 240
250-499.....	2	9 130	9 130	9 0	0	8 .0	-----	76	109	2	9 130
500-749.....	20	162	105	57	10	50.0	185	76	109	8	140
750-999.....	38	157	125	32	4	10.5	191	77	114	28	142
1,000-1,249.....	86	183	165	18	16	18.6	183	109	74	61	184
1,250-1,499.....	74	219	173	46	20	27.0	258	91	167	50	206
1,500-1,749.....	62	240	169	71	23	37.1	246	84	162	34	239
1,750-1,999.....	75	284	193	91	32	42.7	318	154	164	34	250
2,000-2,249.....	51	325	223	102	23	45.1	385	169	216	23	258
2,250-2,499.....	47	339	220	119	22	46.8	387	138	249	22	295
2,500-2,999.....	50	407	278	129	25	50.0	446	211	235	20	366
3,000-3,999.....	35	468	372	96	13	37.1	475	269	206	16	450
4,000-4,999.....	11	451	349	102	6	54.5	456	259	197	4	457
5,000-9,999.....	5	537	391	146	4	80.0	520	364	156	1	9 585
Types 4 and 5.....	509	313	201	112	303	59.5	348	167	181	182	265
250-499.....	2	9 198	9 90	9 108	2	100.0	9 198	9 90	9 108	0	-----
500-749.....	20	184	96	88	10	50.0	213	37	176	10	154
750-999.....	32	209	148	61	17	53.2	248	148	100	12	170
1,000-1,249.....	47	226	154	72	23	48.9	248	122	126	21	200
1,250-1,499.....	57	242	160	82	27	47.3	269	115	154	24	221
1,500-1,749.....	56	257	182	75	32	57.1	269	137	132	21	255
1,750-1,999.....	56	297	193	104	28	50.0	358	151	207	28	235
2,000-2,249.....	49	330	216	114	33	67.4	349	184	165	15	302
2,250-2,499.....	37	358	185	173	29	78.4	379	166	213	7	286
2,500-2,999.....	59	381	239	142	41	69.5	404	208	196	17	319
3,000-3,999.....	58	417	289	128	34	58.6	441	225	216	19	393
4,000-4,999.....	24	496	259	237	19	79.1	519	225	294	4	364
5,000-9,999.....	12	486	336	150	8	66.7	442	218	224	4	572
<i>Southeast—white families</i>											
Type 1.....	240	244	182	62	59	24.6	408	176	232	170	191
250-499.....	9	66	66	0	0	8 .0	-----	-----	-----	9	66
500-749.....	21	93	84	9	1	4.8	9 216	9 22	9 194	18	91
750-999.....	25	158	119	39	4	16.0	295	76	219	20	133
1,000-1,249.....	32	178	125	53	5	15.6	247	60	187	24	153
1,250-1,499.....	31	186	159	27	6	19.4	286	143	143	25	162
1,500-1,749.....	28	250	206	44	5	17.9	456	285	171	20	203
1,750-1,999.....	29	288	227	61	10	34.5	340	163	177	19	262
2,000-2,249.....	25	346	233	113	7	28.0	488	110	378	17	293
2,250-2,499.....	11	381	263	118	4	36.4	465	141	324	7	333
2,500-2,999.....	14	386	288	98	6	42.9	500	258	242	7	294
3,000 or over.....	15	496	302	194	11	73.3	534	267	267	4	365

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 60.—*VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by family type and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935–36—Con.*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Fami- lies	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ²³			Owning families ⁴					Renting families ⁶	
		Total	Money expend- itures	Re- ceived without direct expend- iture	Num- ber	Per- cent of all fami- lies ³	Value of occupancy of owned homes ⁵			Num- ber	Ex- pen- ditures for rented homes ⁷
							Total	Money expend- itures	Re- ceived without direct expend- iture		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES—con.											
<i>Southeast—white families—Continued</i>											
Types 2 and 3-----	No. 441	Dol. 225	Dol. 178	Dol. 47	No. 87	Pct. 19.7	Dol. 387	Dol. 173	Dol. 214	No. 338	Dol. 182
250-499-----	13	69	69	0	0	.0	-----	-----	-----	13	69
500-749-----	37	79	79	(10)	0	.0	-----	-----	-----	36	80
750-999-----	50	123	112	11	3	6.0	260	122	138	46	114
1,000-1,249-----	65	144	139	5	4	6.2	180	118	62	59	140
1,250-1,499-----	59	194	176	18	6	10.2	292	112	180	52	184
1,500-1,749-----	50	205	178	27	9	18.0	273	124	149	41	190
1,750-1,999-----	53	276	231	45	11	20.8	354	211	143	38	252
2,000-2,249-----	38	346	246	100	16	42.1	390	155	235	21	317
2,250-2,499-----	21	328	234	94	6	28.6	400	164	236	13	280
2,500-2,999-----	25	407	274	133	15	60.0	444	233	211	8	340
3,000 or over-----	30	473	258	215	17	56.6	540	185	355	11	393
Types 4 and 5-----	435	249	188	61	127	29.2	360	182	178	287	199
250-499-----	11	78	77	1	0	.0	-----	-----	-----	11	77
500-749-----	25	116	121	-5	2	8.0	9 164	9 230	9 -66	23	111
750-999-----	43	138	125	13	4	9.3	222	84	138	38	132
1,000-1,249-----	56	179	171	8	11	19.6	229	216	13	43	166
1,250-1,499-----	46	207	158	49	11	23.9	268	86	182	32	187
1,500-1,749-----	54	239	192	47	11	20.4	316	105	211	40	218
1,750-1,999-----	56	262	196	66	14	25.0	358	128	230	40	226
2,000-2,249-----	43	286	212	74	19	44.1	341	197	144	20	241
2,250-2,499-----	35	320	228	92	16	45.7	352	196	156	17	276
2,500-2,999-----	30	396	287	109	19	63.3	424	286	138	9	339
3,000 or over-----	36	460	243	217	20	55.5	521	188	333	14	372
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>											
Type 1-----	145	96	65	31	41	28.3	141	44	97	97	77
0-249-----	14	60	53	7	2	14.3	9 85	9 34	9 51	12	56
250-499-----	54	75	59	19	10	18.5	101	15	86	41	73
500-749-----	28	90	73	17	5	17.9	109	42	67	22	83
750-999-----	27	108	66	42	9	33.3	166	42	124	17	81
1,000-1,249-----	14	140	70	70	10	71.4	165	67	98	4	79
1,250-1,499-----	5	175	62	113	5	100.0	175	62	113	0	-----
1,500-1,749-----	2	9 222	9 204	9 18	0	9 .0	-----	-----	-----	1	9 336
1,750-1,999-----	1	9 300	9 0	9 300	0	9 .0	-----	-----	-----	0	-----
Types 2 and 3-----	156	87	72	15	24	15.4	144	68	76	126	74
0-249-----	20	54	54	0	0	.0	-----	-----	-----	20	54
250-499-----	57	71	61	10	6	10.5	117	37	80	49	66
500-749-----	39	87	82	5	3	7.7	124	106	18	34	83
750-999-----	25	98	70	28	8	32.0	126	67	59	16	76
1,000-1,249-----	8	146	90	56	4	50.0	165	54	111	4	127
1,250-1,499-----	3	111	77	34	1	33.3	9 120	9 17	9 103	2	9 108
1,500-1,749-----	2	9 202	9 119	9 83	1	9 50.0	9 180	9 133	9 47	0	-----
1,750-1,999-----	2	9 330	9 213	9 117	1	9 50.0	9 420	9 185	9 235	1	9 240

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 60.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: *Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by family type and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 states,¹ 1935-36—Con.*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ²					Owning families ⁴					Renting families ⁶	
	Families	Total	Money expenditures	Received without direct expenditure	Number	Percent of all families ³	Value of occupancy of owned homes ⁵			Number	Expenditures for rented homes ⁷	
							Total	Money expenditures	Received without direct expenditure			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
SMALL CITIES—CON.												
<i>Southeast—Negro families—Continued</i>												
Types 4 and 5-----	No. 174	Dol. 106	Dol. 73	Dol. 33	No. 57	Pct. 32.8	Dol. 152	Dol. 54	Dol. 98	No. 114	Dol. 84	
0-249-----	13	72	61	11	3	23.1	80	30	50	10	70	
250-499-----	48	78	64	14	8	16.7	107	29	78	38	75	
500-749-----	41	89	79	10	7	17.1	119	39	60	34	83	
750-999-----	39	124	74	50	22	56.4	142	58	84	16	101	
1,000-1,249-----	28	130	79	51	12	42.9	167	48	119	16	101	
1,250-1,499-----	2	300	106	9	194	2	100.0	300	9	106	9	194
1,500-1,749-----	1	420	202	9	218	1	100.0	420	9	202	9	218
1,750-1,999-----	2	300	952	9	248	2	100.0	300	9	52	9	248
VILLAGES												
<i>New England</i>												
Type 1-----	202	270	215	55	106	52.4	308	208	100	90	227	
250-499-----	6	176	135	41	3	\$ 50.0	220	139	81	3	132	
500-749-----	16	185	174	11	6	37.5	264	260	4	9	136	
750-999-----	34	224	142	82	19	55.9	261	114	147	15	179	
1,000-1,249-----	30	240	216	24	14	46.7	278	231	47	15	211	
1,250-1,499-----	36	261	216	45	15	41.7	297	189	108	21	234	
1,500-1,749-----	29	313	243	70	16	55.2	322	192	130	10	297	
1,750-1,999-----	16	325	291	34	9	56.3	343	310	33	6	296	
2,000-2,499-----	23	346	260	86	15	65.2	376	244	132	8	288	
2,500-2,999-----	6	344	364	-20	4	66.7	361	329	32	2	9	270
3,000-3,999-----	6	360	195	165	5	\$ 83.3	360	195	165	1	9	432
Types 2 and 3-----	277	253	212	41	86	31.0	308	208	100	175	226	
250-499-----	1	996	996	9	0	\$.0				1	996	
500-749-----	17	176	151	25	1	5.9	258	99	159	14	169	
750-999-----	37	170	145	25	9	24.3	204	110	94	27	158	
1,000-1,249-----	50	223	169	54	13	26.0	282	139	143	34	195	
1,250-1,499-----	49	239	193	46	14	28.6	293	168	125	32	213	
1,500-1,749-----	35	269	222	47	13	37.1	274	172	102	20	270	
1,750-1,999-----	36	292	253	39	15	41.7	338	257	81	19	261	
2,000-2,499-----	29	345	277	68	11	37.9	364	217	147	17	323	
2,500-2,999-----	10	395	321	74	6	60.0	480	322	158	2	9	330
3,000-3,999-----	13	330	392	-62	4	30.8	340	546	-206	9	326	
Types 4 and 5-----	264	286	184	102	169	64.0	314	170	144	82	229	
250-499-----	0				0					0		
500-749-----	9	207	103	104	6	\$ 66.7	230	74	156	3	160	
750-999-----	24	215	157	58	13	54.2	249	143	106	11	175	
1,000-1,249-----	46	250	165	85	23	50.1	271	122	149	19	224	
1,250-1,499-----	35	265	186	79	21	60.0	288	160	128	12	224	
1,500-1,749-----	34	298	163	135	24	70.6	312	164	148	7	226	
1,750-1,999-----	37	305	197	108	26	70.3	337	191	146	10	231	
2,000-2,499-----	57	330	207	123	39	68.4	359	185	174	17	263	
2,500-2,999-----	15	316	232	84	12	80.0	313	206	107	2	9	330
3,000-3,999-----	7	456	294	162	5	\$ 71.4	520	316	204	1	9	360

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 60.—*VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by family type and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36—Con.*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ²³			Owning families ⁴					Renting families ⁶	
		Total	Money expenditures	Received without direct expenditure	Number	Percent of all families ³	Value of occupancy of owned homes ⁵			Number	Expenditures for rented homes ⁷
							Total	Money expenditures	Received without direct expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES—continued											
Plains and Mountain											
Type 1	No. 335	Dol. 228	Dol. 155	Dol. 73	No. 145	Pct. 43.3	Dol. 261	Dol. 113	Dol. 148	No. 170	Dol. 196
250-499	13	124	83	41	5	38.5	132	25	107	8	120
500-749	56	155	105	50	24	42.9	190	79	111	31	129
750-999	51	169	114	55	17	33.3	194	86	108	27	149
1,000-1,249	46	212	165	47	19	41.3	241	137	104	26	191
1,250-1,499	51	243	153	90	28	54.9	273	111	162	20	207
1,500-1,749	37	256	176	80	17	45.9	273	104	169	20	244
1,750-1,999	31	294	172	122	12	38.7	349	127	222	15	229
2,000-2,499	35	308	233	75	13	37.1	312	127	185	18	304
2,500-2,999	4	366	248	118	3	75.0	420	262	158	1	204
3,000-3,999	5	275	255	20	3	60.0	272	239	33	2	280
4,000-4,999	3	608	299	309	2	66.7	9 780	9 316	9 464	1	264
5,000-9,999	3	400	208	192	2	66.7	9 360	9 72	9 288	1	480
Types 2 and 3	451	207	158	49	155	34.4	251	130	121	257	181
250-499	13	108	95	13	1	7.7	9 60	9 3	9 57	10	113
500-749	48	139	124	15	10	20.8	139	67	72	36	132
750-999	83	141	117	24	16	19.3	170	90	80	57	135
1,000-1,249	67	181	148	33	16	23.9	189	68	121	48	177
1,250-1,499	70	203	156	47	22	31.4	224	87	137	40	191
1,500-1,749	57	261	197	64	25	43.9	252	138	114	26	262
1,750-1,999	32	249	177	72	17	53.2	277	163	114	13	222
2,000-2,499	48	271	196	75	26	54.2	291	187	104	18	245
2,500-2,999	14	360	218	142	10	71.4	367	169	198	4	341
3,000-3,999	12	373	291	82	7	58.4	403	270	133	4	305
4,000-4,999	4	405	152	253	3	75.0	440	91	349	0	-----
5,000-9,999	3	210	54	156	2	866.7	9 210	9 54	9 156	1	480
Types 4 and 5	317	240	165	75	187	59.0	255	141	114	112	215
250-499	5	111	116	-5	2	8 40.0	9 144	9 146	9 -2	3	100
500-749	22	176	112	64	15	68.2	199	105	94	7	126
750-999	48	165	123	42	24	50.0	193	114	79	22	139
1,000-1,249	42	226	160	66	21	50.0	230	117	113	18	217
1,250-1,499	50	216	134	82	27	54.0	234	121	113	16	194
1,500-1,749	37	252	181	71	18	48.7	257	117	140	17	245
1,750-1,999	24	281	218	63	14	58.3	278	170	108	10	285
2,000-2,499	42	272	170	102	27	64.2	274	139	135	13	256
2,500-2,999	20	340	226	114	17	85.0	331	201	130	2	370
3,000-3,999	19	318	226	92	15	78.9	295	186	109	3	430
4,000-4,999	5	360	180	180	5	8 100.0	360	180	180	0	-----
5,000-9,999	3	395	358	40	2	8 66.7	9 390	9 239	9 151	1	414
Pacific	426	211	122	89	236	55.3	236	85	151	163	176
Type 1											
250-499	19	123	69	54	9	47.4	135	29	106	9	118
500-749	47	155	73	82	29	61.7	187	64	123	15	105
750-999	82	181	103	78	44	53.7	203	68	135	33	151
1,000-1,249	66	193	129	64	30	45.5	214	87	127	30	166
1,250-1,499	56	219	128	91	31	55.3	242	80	162	23	196
1,500-1,749	45	236	133	103	26	57.8	269	101	168	16	191
1,750-1,999	36	246	171	75	15	41.7	278	109	169	19	214
2,000-2,499	40	254	139	115	26	65.0	257	93	164	11	243
2,500-2,999	26	306	145	161	20	77.0	327	122	205	5	240
3,000-3,999	9	297	165	132	6	8 66.7	312	112	200	2	297

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 60.—*VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by family type and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36—Con.*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Fami- lies	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ²			Owning families ⁴					Renting families ⁶	
		Total	Money expend- itures	Re- ceived without direct expend- iture	Num- ber	Per- cent of all fami- lies ³	Value of occupancy of owned homes ⁵			Num- ber	Ex- pendi- tures for rented homes ⁷
							Total	Money expend- itures	Re- ceived without direct expend- iture		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES—continued											
<i>Pacific—Continued</i>											
Types 2 and 3.....	No. 581	Dol. 211	Dol. 151	Dol. 60	No. 235	Pct. 40.4	Dol. 246	Dol. 112	Dol. 134	No. 313	Dol. 188
250-499.....	3	128	79	49	1	\$ 33.3	9 174	9 28	9 146	2	9 105
500-749.....	30	107	84	23	7	23.3	118	25	93	19	102
750-999.....	53	142	119	23	9	17.0	170	84	86	39	135
1,000-1,249.....	89	163	122	41	25	28.1	175	65	110	57	155
1,250-1,499.....	87	198	147	51	37	42.5	219	109	110	46	188
1,500-1,749.....	86	223	155	68	44	51.1	246	118	128	38	195
1,750-1,999.....	85	228	175	53	28	32.9	246	98	148	54	217
2,000-2,499.....	86	272	182	90	42	48.9	289	120	169	40	257
2,500-2,999.....	37	295	189	106	25	67.6	326	170	156	11	231
3,000-3,999.....	25	300	178	122	17	68.0	290	145	145	7	305
Types 4 and 5.....	464	217	131	86	289	62.3	241	116	125	144	170
250-499.....	6	158	69	89	5	\$ 83.3	175	69	106	1	9 72
500-749.....	30	126	75	51	14	46.7	142	59	83	12	112
750-999.....	51	165	106	59	25	49.0	202	113	89	18	121
1,000-1,249.....	56	175	90	85	35	62.5	189	65	124	19	145
1,250-1,499.....	61	199	126	73	37	60.7	203	97	106	21	185
1,500-1,749.....	71	217	136	81	43	60.6	228	115	113	23	184
1,750-1,999.....	53	232	147	85	32	60.4	263	131	132	19	186
2,000-2,499.....	82	258	155	103	60	73.2	274	142	132	20	210
2,500-2,999.....	37	314	168	146	25	67.6	344	146	198	8	204
3,000-3,999.....	17	301	214	87	13	76.5	327	179	148	3	205
<i>Southeast—white families</i>											
Type 1.....	464	207	144	63	166	35.8	286	162	124	258	153
250-499.....	18	78	55	23	4	22.2	105	27	78	12	75
500-749.....	54	111	79	32	11	20.4	180	60	120	38	91
750-999.....	63	153	103	50	16	25.4	223	93	130	42	115
1,000-1,249.....	55	148	120	28	14	25.5	180	102	78	39	131
1,250-1,499.....	69	203	152	51	24	34.8	261	181	80	36	166
1,500-1,749.....	67	218	153	65	25	37.3	286	141	145	38	176
1,750-1,999.....	38	236	169	67	16	42.1	239	161	78	18	214
2,000-2,499.....	50	275	171	104	19	38.0	316	156	160	24	232
2,500-2,999.....	19	334	237	97	11	57.9	407	265	142	7	226
3,000-3,999.....	17	452	229	223	14	82.3	467	227	240	2	9 356
4,000-4,999.....	7	390	249	141	5	\$ 71.4	396	226	170	2	9 360
5,000-9,999.....	7	425	367	58	7	\$ 100.0	425	366	59	0	-----
Types 2 and 3.....	733	187	144	43	172	23.5	288	152	136	492	150
250-499.....	29	63	56	7	0	.0	-----	-----	-----	25	64
500-749.....	90	78	70	8	5	5.6	123	53	70	73	76
750-999.....	88	120	105	15	10	11.4	177	69	108	73	114
1,000-1,249.....	113	150	125	25	18	15.9	204	69	135	91	138
1,250-1,499.....	92	166	137	29	19	20.7	204	100	104	64	151
1,500-1,749.....	89	204	169	35	22	24.7	270	152	118	59	188
1,750-1,999.....	56	236	196	40	12	21.5	270	184	86	36	213
2,000-2,499.....	76	279	186	93	31	40.8	326	172	154	33	233
2,500-2,999.....	40	299	214	85	20	50.0	345	201	144	18	231
3,000-3,999.....	37	310	209	101	18	48.7	363	158	205	17	256
4,000-4,999.....	14	452	242	210	9	64.3	424	296	128	2	9 330
5,000-9,999.....	9	420	233	187	8	\$ 88.9	420	203	217	1	9 420

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 60.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: *Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by family type and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36—Con.*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Fami- lies	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ²³			Owning families ⁴					Renting families ⁶	
		Total	Money expend- itures	Re- ceived without direct expend- iture	Num- ber	Per- cent of all fami- lies ³	Value of occupancy of owned homes ⁵			Num- ber	Ex- pendi- tures for rented homes ⁷
							Total	Money expend- itures	Re- ceived without direct expend- iture		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES—continued											
Southeast—white families—Continued											
Types 4 and 5-----		No. 693	Dol. 225	Dol. 147	Dol. 78	No. 335	Pct. 48.4	Dol. 289	Dol. 157	Dol. 132	No. 303 Dol. 152
250-499-----	10	110	109	1	3	30.0	140	135	5	7	97
500-749-----	63	105	90	15	11	17.5	160	119	41	46	92
750-999-----	70	121	80	41	23	32.9	160	69	91	41	94
1,000-1,249-----	79	167	106	61	32	40.5	218	101	117	41	123
1,250-1,499-----	94	180	114	66	32	34.0	224	98	126	50	138
1,500-1,749-----	71	211	159	52	29	40.8	261	150	111	39	177
1,750-1,999-----	62	228	176	52	31	50.0	256	163	93	28	198
2,000-2,499-----	100	272	166	106	60	60.0	292	151	141	33	224
2,500-2,999-----	56	314	184	130	39	69.6	338	179	159	10	269
3,000-3,999-----	54	381	200	181	44	81.4	382	186	196	5	364
4,000-4,999-----	16	390	354	36	16	100.0	390	320	70	0	-----
5,000-9,999-----	18	493	293	200	15	83.3	520	280	240	3	356
Types 6 and 7-----		210	155	109	46	47	22.3	265	111	154	147 118
250-499-----	6	70	62	8	0	8.0	-----	-----	-----	5	72
500-749-----	29	83	73	10	0	0	-----	-----	-----	27	79
750-999-----	36	100	79	21	3	8.3	104	21	83	28	95
1,000-1,249-----	27	140	103	37	5	18.5	228	53	175	21	120
1,250-1,499-----	31	146	124	22	4	12.9	171	70	101	25	133
1,500-1,749-----	22	161	106	55	5	22.7	221	63	153	15	135
1,750-1,999-----	17	183	144	39	3	17.6	290	68	222	14	160
2,000-2,499-----	19	216	140	76	10	52.6	246	120	126	8	182
2,500-2,999-----	9	342	155	187	6	86.7	400	169	231	2	* 192
3,000-3,999-----	9	276	150	126	8	88.9	265	169	96	0	-----
4,000-4,999-----	3	225	186	39	1	83.3	* 300	* 223	* 77	2	* 165
5,000-9,999-----	2	* 540	* 152	* 388	2	* 100.0	* 540	* 152	* 388	0	-----
Southeast—Negro families											
Type 1-----		332	74	46	28	105	31.6	109	36	73	195 55
0-249-----	62	46	36	10	13	21.0	68	35	33	43	39
250-499-----	123	59	42	17	27	22.0	83	23	60	84	52
500-749-----	98	82	46	36	37	37.8	107	24	83	52	67
750-999-----	29	96	66	30	12	41.4	111	63	48	14	81
1,000-1,249-----	14	190	73	117	11	78.6	213	77	136	2	* 84
1,250-1,499-----	6	147	50	97	5	83.3	154	53	101	0	-----
Types 2 and 3-----		257	62	48	14	59	23.0	97	48	49	182 52
0-249-----	45	37	31	6	4	8.9	54	26	28	37	36
250-499-----	109	51	41	10	17	15.6	71	26	45	84	47
500-749-----	73	72	60	12	22	30.1	90	55	35	48	65
750-999-----	22	99	74	25	9	84.9	125	66	59	13	80
1,000-1,249-----	7	140	49	91	6	85.7	147	58	89	0	-----
1,250-1,499-----	1	* 300	* 130	* 170	1	* 100.0	* 300	* 130	* 170	0	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 60.—VALUE OF OCCUPANCY OF FAMILY HOMES, BY TENURE: *Average value of all housing, number and percentage of families owning homes, average value of occupancy of owned homes, and average expenditures for rented homes, by family type and income, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 15 States,¹ 1935-36—Con.*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Value of occupancy of all family homes (owned and rented) ²			Owning families ⁴					Renting families ⁶	
		Total	Money expenditures	Received without direct expenditure	Number	Percent of all families ³	Value of occupancy of owned homes ⁵			Number	Expenditures for rented homes ⁷
							Total	Money expenditures	Received without direct expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES—continued											
<i>Southeast—Negro families—Continued</i>											
Types 4 and 5	No. 268	Dol. 77	Dol. 50	Dol. 27	No. 106	Pct. 39.6	Dol. 103	Dol. 41	Dol. 62	No. 150	Dol. 60
0-249	24	42	39	3	4	16.7	54	38	16	20	39
250-499	115	58	44	14	36	31.3	68	28	40	74	54
500-749	69	89	54	35	31	44.9	110	39	71	34	74
750-999	35	95	62	33	17	48.6	117	57	60	16	76
1,000-1,249	21	150	59	91	15	71.4	170	59	111	5	77
1,250-1,499	4	100	84	16	3	75.0	90	54	36	1	9 120
Types 6 and 7	115	67	50	17	27	23.5	101	48	53	79	56
0-249	15	33	32	6	0	.0	—	—	—	12	40
250-499	56	56	44	12	12	21.4	72	22	50	41	53
500-749	28	87	67	20	7	25.0	146	74	72	20	68
750-999	14	101	64	37	7	50.0	107	68	39	6	70
1,000-1,249	2	9 108	9 14	9 34	1	50.0	9 96	9 29	9 67	0	—
1,250-1,499	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—

¹ See table 38, footnote 1. For similar data for Middle Atlantic and North Central small cities and villages, see tables 61 and 62.

² Includes the value of occupancy of owned homes, expenditures for rented homes, and the value of rent received as gift or pay. Excludes vacation homes.

³ Based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

⁴ Includes only those families that occupied owned homes for the entire report year.

⁵ Based on the number of owning families in each class (column 6).

⁶ Includes only those families that occupied rented homes for the entire report year and that received no rent as gift or pay.

⁷ Based on the number of renting families in each class (column 11). Since families that received free rent are excluded, average expenditures are the same as average value of occupancy.

⁸ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

¹⁰ \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 61.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES OF OWNERS: Average rental value of owned family homes, number of home-owning families having expenditures for specified items of housing and investments,² in 1935-36
Atlantic and North Central small cities and village analysis units.³

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Families having current expenditures for owned homes												Average 4 current expenditures for owned homes												Families making investments in home												Average 4 expenditures for investments in home											

3,000-3,999	19	511.58	10	0	1	9	14	227.06	76.05	.00	74.74	3.21	44.79	.00	9	2	243.94	13.00	230.94								
4,000-4,999	7	576.00	4	1	0	0	6	196.86	69.15	15.71	56.15	.00	34.14	21.71	4	4	149.14	21.43	127.71								
5,000-9,999	6	800.00	3	0	0	5	6	405.00	74.17	.00	136.17	.00	142.66	.00	3	1	503.33	3.33	500.00								
Type 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	328.38	88	1	9	76	112	170.91	60.20	08	53.15	1.23	42.77	13.44	.04						
250-499	-	1,614.00	0	0	0	0	0	840.00	8.00	840.00	8.00	840.00	8.00	840.00	8.00	0	0	0	0	8.00	8.00						
500-749	-	6186.00	4	0	0	2	3	72.00	31.00	.00	31.67	.00	32.00	.00	3.88	5.50	0	1	9.83	.00	9.83						
750-999	-	9129.50	7	0	0	3	8	139.44	60.44	.00	37.11	.00	9	.00	6	0	67.33	.00	67.33								
1,000-1,249	-	117215.65	11	1	2	6	11	102.59	44.82	.71	31.71	.00	9.53	.00	9	1	84.94	.58	84.94								
1,250-1,499	-	1629.149	16	0	1	2	12	0	1	0	48.71	.25	10.04	.74	1	7	35.11	5.36	29.75								
1,500-1,749	-	21276.65	13	0	1	8	14	141.33	72.72	.00	40.19	.19	20.24	.71	.28	11	1	10	1.62	2.38	114.24						
1,750-1,999	-	20309.60	14	0	2	10	15	194.66	52.55	.00	32.30	.20	69.35	15.25	.00	11	2	10	79.80	4.00	75.80						
2,000-2,249	-	14294.00	7	0	0	5	12	159.50	48.30	.00	60.79	.07	43.22	19.78	.00	6	2	6	181.71	42.86	138.85						
2,250-2,499	-	9426.67	8	0	0	3	7	288.33	163.11	.00	62.22	.00	57.13	2.00	.00	3	0	3	204.00	105.56	88.44						
2,500-2,999	-	8380.00	3	0	1	7	6	169.50	41.75	.00	266.85	.00	87.87	1.15	.00	8	5	5	206.85	75.31	131.54						
3,000-3,999	-	13490.77	5	0	0	10	10	237.67	.00	.00	105.50	.00	44.33	.00	.00	4	4	0	258.17	.00	251.49						
4,000-4,999	-	6765.00	0	0	0	4	5	465.82	126.66	.00	100.67	.00	200.50	38.00	.00	3	1	3	263.16	11.67	251.49						
5,000-9,999	-	6700.00	4	0	0	5	5	465.82	126.66	.00	100.67	.00	200.50	38.00	.00	3	1	3	263.16	11.67	251.49						
Type 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	439	345.67	177	8	11	178	301	155.65	41.66	.74	62.09	.54	35.64	14.92	.06	150	53	110	80.14	21.57	58.57
250-499	-	5196.80	2	0	2	2	0	12	71.42	22.58	.00	45.40	2.60	12.20	7.40	.00	2	0	2	25.80	.00	25.80					
500-749	-	19265.26	4	1	0	6	10	19	56.76	39.78	.00	43.24	.00	6.56	.00	.00	1	1	1	1.32	.00	.00					
750-999	-	36232.00	16	0	1	2	18	28.118	56.47	.64	.96	50.60	1.48	7.56	.19	.18	3	3	28.75	20.28	.8.50						
1,000-1,249	-	52279.00	23	1	2	17	31	127.92	32.48	.00	51.58	.00	34.18	9.68	.00	11	2	9	24.19	5.65	18.54						
1,250-1,499	-	52279.00	23	1	2	18	28	118.56	47.64	.96	.96	50.60	1.13	7.56	.19	.18	6	13	29.62	1.16	28.46						
1,500-1,749	-	20285.60	18	0	0	17	31	127.92	32.48	.00	51.58	.00	34.18	9.68	.00	11	2	9	24.19	5.65	18.54						
1,750-1,999	-	60296.60	29	1	22	1	22	47	117.46	37.60	.58	52.32	.57	14.43	11.83	.00	24	7	18	59.50	13.62	45.94					
2,000-2,249	-	35363.77	19	2	2	25	134.63	41.40	.86	51.92	.91	25.94	13.00	.00	14	5	13	126.25	39.03	87.77							
2,250-2,499	-	35370.45	14	1	0	15	23	185.65	42.84	.16	25.94	.00	42.19	20.42	.00	12	4	9	126.35	25.58	121.74						
2,500-2,999	-	35348.00	13	1	0	17	1	31	179.31	44.89	.28	66.83	.00	47.14	16.17	.00	14	6	10	83.45	22.71	60.74					
3,000-3,999	-	42388.93	17	1	2	16	30	180.40	45.45	(%)	61.18	.60	54.19	16.62	.00	19	7	13	141.04	28.81	112.23						
4,000-4,999	-	47488.94	18	0	0	8	29	43.25	57.51	.00	92.53	1.21	73.05	29.04	.00	20	6	16	134.36	26.11	108.25						
5,000-9,999	-	16605.60	2	0	0	7	9	246.27	33.91	.00	100.31	.00	110.19	34.44	.00	4	3	2	111.88	75.00	36.88						
11742.72	2	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	2	217.73	86.82	130.91						
Type 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	335.24	88	2	11	70	121	150.10	40.27	.22	58.32	1.01	33.30	16.73	.25	67	24	52	87.66	29.36	58.30
250-499	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
500-749	-	26270.00	0	0	0	1	2	5	57.50	8.00	849.00	8.00	82.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
750-999	-	9212.00	6	0	0	10	19	129.96	55.96	.00	40.67	.00	44.88	.00	0	0	0	2	0	2	26.00	.00	.00				
1,000-1,249	-	27225.78	20	0	1	9	15	124.09	35.57	.78	39.78	.96	37.57	8.26	.00	20.18	13.04	.00	13	2	11	44.67	.56	44.11			
1,250-1,499	-	23245.35	13	1	2	14	14	97.72	35.78	.00	41.05	.00	58.11	12.67	.00	10	1	10	50.61	4.35	46.26						
1,500-1,749	-	18245.33	9	0	0	2	9	116.50	35.70	.00	57.90	.00	5.50	17.40	.00	4	2	3	46.11	16.67	29.44						
1,750-1,999	-	10309.60	5	0	0	8	11	112.29	28.88	.00	56.63	.00	10.59	16.29	.00	6	3	3	70.70	24.50	46.20						
2,000-2,249	-	10372.00	7	0	0	2	7	5	158.00	41.00	.00	69.00	3.60	32.20	12.20	.00	3	3	3	78.59	34.47	44.12					
2,250-2,499	-	1161.73	9	1	0	1	11	161.73	39.40	.00	55.27	.13	49.73	16.20	.00	7	3	3	48.90	.00	48.90						
3,000-3,999	-	16338.00	8	0	1	1	12	202.56	50.50	.25	38.00	.22	82.68	27.50	.00	7	3	3	74.60	20.07	125.00						
4,000-4,999	-	9606.67	3	0	1	4	7	265.78	46.67	.00	87.89	11.11	89.89	33.22	.00	3	3	3	50.31	14.69	30.22						
5,000-9,999	-	14608.57	5	0	2	5	11	265.36	65.00	.00	120.22	.29	47.21	32.64	.00	6	3	3	315.50	73.64	241.86						

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 61.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES OF OWNERS: Average rental value of owned family homes, number of home-owning families having expenditures for specified items of housing and investments in 1936, and average amounts spent, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,² 1935-36.—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

	Families having current expenditures for owned homes	Average ⁴ current expenditures for owned homes	Families making investments in home ⁵	Average ⁴ expenditures for investments	Expenditures on mortgages of owned family home ⁶	Average ⁴ value of owned family home ⁷	Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Home-owning families ⁸	Average ⁴ rental value of owned family home ⁹	Families having current expenditures for owned homes	Average ⁴ current expenditures for owned homes	Families making investments in home ⁵	Average ⁴ expenditures for investments	Expenditures on mortgages of owned family home ⁶	Average ⁴ value of owned family home ⁷																					
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES—continued¹																																				
Type 6																																				
250-499	3	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.33	46.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
500-749	8	200.25	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	98.88	22.75	.00	34.38	.00	35.37	6.38	.00	3	2	1	1															
750-999	7	204.00	5	1	1	4	1	4	158.71	54.43	.00	135.71	8.00	135.71	7.00	.00	2	1	1	1																
1,000-1,249	11	308.73	5	0	0	8	1	8	158.09	34.82	.00	155.91	.00	159.27	8.09	.00	2	1	1	1																
1,250-1,499	1	1,500-1,749	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	174.56	57.23	.00	161.11	10.44	160.44	4.00	0	4	0	0	0															
1,750-1,999	6	1,620.00	6	0	0	2	4	1	4	153.00	95.83	.00	138.17	33.33	116.57	7.00	.00	3	3	3	3															
2,000-2,249	1	1,840.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	156.00	8.00	0	114.00	8.00	84.00	8.00	0	0	0	0	0															
2,250-2,499	1	1,830.00	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	139.00	30.00	0	90.00	45.00	50.00	14.00	0	0	0	0	0															
2,500-2,999	4	210.00	4	0	0	1	1	1	3	193.75	75.75	.00	148.25	8.50	56.25	5.00	.00	3	1	3	3															
3,000-3,999	3	3,000.00	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	160.50	23.50	0	80.00	80.00	12.50	8.00	.00	1	1	1	1															
4,000-4,999	2	3,500.00	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	176.00	5.00	0	80.00	15.00	82.50	8.75	0	2	2	0	0															
5,000-9,999	0	5,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101.50	15.00	0	80.00	15.00	82.50	8.75	0	0	0	0	0															
Type 7																																				
250-499	32	282.80	25	0	2	13	18	153.53	73.65	.00	46.09	1.22	26.53	5.88	.16	22	4	22	100.81	7.50	93.31															
500-749	0	428.00	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	216.00	82.50	.00	48.75	.00	75.00	9.75	.00	0	0	0	0															
750-999	6	206.00	5	0	1	2	2	89.67	42.34	.00	31.33	5.00	9.17	1.83	.00	4	1	4	102.00	0	102.00															
1,000-1,249	5	294.00	2	0	3	1	3	124.80	46.80	.00	37.60	5.00	35.40	5.00	1.25	3	2	1	75.33	4.17	71.16															
1,250-1,499	4	255.00	3	0	0	4	1	156.25	75.25	.00	65.25	.00	15.00	13.00	1.25	3	2	28.40	0.00	20.50																
1,750-1,999	5	292.80	4	0	1	3	3	143.80	88.00	0	43.20	1.80	7.80	3.00	0.00	4	1	3	73.50	0.00	73.50															
2,000-2,499	1	1,750.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	119.00	82.00	0	80.00	25.00	8.00	8.00	1	1	1	126.00	0.00	126.00														
2,500-2,999	1	1,750.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	119.00	82.00	0	80.00	25.00	8.00	8.00	1	1	1	126.00	0.00	126.00														
3,000-3,999	1	1,750.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	119.00	82.00	0	80.00	25.00	8.00	8.00	1	1	1	126.00	0.00	126.00														
4,000-4,999	1	1,750.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	119.00	82.00	0	80.00	25.00	8.00	8.00	1	1	1	126.00	0.00	126.00														
5,000-9,999	0	5,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101.50	15.00	0	80.00	15.00	82.50	8.75	0	0	0	0	0															

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 61.—EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY HOMES OF OWNERS: Average rental value of owned family homes, number of home-owning families having expenditures for specified items of housing and investments in home, and average amounts spent, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,² 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)		Families having current ex- penditures for owned homes												Families making investments in home												
		Type 4				Type 5				Type 6				Type 7				All ⁵				Average ⁴ expenditures for investments				
(1)	(2)	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VIL- LAGES—continued																										
Type 4		No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.		
250-409		13	178.15	3	0	2	4	63	85	7	62	00	39.99	3	62	7	62	5.00	.00	0	0	3	24.63	12.97	11.00	
500-749		32	163.12	7	0	3	11	71	84	9	53	.00	39.94	3	62	7	62	.12	.12	5	24.63	12.97	11.00	10.33		
750-989		58	171.71	17	0	2	16	35	86	20	33	.00	39.45	2	62	18	81	.41	.41	4	10	34.52	24.09	10.33		
1,000-1,249		82	193.64	33	1	5	20	52	62	29	48	.21	42.46	3	55	15	52	.00	.24	10	18	37.00	27.10	7.31		
1,250-1,499		60	228.60	20	0	1	21	38	116	16	27	.30	00	49.87	4	88	29	48	.48	.00	13	6	7	49.68	6.95	42.73
1,500-1,749		44	251.18	10	0	3	16	24	103	84	19	.91	.00	60.43	1	14	13	59	.87	.00	10	4	8	31.20	8.07	23.13
1,750-1,999		37	265.62	13	0	3	17	27	136	78	33	.65	.00	62.46	4	63	25	32	.00	.00	10	1	9	35.51	.68	34.83
2,000-2,499		56	267.86	16	0	3	23	41	133	44	19	.91	.00	55.48	4	63	46	45	.00	.00	10	1	7	39.04	12.73	26.31
2,500-2,999		24	252.50	4	0	9	15	133	72	14	12	.00	61.46	3	62	44	69	.18	.14	7	7	7	39.04	12.73	31.67	
3,000-3,999		18	343.33	4	0	9	11	225	72	34	44	.00	66.55	3	56	106	67	.00	.00	6	4	3	86.11	8.61	86.11	
4,000-4,999		5	372.00	1	0	1	2	229	20	27	40	.00	96.00	1	20	83	30	.00	.00	1	0	0	20.00	20.00	0.00	
5,000-9,999		1	390.00	0	0	0	1	1	177.00	8	00	8	00	8	95.00	8	00	75.00	8	7.00	0	0	0	8.00	8.00	0.00
Type 5		168	221.06	64	0	4	54	96	110.71	28.32	.00	49.06	.84	22.37	10.12	.00	46	15	37	76.30	23.35	52.95				
250-499		2	94.00	2	0	0	0	9	94	8	58.00	8	00	8	36.00	8	00	8	00	8	00	8	00	8	00	
500-749		21	129.00	2	0	1	43	60	25	80	.00	13.40	.00	1	40	.00	1	40	.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
750-999		5	155.26	7	0	0	7	10	104.21	23.26	.00	37.05	.00	27.53	16.37	.00	5	13	3	28.32	7.31	23.06				
1,000-1,249		19	171.06	15	0	1	10	23	83.79	17.56	.00	51.44	.00	15.52	12.14	.00	0	5	1	11	85.28	7.31	77.97			
1,250-1,499		27	227.11	9	0	1	9	14	113.48	27.89	.00	50.85	3.37	23.85	7.52	.00	5	0	0	5	12.85	.00	12.85			
1,500-1,749		23	215.65	10	0	1	9	99	74.74	36.56	.00	50.18	.96	9.00	3.04	.00	6	1	5	27.18	3.26	27.61				
1,750-1,999		16	248.25	1	0	1	4	12	169.56	65.19	.00	59.00	.50	24.06	9.00	.00	4	2	4	49.87	16.44	33.43				
2,000-2,499		16	310.50	3	0	1	6	121.81	5.00	.00	58.93	.00	34.19	12.69	.00	3	1	2	220.62	31.25	189.37					
2,500-2,999		11	280.91	5	0	2	9	122.18	38.36	.00	58.55	.00	8.54	16.73	.00	6	4	3	140.45	11.51	24.54					
3,000-3,999		9	308.00	3	0	0	3	6	168.44	27.44	.00	79.22	.00	46.11	15.67	.00	4	3	2	225.00	15.83	66.67				
4,000-4,999		0	430.00	0	0	0	1	0	226.00	8.00	8	126.00	8	00	8	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.00	8.00	0.00	
5,000-9,999		0	430.00	0	0	0	1	0	226.00	8.00	8	126.00	8	00	8	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.00	8.00	0.00	

Type 6	75	219.60	35	29	38	141.90	37.37	.08	51.70	.67	43.92	7.56	.00	25	13	17	59.72	24.31	35.41		
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
500-749	2	8.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
750-999	8	145.50	3	1	3	71.88	10.25	2.00	37.50	.00	19.38	2.75	.00	4	3	2	114.00	29.38	84.62		
1,000-1,249	17	181.94	6	1	5	136.35	31.41	2.00	46.00	.00	51.23	5.65	.00	5	3	2	30.18	47.89	11.29		
1,250-1,499	19	207.47	14	0	9	12.00	48.58	.73	.00	40.63	.00	23.95	6.37	.00	10	7	7	68.47	24.95	43.52	
1,500-1,749	7	274.29	4	0	3	152.57	54.00	.00	64.72	.00	30.71	2.43	.00	1	1	1	35.71	7.14	28.57		
1,750-1,999	4	186.00	2	0	1	2	65.50	6.00	.00	40.50	.00	5.00	14.00	.00	0	2	1	50.00	.00	50.00	
2,000-2,499	7	279.43	3	0	0	3	260.43	37.71	.00	81.43	.00	137.15	4.14	.00	1	0	1	14.28	.00	14.28	
2,500-2,999	4	257.50	2	0	0	3	135.75	45.00	.00	58.50	.00	19.50	12.75	.00	1	0	1	25.00	.00	25.00	
3,000-3,499	5	279.60	0	1	2	31.13	20.50	.00	57.50	.00	28.00	18.40	.00	0	0	0	0	.00	.00		
4,000-4,499	2	330.00	0	1	1	2	477.20	8.112.50	.00	8.00	5.00	200.00	8.39.00	.00	1	1	1	8.395.00	8.125.00	8.180.00	
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Type 7	58	188.14	23	0	1	19	.37	82.72	23.21	.00	38.57	.17	13.46	7.31	.00	13	3	11	97.98	51.79	46.19
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
500-749	4	138.00	2	0	2	88.25	27.25	.00	53.75	.00	7.25	.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
750-999	11	136.36	5	0	2	74.36	32.81	.00	32.36	.00	5.64	2.64	.00	2	0	0	10.91	.00	10.91		
1,000-1,249	8	165.00	4	0	2	6	50.12	22.75	.00	21.12	.00	1.50	4.75	.00	3	0	3	16.12	.00	16.12	
1,250-1,499	11	182.00	4	0	8	62.00	13.25	.00	27.18	.00	11.64	9.91	.00	2	1	1	6.27	.82	5.45		
1,500-1,749	8	162.00	1	0	4	81.62	40.12	.00	32.75	.00	5.00	3.75	.00	3	0	3	36.50	.00	36.50		
1,750-1,999	6	212.00	1	0	2	5	51.83	3.33	.00	40.33	.00	1.30	9.67	.00	1	1	0	17.00	17.00	17.00	
2,000-2,499	3	280.00	1	0	3	72.67	4.67	.00	47.00	.00	6.00	15.00	.00	1	1	0	9.76.33	96.33	12.00		
2,500-2,999	4	234.00	1	0	3	100.00	33.75	.00	55.25	.00	11.00	.00	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00		
3,000-3,499	2	330.00	1	0	2	1	423.00	8.29.00	.00	8.00	8.00	256.00	8.16.50	.00	1	1	0	8.1.021.00	8.00	8.1.021.00	
4,000-4,499	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.38.00	.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	0	0	0	8.00	8.00	8.00		
5,000-9,999	1	540.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

¹This table includes only families that occupied owned family homes during the entire report year, except when traveling or on vacation.

²See table 38, footnote 1. For similar data for other analysis units see table 60.

³Includes a few home-owning families that had no expenditures for family homes and a few that did not have expenditures for taxes. See table 41, footnote 3.

⁴Averages are based on the number of owning families in each class (column 2).

⁵Expenditures for structural additions are excluded. See Glossary, Repairs and Replacements, Expenditures for.

⁶Includes items not otherwise classified, such as ground rent, and interest on unpaid back taxes. For the number of families having expenditures for such items see table 41, footnote 3.

⁷Does not include the down payment on a home purchased during the report year.

⁸Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁹\$0.0050 or less.

TABLE 62.—VALUE OF ALL FAMILY HOUSING; EXPENDITURES OF RENTERS FOR FAMILY HOUSING: Average value of occupancy of all family homes; number of renting families having expenditures for specified items of housing and average amounts spent, and percentage of renting families whose expenditures for rent included specified items; by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	All families (owners and renters)				Families renting homes during entire year ³				Families whose expenditures for rent included ⁶ —				Light	
	(1)	Number	Value of occupancy of family homes ²		Having expenditures for repairs	Average ⁴ expenditures for—			Garage	Heat	Refrigeration			
			Total	Money expended— hours		Rent and repairs	Rent ⁵	Repairs						
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES			No.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		
Type 1-----	815	298	185	113	346	34	242	240	66.0	20.4	7.7	10.8		
250-499-----	28	152	67	85	10	1	92	92	(7)	33.3	.0	8.3	8.3	
500-749-----	74	191	109	82	34	2	151	150	1	62.9	2.9	0	8.6	
750-999-----	119	206	134	72	56	7	164	163	1	58.1	9.7	1.6	9.7	
1,000-1,249-----	117	228	148	80	55	4	179	178	1	60.7	14.3	1.8	3.6	
1,250-1,499-----	104	271	168	103	45	6	208	207	1	67.4	26.1	6.5	13.0	
1,500-1,749-----	80	294	183	111	34	2	264	263	1	79.5	25.6	5.1	15.4	
1,750-1,999-----	62	351	233	118	29	2	320	318	2	75.9	37.9	20.7	10.3	
2,000-2,249-----	57	348	246	102	26	3	309	302	7	53.8	34.6	11.5	11.5	
2,250-2,499-----	45	379	220	159	17	2	308	305	3	80.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	
2,500-2,999-----	55	420	279	141	22	3	418	415	3	73.9	34.8	21.7	13.0	
3,000-3,999-----	47	465	259	206	15	2	469	458	11	81.2	12.5	12.5	12.5	
4,000-4,999-----	13	585	271	314	2	0	420	420	80	100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
5,000-9,999-----	14	826	453	373	1	0	720	720	80	100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
Type 2-----	605	266	193	73	366	48	219	217	2	71.5	6.7	1.9	2.4	
250-499-----	15	112	90	22	11	0	90	90	0	45.5	.0	.0	.0	
500-749-----	43	137	125	12	35	4	118	117	1	50.0	11.1	.0	5.6	
750-999-----	87	157	145	12	71	12	149	148	1	63.9	4.2	2.8	1.4	
1,000-1,249-----	92	199	160	39	63	6	183	182	1	73.0	6.3	.0	4.8	
1,250-1,499-----	85	235	181	54	53	11	214	212	2	73.6	11.3	.0	1.9	
1,500-1,749-----	67	278	215	63	42	5	230	229	1	76.2	2.4	2.4	.0	
1,750-1,999-----	63	305	205	100	30	5	279	273	6	80.6	3.2	3.2	.0	
2,000-2,249-----	40	342	196	146	15	1	298	298	(7)	73.3	20.0	13.3	13.3	
2,250-2,499-----	28	362	255	107	13	1	363	363	(7)	85.7	14.3	.0	.0	
2,500-2,999-----	36	395	262	133	18	2	366	365	1	94.7	5.3	.0	.0	
3,000-3,999-----	30	491	299	192	10	0	465	465	0	81.8	.0	9.1	.0	
4,000-4,999-----	9	571	363	268	2	0	560	550	80	100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
5,000-9,999-----	10	688	412	276	3	1	607	600	7	100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
Type 3-----	457	261	204	57	287	29	223	222	1	74.4	5.1	1.7	3.8	
250-499-----	7	109	94	15	6	0	102	102	0	50.0	9.0	9.0	16.7	
500-749-----	29	117	103	14	22	1	114	114	(7)	47.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	
750-999-----	60	163	144	19	50	4	148	148	(7)	72.0	2.0	.0	2.0	
1,000-1,249-----	68	186	157	29	50	6	176	175	1	76.5	5.9	.0	7.8	
1,250-1,499-----	68	232	157	75	39	5	202	201	1	64.1	5.1	7.7	5.1	
1,500-1,749-----	53	257	201	56	29	4	241	240	1	90.0	3.3	.0	.0	
1,750-1,999-----	48	285	230	55	26	1	261	261	(7)	74.1	7.4	.0	3.7	
2,000-2,249-----	33	303	247	56	18	3	313	313	(7)	84.2	10.5	5.3	5.3	
2,250-2,499-----	28	380	328	52	18	1	343	343	(7)	66.7	11.1	.0	.0	
2,500-2,999-----	20	357	253	104	11	3	316	306	10	100.0	8.3	.0	.0	
3,000-3,999-----	28	459	361	98	15	1	451	450	1	93.3	.0	.0	.0	
4,000-4,999-----	8	640	319	321	2	0	390	390	80	100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
5,000-9,999-----	7	635	434	201	1	0	240	240	80	100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 62.—VALUE OF ALL FAMILY HOUSING; EXPENDITURES OF RENTERS FOR FAMILY HOUSING: Average value of occupancy of all family homes; number of renting families having expenditures for specified items of housing and average amounts spent, and percentage of renting families whose expenditures for rent included specified items; by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units¹, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	All families (owners and renters)				Families renting homes during entire year ³				Families whose expenditures for rent included ⁴ —				
	Number	Value of occupancy of family homes ²			Having expenditures for repairs	Average ⁴ expenditures for—			Garage	Heat	Refrigeration	Light	
		Total	Money expenditures	Value received without direct expenditure		Rent and repairs	Rent ⁵	Repairs					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES—CON.													
Type 4.....	No. 683	Dol. 308	Dol. 180	Dol. 128	No. 222	No. 18	Dol. 236	Dol. 235	Dol. 1	Pct. 71.6	Pct. 6,4	Pct. 3.0	Pct. 2.5
250-499.....	10	161	102	59	5	1	125	124	1	980.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
500-749.....	46	165	108	57	25	1	139	139	(?)	48.0	4.0	0.0	4.0
750-999.....	70	210	120	90	30	2	165	164	1	69.7	3.0	0.0	0.0
1,000-1,249.....	93	241	148	93	39	4	190	189	1	61.5	2.6	5.1	5.1
1,250-1,499.....	84	250	144	106	28	2	197	197	(?)	78.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
1,500-1,749.....	86	289	163	126	24	3	256	250	6	68.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
1,750-1,999.....	58	294	187	107	22	2	273	271	2	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
2,000-2,249.....	45	356	229	127	14	1	326	325	1	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0
2,250-2,499.....	43	333	202	131	7	1	291	289	2	971.4	9 14.3	9 14.3	9 14.3
2,500-2,999.....	57	382	214	168	13	0	356	356	0	80.0	13.3	6.7	6.7
3,000-3,999.....	57	474	271	203	9	0	396	396	0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
4,000-4,999.....	19	609	344	265	3	0	580	580	0	966.7	9 33.3	9 33.3	9 33.3
5,000-9,999.....	15	705	301	404	3	1	603	600	3	9100.0	9 25.0	9 25.0	9 25.0
Type 5.....	353	277	181	96	172	29	217	215	2	72.1	1.7	1.7	2.2
250-499.....	0					0	0						
500-749.....	23	148	130	18	21	4	137	135	2	71.4	.0	4.8	.0
750-999.....	41	164	133	31	30	4	152	150	2	62.5	.0	0.0	3.1
1,000-1,249.....	52	199	147	52	23	6	169	167	2	60.9	.0	0.0	0.0
1,250-1,499.....	47	223	163	60	24	3	201	200	1	58.3	.0	0.0	0.0
1,500-1,749.....	32	241	158	83	14	2	235	234	1	92.9	7.1	7.1	7.1
1,750-1,999.....	33	245	179	66	21	3	211	210	1	71.4	.0	0.0	0.0
2,000-2,249.....	31	298	165	133	12	1	267	267	(?)	80.0	.0	0.0	0.0
2,250-2,499.....	14	343	181	162	4	1	270	268	2	9100.0	9 25.0	9 25.0	9 25.0
2,500-2,999.....	22	350	230	120	7	1	375	372	3	9100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
3,000-3,999.....	31	408	277	131	12	1	408	406	2	78.6	7.1	.0	7.1
4,000-4,999.....	12	543	290	253	3	2	354	340	14	9100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
5,000-9,999.....	15	667	290	377	1	1	631	600	31	9100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Type 6.....	139	219	166	53	79	8	183	182	1	64.6	1.3	.0	.0
250-499.....	1	\$ 120	\$ 120	\$ 0	1	0	\$ 120	\$ 120	\$ 0	9100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
500-749.....	13	140	115	25	10	2	122	120	2	40.0	.0	0.0	.0
750-999.....	21	164	131	33	11	1	145	144	1	63.6	.0	0.0	0.0
1,000-1,249.....	31	152	132	20	23	1	136	136	(?)	54.5	4.5	.0	.0
1,250-1,499.....	25	243	175	68	12	1	190	189	1	66.7	.0	0.0	0.0
1,500-1,749.....	18	257	208	49	9	0	240	240	0	977.8	9.0	9.0	9.0
1,750-1,999.....	11	274	186	88	5	0	227	227	0	980.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
2,000-2,249.....	4	318	162	156	2	1	\$ 246	\$ 246	(?)	9100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
2,250-2,499.....	3	328	254	74	2	0	\$ 312	\$ 312	\$ 0	950.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
2,500-2,999.....	5	247	210	37	1	0	\$ 277	\$ 277	\$ 0	9100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
3,000-3,999.....	4	349	219	100	2	1	\$ 338	\$ 330	\$ 8	9100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
4,000-4,999.....	2	\$ 540	\$ 176	\$ 364	0	0							
5,000-9,999.....	1	\$ 728	\$ 728	\$ 0	1	1	\$ 728	\$ 720	\$ 8	9100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 62.—VALUE OF ALL FAMILY HOUSING; EXPENDITURES OF RENTERS FOR FAMILY HOUSING: Average value of occupancy of all family homes; number of renting families having expenditures for specified items of housing and average amounts spent, and percentage of renting families whose expenditures for rent included specified items; by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,¹ 1935-36.—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	All families (owners and renters)				Families renting homes during entire year ³				Families whose expenditures for rent included ⁶ —				
	Number	Value of occupancy of family homes ²			Having expenditures for repairs	Average ⁴ expenditures for—			Garage	Heat	Refrigeration	Light	
		Total	Money expenditures	Value received without direct expenditure		Rent and repairs	Rent ⁵	Repairs					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES—con.													
Type 7.....	No. 66	Dol. 240	Dol. 162	Dol. 78	No. 29	No. 4	Dol. 192	Dol. 191	Dol. 1	Pct. 81.8	Pct. 0.0	Pct. 0.0	
250-499.....	0				0	0							
500-749.....	1	\$ 84	\$ 84	\$ 0	1	0	\$ 84	\$ 84	\$ 0	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	
750-999.....	10	219	178	41	4	1	205	205	(7)	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	
1,000-1,249.....	14	200	150	50	8	0	195	195	0	9 62.5	9.0	9.0	
1,250-1,499.....	12	225	171	54	7	0	185	185	0	9 71.4	9.0	9.0	
1,500-1,749.....	7	223	167	56	3	2	182	172	10	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	
1,750-1,999.....	7	269	153	116	1	0	\$ 240	\$ 240	\$ 0	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	
2,000-2,249.....	5	278	145	133	3	0	202	202	0	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	
2,250-2,499.....	2	330	\$ 142	\$ 188	0	0							
2,500-2,999.....	3	214	91	123	1	1	\$ 126	\$ 120	\$ 6	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	
3,000-3,999.....	4	420	242	178	1	0	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 0	9 50.0	9.0	9.0	
4,000-4,999.....	1	\$ 420	\$ 325	\$ 95	0	0							
5,000-9,999.....	0												
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES													
Type 1.....	808	204	127	77	302	34	169	168	1	59.0	6.9	1.5	1.2
250-499.....	44	135	62	73	11	1	103	103	(7)	18.2	.0	.0	.0
500-749.....	149	154	83	71	53	4	117	117	(7)	56.4	1.8	.0	1.8
750-999.....	161	174	110	64	65	3	140	139	1	56.3	5.6	.0	.0
1,000-1,249.....	137	199	127	72	51	7	159	158	1	58.3	5.0	.0	.0
1,250-1,499.....	100	229	148	81	44	7	204	202	2	66.7	10.4	2.1	2.1
1,500-1,749.....	63	214	142	72	31	2	183	183	(7)	54.5	9.1	.0	.0
1,750-1,999.....	49	263	194	71	16	4	229	226	3	63.2	21.1	5.3	10.5
2,000-2,499.....	60	277	171	106	18	4	234	229	5	68.2	9.1	9.1	.0
2,500-2,999.....	25	318	211	107	11	1	302	302	(7)	81.8	9.1	9.1	.0
3,000-3,999.....	11	377	214	163	2	1	\$ 362	\$ 360	\$ 2	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
4,000-4,999.....	5	360	177	183	0	0							
5,000-9,999.....	4	249	106	143	0	0							
Type 2.....	514	189	146	43	284	33	166	163	3	66.0	3.2	1.9	3.2
250-499.....	7	96	68	28	2	0	\$ 90	\$ 90	\$ 0	9 33.3	9.0	.0	.0
500-749.....	59	128	118	10	37	1	111	111	(7)	52.5	2.5	.0	2.5
750-999.....	113	145	118	27	74	5	129	128	1	55.1	2.6	.0	3.8
1,000-1,249.....	101	175	137	38	58	6	161	159	2	67.7	3.1	1.5	3.1
1,250-1,499.....	77	191	136	55	35	6	179	177	2	72.5	2.5	5.0	.0
1,500-1,749.....	46	219	189	30	29	3	205	204	1	69.0	6.9	6.9	10.3
1,750-1,999.....	39	235	173	62	19	5	215	208	7	85.7	4.8	4.8	.0
2,000-2,499.....	41	268	189	79	22	4	234	232	2	87.5	4.2	.0	.0
2,500-2,999.....	19	288	166	122	4	1	258	258	(7)	9 80.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
3,000-3,999.....	5	324	315	9	1	0	\$ 360	\$ 360	\$ 0	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
4,000-4,999.....	5	436	273	163	1	1	\$ 620	\$ 120	\$ 500	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
5,000-9,999.....	2	\$ 302	\$ 302	\$ 0	2	1	\$ 302	\$ 300	\$ 2	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 62.—VALUE OF ALL FAMILY HOUSING; EXPENDITURES OF RENTERS FOR FAMILY HOUSING: Average value of occupancy of all family homes; number of renting families having expenditures for specified items of housing and average amounts spent, and percentage of renting families whose expenditures for rent included specified items; by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	All families (owners and renters)				Families renting homes during entire year ³				Families whose expenditures for rent included ⁶ —				
			Value of occupancy of family homes ²				Average ⁴ expenditures for—						
	Number	Total	Money expended ⁵	Value received without direct expenditure	Number	Having expenditures for repairs	Rent and repairs	Rent ⁵	Repairs	Garage	Heat	Refrigeration	Light
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—CON.													
Type 3...	No. 406	Dol. 191	Dol. 144	Dol. 47	No. 236	No. 34	Dol. 162	Dol. 160	Dol. 2	Pct. 59.8	Pct. 2.3	Pct. 0.8	Pct. 1.2
250-499	10	112	102	10	7	2	110	101	9	12.5	.0	0.0	0.0
500-749	37	109	82	27	25	2	94	94	(?)	34.5	.0	0.0	0.0
750-999	80	144	125	19	64	6	136	136	(?)	51.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
1,000-1,249	86	165	126	39	55	5	153	152	1	59.6	1.8	0.0	1.8
1,250-1,499	72	197	149	48	38	7	187	186	1	78.9	2.6	0.0	2.6
1,500-1,749	38	234	167	87	14	4	213	211	2	88.9	.0	5.6	0.0
1,750-1,999	32	249	155	94	14	3	205	204	1	76.5	5.9	0.0	0.0
2,000-2,499	26	244	194	50	11	2	234	229	5	63.6	.0	0.0	9.1
2,500-2,999	12	342	296	46	4	0	294	294	0	98.3	3	33.3	9.16.7
3,000-3,999	9	354	193	161	2	1	270	270	8	60	950.0	0.0	0.0
4,000-4,999	3	367	344	23	2	2	340	312	8	28	950.0	0.0	0.0
5,000-9,999	1	\$420	\$285	\$135	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Type 4...	649	209	126	83	192	27	165	163	2	63.9	.5	.5	.0
250-499	18	165	78	87	4	1	134	132	2	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
500-749	59	145	94	51	24	2	124	123	1	48.1	.0	0.0	0.0
750-999	103	161	108	53	39	4	150	149	1	68.2	.0	0.0	0.0
1,000-1,249	113	181	110	71	31	4	147	144	3	64.5	.0	0.0	0.0
1,250-1,499	91	202	126	76	30	7	151	148	3	58.1	.0	3.2	0.0
1,500-1,749	62	239	123	116	16	3	189	180	9	70.6	.0	0.0	0.0
1,750-1,999	60	241	137	104	17	1	171	170	1	65.2	4.3	0.0	0.0
2,000-2,499	81	258	145	113	15	2	230	229	1	75.0	.0	0.0	0.0
2,500-2,999	33	256	158	95	8	3	252	248	4	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
3,000-3,999	23	320	228	92	5	0	238	238	0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4,000-4,999	5	373	230	143	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5,000-9,999	1	\$390	\$138	\$252	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Type 5...	302	195	121	74	111	20	151	148	3	59.5	1.5	.0	.0
250-499	3	176	87	89	1	0	72	72	8	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
500-749	17	111	84	27	11	2	105	104	1	16.7	.0	0.0	0.0
750-999	51	138	107	31	27	2	124	124	(?)	61.3	.0	0.0	0.0
1,000-1,249	63	168	101	67	18	6	162	153	9	73.9	.0	0.0	0.0
1,250-1,499	43	193	122	71	16	3	136	135	1	50.0	6.2	0.0	0.0
1,500-1,749	38	203	120	83	12	4	179	175	4	50.0	.0	0.0	0.0
1,750-1,999	34	222	155	67	14	3	178	172	6	72.2	.0	0.0	0.0
2,000-2,499	23	280	134	146	6	0	199	199	0	971.4	9.14.3	0.0	0.0
2,500-2,999	17	264	124	140	4	0	189	189	0	983.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
3,000-3,999	12	303	198	105	2	0	270	270	8	0	967.7	0.0	0.0
4,000-4,999	0	373	143	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5,000-9,999	1	\$480	\$226	\$254	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 62.—VALUE OF ALL FAMILY HOUSING; EXPENDITURES OF RENTERS FOR FAMILY HOUSING: Average value of occupancy of all family homes; number of renting families having expenditures for specified items of housing and average amounts spent, and percentage of renting families whose expenditures for rent included specified items; by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	All families (owners and renters)				Families renting homes during entire year ³				Families whose expenditures for rent include ⁴ —				
	Number	Value of occupancy of family homes ²			Number	Average ⁴ expenditures for—			Garage	Heat	Refrigeration	Light	
		Total	Money expenditures	Value received without direct expenditure		Having expenditures for repairs	Rent and repairs	Rent ⁵					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(14)	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—CON.													
Type 6-----	No. 244	Dol. 177	Dol. 146	Dol. 31	No. 155	No. 19	Dol. 156	Dol. 154	Dol. 2	Pct. 60.4	Pct. 0.6	Pct. 0.0	Pct. 1.2
250-499-----	1	\$ 96	\$ 96	\$ 0	1	0	\$ 96	\$ 96	\$ 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
500-749-----	30	112	99	13	26	4	111	110	1	55.6	3.7	0.0	7.4
750-999-----	44	133	118	15	35	0	132	132	0	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,000-1,249-----	52	161	144	17	33	3	149	148	1	58.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,250-1,499-----	53	187	150	37	30	5	175	173	2	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,500-1,749-----	18	222	168	54	10	2	182	181	1	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,750-1,999-----	14	196	123	73	8	2	182	181	1	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2,000-2,499-----	15	263	247	16	6	0	288	288	0	987.5	9.0	9.0	9.0
2,500-2,999-----	8	283	197	86	4	2	258	218	40	975.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
3,000-3,999-----	7	260	141	119	2	1	8 212	8 209	8 3	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
4,000-4,999-----	2	390	8 478	8 88	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5,000-9,999-----	0	-----	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Type 7-----	119	170	108	62	52	7	147	145	2	57.9	.0	.0	.0
250-499-----	1	\$ 96	\$ 0	\$ 96	0	0	-----	-----	-----	0.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
500-749-----	9	124	92	32	4	0	108	108	0	950.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
750-999-----	20	129	95	34	9	1	120	120	(7)	944.4	9.0	9.0	9.0
1,000-1,249-----	23	149	104	45	14	2	142	141	1	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,250-1,499-----	25	167	105	62	13	3	147	142	5	64.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,500-1,749-----	18	145	109	36	8	0	130	130	0	962.5	9.0	9.0	9.0
1,750-1,999-----	7	216	81	135	1	0	8 240	8 240	8 0	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
2,000-2,499-----	7	269	144	125	2	0	8 330	8 330	8 0	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
2,500-2,999-----	4	234	100	134	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3,000-3,999-----	3	360	232	78	0	0	-----	-----	-----	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
4,000-4,999-----	1	8 274	8 274	\$ 0	1	1	8 274	8 270	8 4	9 100.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
5,000-9,999-----	1	8 540	8 98	8 442	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ See table 38, footnote 1. For similar data for other analysis units see table 60.

² Includes the value of occupancy of owned homes, expenditures for rented homes, and the value of rent received as gift or pay. Excludes vacation homes. Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

³ Includes only families that occupied rented family homes during the entire report year. Excludes families that received any free rent on family homes.

⁴ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class (column 6).

⁵ Net, after deduction of rental concessions (special terms such as a month or more of occupancy of the dwelling without charge, or a temporary discount on the rent offered by the landlord as an inducement to obtain or retain a tenant). These were reported by only a small proportion of the families, 2 percent or fewer in each analysis unit, and the average for each unit, based on all families, never exceeded \$0.65.

⁶ Includes only families that were renting at the end of the report year and reported whether their expenditures for rent included the specified items. Percentages are based on the total number of such families. A few families did not report on facilities included in the rent.

⁷ \$0.50 or less.

⁸ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁹ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 63.—RENT PER ROOM: *Percentage distribution of renting families by monthly rent per room, by family type, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type	Families renting at end of report year ²	Distribution of renting families by amount of rent per room per month ³											
		Under \$1	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
SMALL CITIES													
<i>North Central</i>													
All types.....	No. 1,573	Pct. 0	Pct. 4	Pct. 31	Pct. 20	Pct. 21	Pct. 9	Pct. 6	Pct. 3	Pct. 1	Pct. 1	Pct. 2	
Type 1.....	369	0	2	22	20	20	12	7	4	5	2	6	
Type 2.....	376	0	3	28	22	24	8	6	5	2	1	1	
Type 3.....	295	0	5	30	23	20	9	7	3	2	1	(4)	
Type 4.....	238	0	3	36	16	23	10	3	3	3	(4)	3	
Type 5.....	182	0	8	42	21	16	5	5	1	1	1	0	
Type 6.....	80	0	8	53	16	20	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Type 7.....	33	0	6	46	33	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>													
All types.....	699	0	1	9	13	23	18	12	8	6	3	7	
Type 1.....	186	0	0	5	12	13	15	11	12	11	6	15	
Types 2 and 3.....	337	0	1	12	12	26	17	13	8	5	2	4	
Types 4 and 5.....	176	0	1	9	15	28	23	12	5	3	1	3	
<i>Pacific</i>													
All types.....	773	0	2	17	16	25	13	11	5	6	1	4	
Type 1.....	245	0	(4)	16	11	22	15	10	7	9	2	8	
Types 2 and 3.....	333	0	2	16	16	26	14	12	6	5	(4)	3	
Types 4 and 5.....	195	0	3	21	19	25	11	10	3	4	1	3	
<i>Southeast—white families</i>													
All types.....	827	(4)	11	21	20	23	14	7	2	1	(4)	1	
Type 1.....	178	0	10	14	16	23	18	12	2	2	1	2	
Types 2 and 3.....	347	1	13	22	18	21	16	7	1	1	(4)	(4)	
Types 4 and 5.....	302	0	10	24	24	26	10	3	2	(4)	0	1	
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>													
All types.....	351	(4)	12	64	19	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Type 1.....	103	0	13	55	24	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Types 2 and 3.....	132	1	11	64	20	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Types 4 and 5.....	116	0	13	69	14	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	
<i>VILLAGES</i>													
<i>New England</i>													
All types.....	369	0	1	28	28	27	12	4	(4)	0	0	(4)	
Type 1.....	94	0	2	18	30	28	16	6	0	0	0	0	
Types 2 and 3.....	184	0	1	29	25	24	15	4	1	0	0	1	
Types 4 and 5.....	91	0	0	33	32	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central</i>													
All types.....	1,478	(4)	19	53	17	8	2	1	(4)	(4)	0	(4)	
Type 1.....	334	0	14	50	21	8	4	2	1	(4)	0	(4)	
Type 2.....	311	1	15	52	19	10	1	1	1	(4)	0	0	
Type 3.....	260	0	20	51	19	8	2	(4)	0	0	0	0	
Type 4.....	218	(4)	20	59	12	9	(4)	(4)	0	0	0	0	
Type 5.....	132	0	25	56	13	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Type 6.....	166	0	22	56	15	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	
Type 7.....	57	0	38	37	19	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 63.—RENT PER ROOM: *Percentage distribution of renting families by monthly rent per room, by family type, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type	Families renting at end of report year ²	Distribution of renting families by amount of rent per room per month ³											
		Under \$1	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10 or over	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VILLAGES—continued													
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>													
All types-----	No. 583	Pct. 0	Pct. 4	Pct. 28	Pct. 21	Pct. 21	Pct. 12	Pct. 5	Pct. 2	Pct. 4	Pct. 1	Pct. 2	
Type 1-----	181	0	2	25	19	18	13	6	4	7	1	5	
Types 2 and 3-----	281	0	6	28	22	23	12	6	2	2	(4)	1	
Types 4 and 5-----	121	0	4	36	22	21	9	2	2	2	1	1	
<i>Pacific</i>													
All types-----	676	(4)	9	37	19	19	9	4	1	1	0	1	
Type 1-----	180	0	7	33	22	19	9	5	2	1	0	2	
Types 2 and 3-----	333	0	9	35	19	22	9	4	1	1	0	0	
Types 4 and 5-----	163	1	13	42	17	17	7	1	1	1	0	0	
<i>Southeast—white families</i>													
All types-----	1,338	1	16	33	22	16	7	3	1	1	0	(4)	
Type 1-----	293	(4)	8	27	20	25	11	6	1	1	0	1	
Types 2 and 3-----	536	1	16	30	24	17	7	3	1	1	0	(4)	
Types 4 and 5-----	348	1	18	42	19	11	6	2	1	0	0	(4)	
Types 6 and 7-----	161	1	25	41	22	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>													
All types-----	669	3	42	44	9	2	(4)	0	0	0	0	0	
Type 1-----	221	4	34	44	14	4	(4)	0	0	0	0	0	
Types 2 and 3-----	198	4	42	43	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Types 4 and 5-----	162	1	47	42	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Types 6 and 7-----	88	6	45	45	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

¹ See table 38, footnote 1.

² Includes all families occupying rented homes at the end of the report year, regardless of whether they received any free rent or whether they had occupied an owned home at some time during the year. This count will exceed that in tables 60 and 62, which exclude families receiving any free rent and families owning homes at any time during the year.

³ As of the end of the report year. Percentages are based on the number of families in each class renting at the end of the report year and reporting the number of rooms in their dwellings. See table 44, footnote 3, for the number of families failing to report. Rent-per-room figures have been rounded to the nearest dollar; those ending in \$.50 have been rounded to the nearest even dollar.

* 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 64.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: *Average¹ expenditures for all household operation,² by family type and income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,³ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	North Central small cities								Plains and Mountain small cities		Pacific small cities		
All incomes	\$187	\$187	\$185	\$198	\$196	\$170	\$179	\$153	\$172	\$198	\$161	\$166	\$177
250-499	81	74	58	97	—	4 78	—	61	53	98	58	4 76	4 54
500-749	105	89	98	95	95	101	4 70	90	85	117	82	96	106
750-999	128	121	116	121	117	111	156	114	98	121	96	92	117
1,000-1,249	142	140	131	148	139	131	166	103	124	146	98	111	113
1,250-1,499	164	156	158	166	158	158	144	134	150	151	122	124	127
1,500-1,749	181	189	171	177	168	198	154	162	170	182	144	153	145
1,750-1,999	188	225	213	195	188	197	179	182	187	201	163	157	157
2,000-2,249	226	222	236	240	207	259	201	192	203	217	166	178	187
2,250-2,499	242	226	249	226	209	215	204	184	222	221	199	203	192
2,500-2,999	255	283	246	274	226	213	299	238	260	246	191	228	213
3,000-3,999	323	333	309	318	314	477	276	250	301	274	267	325	237
4,000-4,999	396	402	400	360	398	4 323	4 401	250	318	348	423	333	330
5,000-9,999	634	540	531	419	475	4 792	—	—	—	—	605	298	367
	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages								Southeast small cities—white families		Southeast small cities—Negro families		
All incomes	\$162	\$163	\$171	\$181	\$170	\$163	\$157	\$212	\$235	\$244	\$70	\$68	\$75
0-249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	30	27
250-499	77	79	67	102	72	4 32	4 45	82	67	57	53	47	44
500-749	111	101	104	105	87	104	98	86	106	108	70	80	67
750-999	137	119	123	132	118	121	107	138	126	134	81	84	97
1,000-1,249	162	150	143	141	147	139	136	151	170	174	113	116	111
1,250-1,499	176	166	178	180	166	164	161	162	203	194	121	183	232
1,500-1,749	181	174	205	211	172	179	159	231	223	221	4 188	4 173	4 244
1,750-1,999	214	238	196	207	201	213	195	228	289	250	4 90	4 124	4 148
2,000-2,249	223	238	251	229	208	250	256	235	294	277	—	—	—
2,250-2,499	273	251	328	267	274	307	198	262	342	337	—	—	—
2,500-2,999	372	305	400	349	315	239	211	379	400	359	—	—	—
3,000-3,999	344	374	455	431	—	4 702	4 468	440	492	494	—	—	—
4,000-4,999	239	470	4 635	4 381	4 709	—	4 491	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000-9,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000-14,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southeast villages—white families								New England villages		Plains and Mountain villages		
All incomes	\$201	\$217	\$228	\$177	\$196	\$200	\$215	\$165	\$177	\$204	\$196	\$200	\$204
250-499	65	67	81	30	112	4 90	—	70	69	84	—	—	—
500-749	85	89	104	81	125	95	116	104	102	139	—	—	—
750-999	125	127	106	115	148	122	131	121	127	140	—	—	—
1,000-1,249	153	172	149	147	148	146	159	160	159	179	—	—	—
1,250-1,499	184	191	182	166	186	184	176	180	175	181	—	—	—
1,500-1,749	217	228	230	213	225	199	245	187	205	204	—	—	—
1,750-1,999	246	276	232	211	271	237	238	208	214	231	—	—	—
2,000-2,499	272	319	278	225	246	295	261	205	231	252	—	—	—
2,500-2,999	359	382	323	381	350	370	306	324	249	279	—	—	—
3,000-3,999	399	371	396	357	352	388	346	393	416	301	—	—	—
4,000-4,999	374	485	446	406	—	—	—	425	466	393	—	—	—
5,000-9,999	667	568	521	4 484	—	—	—	238	242	318	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 64.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: *Average¹ expenditures for all household operation,² by family type and income, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,³ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Type 1 (1)	Type 2 (2)	Type 3 (3)	Type 4 (4)	Type 5 (5)	Type 6 (6)	Type 7 (7)	Type 1 (9)	Types 2 and 3 (10)	Types 4 and 5 (11)	Type 1 (12)	Types 2 and 3 (13)	Types 4 and 5 (14)
Southeast villages—Negro families													
All incomes.....	\$55	\$50	\$56	\$47				\$126	\$151	\$142			
0-249.....	28	29	28	17									
250-499.....	44	41	37	37				.70	86	86			
500-749.....	59	58	64	50				86	71	79			
750-999.....	84	88	86	96				106	97	101			
1,000-1,249.....	136	120	101	⁴ 142				110	111	104			
1,250-1,499.....	134	⁴ 133	140	—				138	130	132			
1,500-1,749.....								131	147	141			
1,750-1,999.....								166	161	150			
2,000-2,499.....								144	190	169			
2,500-2,999.....								190	222	214			
3,000-3,999.....								200	331	249			

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 60).

² Expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration; paid household help; and miscellaneous items such as telephone, laundry, and water.

³ See table 38, footnote 1.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 65.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ average amounts spent, and average quantity purchased, by family type and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,² 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

		Families having expenditures for ³ —										Average ⁴ expenditures for—						Average quantity purchased, based on all families ⁵		Average quantity purchased, based on all families purchasing ⁷			
Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)		Families					All items					Electricity					Gasoline						
(1)	(2)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES	Type 1																						
250-499	28	28	4	14	12	3	0	24	8	11	61.75	30.96	.82	4.54	.00	15.86	7.25	2.25	.07	7.7	79.0	63.0	
500-749	74	119	112	19	35	3	111	77	68	91.55	42.39	.82	2.57	.62	17.53	11.22	4.50	2.09	9.0	72.4	93.3		
750-999		117	107	16	18	3	114	91	73	98.60	42.16	.47	1.71	.26	26.44	19.22	7.44	.46	9.6	20.3	44.7		
1,000-1,249		104	91	16	15	3	97	82	48	105.31	48.20	.99	.15	.27	.81	21.37	5.87	.90	9.7	14.2	10.6	58.7	
1,250-1,499		80	68	12	6	3	76	65	43	110.64	45.76	1.15	.89	.16	.31	31.09	8.65	.58	9.0	7.8	10.3	54.3	
1,500-1,749		62	47	5	7	0	60	53	27	103.35	40.10	.68	.50	.00	.32	11.20	6.06	3.40	10.5	7.1	1.0	31.3	
1,750-1,999		57	45	10	2	2	54	51	22	115.31	42.26	.82	.32	.86	.33	30.06	26.52	6.79	4.68	9.6	12.4	94.3	
2,000-2,249		45	36	5	2	1	42	41	7	133.62	54.16	.56	.04	.22	.42	31.00	2.44	2.89	11.2	1.1	1.2	43.6	
2,250-2,499		36	36	8	1	2	52	49	11	126.41	42.82	.49	.02	.35	.43	7.33	26.16	3.55	9.29	10.0	1.1	162.0	
2,500-2,999		55	42	8	7	2	52	40	10	140.97	49.93	.51	.38	.00	.47	23.13	4.79	28.13	13.4	2.3	2.0	85.5	
3,000-3,999		47	40	7	2	0	13	11	3	177.08	57.85	1.31	.00	1.38	.50	46	34.08	11.38	20.62	13.6	.0	15.7	56.0
4,000-4,999		13	10	2	0	1	13	13	3	252.21	35.36	3.07	.00	.00	.43	50	91.21	8.00	71.07	3.6	.0	17.7	75.0
5,000-9,999		14	3	3	0	0	0	13	13													17.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 65.—**FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION:** Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ average amounts spent, and average quantity purchased, by family type and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Families having expenditures for—										Average 6 expenditures for—										Average quantity purchased, based on families purchasing it												
Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)					Type 2					Type 3					Gasoline					Kerosene					Gasoline							
(1)		NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES—CON.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.				
(2)		Coke		Gasoline		Kerosene		Wood, kindling and charcoal		All fire-mus		Gasoline		Kerosene		Wood, kindling and charcoal		Gasoline		Kerosene		Gasoline		Kerosene		Gasoline		Gasoline				
(3)		Coke		Gasoline		Kerosene		Wood, kindling and charcoal		All fire-mus		Gasoline		Kerosene		Wood, kindling and charcoal		Gasoline		Kerosene		Gasoline		Kerosene		Gasoline		Gasoline				
250-499	15	15	1	11	0	12	4	8	58.27	30.00	.93	5.67	.00	13.07	.50	5.20	3.40	.00	8.3	49.7	.0	8.3	67.8	.0	8.3	67.8	.0	8.3	67.8	.0		
500-749	43	36	4	22	1	35	17	24	62.86	28.07	.32	6.09	.23	15.61	7.91	4.63	2.44	.27	7.9	49.5	.0	1.2	9.5	.0	1.2	9.5	.0	1.2	9.5	.0		
750-999	87	79	13	30	1	30	53	88.38	31.47	.47	10.66	.24	23.40	15.15	5.59	3.86	.27	26.37	17.61	9.51	1.55	9.5	.0	36.8	.0	2.8	36.8	.0	2.8	36.8	.0	
1,000-1,249	92	84	14	28	2	90	58	53	97.81	40.66	.58	10.66	.27	36.64	19.56	5.88	3.39	.27	36.64	19.56	5.88	1.55	9.5	.0	32.6	.0	1.6	32.6	.0	1.6	32.6	.0
1,250-1,499	85	75	14	15	6	84	60	45	106.28	43.70	1.15	2.16	.48	35.70	22.84	7.78	1.31	.32	44.18	27.27	6.98	.00	11.3	.0	20.5	.0	1.7	20.5	.0	1.7	20.5	.0
1,500-1,749	67	65	16	12	1	67	54	33	123.89	52.98	.64	2.16	.70	39.82	26.45	6.90	.00	11.8	.0	11.8	.0	1.0	11.8	.0	1.0	11.8	.0	1.0	11.8	.0		
1,750-1,999	63	61	11	15	1	63	54	29	138.94	53.43	1.06	1.00	.00	40.32	34.67	4.18	.00	13.1	.0	13.1	.0	0.0	14.1	.0	0.0	14.1	.0	0.0	14.1	.0		
2,000-2,249	40	37	9	0	0	38	38	8	131.64	51.93	.64	1.00	.00	40.32	34.67	4.18	.00	13.1	.0	13.1	.0	0.0	14.1	.0	0.0	14.1	.0	0.0	14.1	.0		
2,250-2,499	36	32	2	4	0	28	27	8	136.80	48.60	1.30	.61	.00	49.78	29.69	3.31	.00	12.4	.0	12.4	.0	0.0	13.0	.0	0.0	13.0	.0	0.0	13.0	.0		
2,500-2,999	30	30	3	4	0	30	30	5	158.96	48.44	1.33	.60	.00	51.40	36.53	3.70	.00	12.1	.0	12.1	.0	0.0	14.6	.0	0.0	14.6	.0	0.0	14.6	.0		
3,000-3,999	9	7	3	0	0	10	9	8	167.67	45.67	1.22	.60	.00	8.11	46.89	56.45	9.33	10.8	.00	10.8	.0	0.0	13.9	.0	0.0	13.9	.0	0.0	13.9	.0		
4,000-4,999	10	5	4	0	0	10	8	2	169.80	29.60	1.80	.60	.00	54.90	43.50	5.00	35.00	9.0	.00	18.0	.0	0.0	18.0	.0	0.0	18.0	.0	0.0	18.0	.0		
5,000-9,999	10	5	4	0	0	10	5	0	169.80	29.60	1.80	.60	.00	54.90	43.50	5.00	35.00	9.0	.00	18.0	.0	0.0	18.0	.0	0.0	18.0	.0	0.0	18.0	.0		
Type 3	457	430	70	97	20	437	305	200	111.29	66.83	.59	2.34	.56	33.50	20.72	5.46	1.29	10.8	19.7	3.4	11.5	92.7	76.7	3.4	11.5	92.7	76.7	3.4	11.5	92.7	76.7	
250-499	7	7	2	0	5	1	3	40.71	21.57	.86	2.14	.56	11.28	2.86	2.00	.00	7.6	20.9	.0	7.6	20.9	.0	7.6	20.9	.0	7.6	20.9	.0	7.6	20.9	.0	
500-749	29	28	3	15	7	8	70.86	39.76	.48	4.21	.45	17.24	6.03	2.69	.00	10.3	33.8	.0	10.3	33.8	.0	10.3	33.8	.0	10.3	33.8	.0	10.3	33.8	.0		
750-999	60	58	5	4	25	4	58	80	85.49	41.94	.45	4.72	.55	24.02	8.32	5.40	.00	9.3	40.6	.0	9.3	40.6	.0	9.3	40.6	.0	9.3	40.6	.0			
1,000-1,249	68	64	14	17	2	63	36	45	91.70	38.90	.48	4.21	.90	24.20	14.13	7.09	.03	10.2	35.9	.0	10.2	35.9	.0	10.2	35.9	.0	10.2	35.9	.0			
1,250-1,499	68	66	14	17	2	63	45	34	107.36	44.20	.85	3.75	.51	30.97	11.72	5.46	.70	7.0	26.8	.0	7.0	26.8	.0	7.0	26.8	.0	7.0	26.8	.0			
1,500-1,749	53	60	8	4	46	27	111.86	46.28	.32	.82	.87	36.60	24.73	5.43	.00	10.3	5.5	.0	11.0	5.5	.0	11.0	5.5	.0	11.0	5.5	.0	11.0	5.5	.0		
1,750-1,999	48	45	8	2	6	47	37	21	128.96	54.44	.83	1.40	.34	33.39	26.73	6.27	.00	10.9	4.77	.0	10.9	4.77	.0	10.9	4.77	.0	10.9	4.77	.0			
2,000-2,249	33	30	6	3	32	28	5	124.09	52.42	.61	.76	.00	41.33	26.79	1.15	.03	11.0	11.0	.0	11.0	11.0	.0	11.0	11.0	.0	11.0	11.0	.0				
2,250-2,499	28	26	8	3	0	28	12	147.71	63.21	.75	.18	.00	43.71	29.93	1.00	.01	14.1	1.4	.0	14.1	1.4	.0	14.1	1.4	.0	14.1	1.4	.0				

2,500-2,999	19	6	133,70	56,00	.95	.10	.00	41,95	30,35	.00	13,2	.5	.0	13,9	\$10,0													
3,000-3,999	20	7	141,21	52,86	.36	1,18	.00	47,82	29,78	6,64	2,57	13,5	.0	15,4	\$189,0													
4,000-4,999	27	7	166,00	45,50	.25	.00	.00	58,00	3,75	.00	11,4	.0	.0	15,2	-													
5,000-9,999	8	7	199,28	35,57	.57	.00	.00	68,71	2,14	.00	10,1	.0	.0	17,8	-													
Type 4	630	116	106	16	6,66	518	349	124,20	49,88	.98	1,80	.38	35,80	25,48	7,26	2,53	11,9	15,8	2,1	12,9	101,8	91,6						
250-499	10	1	69,70	37,00	.30	4,90	.00	16,00	8,60	4,10	.00	12,0	.42	4,25	.0	12,0	.5	12,0	.0	70,8	.0	70,8						
500-749	43	14	21	1	41	14	28	69,76	33,98	1,56	4,15	.00	18,74	5,98	5,26	.00	9,0	36,4	.5	70,7	25,0	70,7						
750-999	70	66	9	45	40	89,84	39,49	1,66	3,76	.08	24,18	14,14	5,87	.00	10,0	31,0	.5	10,6	11,1	85,3	8,36	86,3						
1,000-1,249	93	91	23	13	61	45	111,83	52,97	1,34	1,39	1,05	29,69	19,77	5,62	.00	10,8	11,9	5,6	11,1	12,6	11,7	64,7	148,4	168,0				
1,250-1,499	84	83	17	18	58	114,21	50,44	1,14	2,87	.38	34,91	19,30	8,59	.00	12,5	25,2	2,3	12,5	19,0	13,9	14,8	13,2	130,3	8,101,0				
1,500-1,749	86	81	12	11	2	86	69	43,26	52,28	.82	2,12	.65	24,45	7,28	.00	19,0	19,0	12,3	6,7	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3			
1,750-1,999	58	54	10	3	58	51	33	130,96	47,53	.76	1,71	.38	40,93	28,96	8,10	.50	11,0	31,67	7,87	2,40	13,4	11,3	15,1	127,5	-			
2,000-2,249	45	40	5	4	45	40	22	137,91	54,15	.42	1,47	.00	39,93	28,61	8,66	.00	14,14	28,11	7,00	12,2	13,5	13,5	13,5	13,5	13,5			
2,250-2,499	43	39	9	3	43	39	19	145,95	55,86	1,46	.23	.00	44,14	30,89	8,52	.00	13,98	46,16	4,4	15,1	15,1	15,1	15,1	15,1	15,1			
2,500-2,999	57	51	15	21	51	21	21	154,78	56,13	.72	.46	.08	46,40	39,89	8,00	.00	13,46	43,16	3,3	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7			
3,000-3,999	57	51	15	5	57	48	57	166,17	57,70	.30	1,77	.00	53,12	46,89	6,89	.00	13,47	43,16	3,3	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7			
4,000-4,999	19	13	0	1	19	19	5	163,89	46,69	.06	26	.00	47,95	31,91	6,89	.00	13,48	43,16	3,3	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7			
5,000-9,999	13	10	1	0	14	14	5	170,13	49,46	(6)	.00	.00	44,47	44,40	8,20	23,60	12,2	0	0	18,3	0	18,3	0	18,3	0			
Type 5	333	344	70	74	9	340	239	184	124,38	52,92	1,53	2,23	.32	37,32	21,83	6,64	1,59	12,7	19,2	1,9	13,0	91,4	73,8	-				
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
500-749	23	23	2	12	12	14	2	38	19	25	41,15	.39	3,85	.73	23,73	13,10	5,76	.00	10,8	31,8	4,3	10,8	10,8	10,8	10,8	10,8	10,8	
750-999	41	41	6	14	12	14	2	51	28	25	107,59	53,33	1,38	2,50	.58	29,58	14,68	5,54	.00	11,2	25,2	3,2	11,4	11,4	11,4	11,4	11,4	11,4
1,000-1,249	52	51	8	15	3	51	28	117,78	54,96	1,51	3,25	.00	31,34	17,21	6,38	.00	12,5	25,4	1,3	12,5	12,5	12,5	12,5	12,5	12,5			
1,250-1,499	47	47	10	1	46	21	27	121,62	52,22	1,81	1,31	.00	31,59	28,06	6,72	.54	10,4	12,0	1,0	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5			
1,500-1,749	32	29	5	0	31	28	24	126,82	55,85	1,30	2,24	.00	32,82	22,46	9,45	.00	13,8	28,81	6,68	.00	12,2	6,6	1,2	12,2	6,6	1,2	12,2	
1,750-1,999	33	33	10	5	0	33	10	25	138,74	56,93	3,61	.81	.03	11,87	28,81	6,68	.00	12,2	36,77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2,000-2,249	31	31	7	1	29	25	14	126,82	55,86	1,30	1,31	.00	47,36	34,51	9,45	.00	12,2	36,77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,250-2,499	14	14	13	1	0	13	13	122,17	51,93	.86	.40	.00	47,14	32,27	12,50	.91	13,2	27,5	2,1	13,9	13,9	13,9	13,9	13,9	13,9			
2,500-2,999	22	21	5	2	1	21	5	120,30	51,51	.82	.35	.00	50,13	34,51	9,61	.00	14,9	32,27	3,2	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3,000-3,999	30	30	5	1	0	12	6	120,30	51,51	1,61	1,61	.00	50,13	34,51	9,61	.00	14,9	32,27	3,2	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4,000-4,999	12	12	6	1	12	12	6	120,30	51,51	1,75	1,75	.00	50,13	34,51	9,61	.00	14,9	32,27	3,2	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5,000-9,999	15	13	2	1	15	13	0	120,30	51,51	1,76	1,76	.00	50,13	34,51	9,61	.00	14,9	32,27	3,2	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Type 6	139	137	24	6	138	103	59	112,79	50,18	.97	1,29	.51	31,58	23,28	4,24	.74	9,5	10,5	2,9	9,7	60,8	60,3	-					
250-499	1	1	0	0	1	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
500-749	13	13	0	2	21	21	2	30	15	101,77	48,07	.35	1,02	1,39	2,06	18,06	4,84	.00	9,2	23,6	7,2	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,5		
750-999	31	30	6	2	21	21	2	25	116,92	49,88	2,52	.48	.08	34,88	25,68	3,40	.00	8,4	42	4,2	8,4	8,4	8,4	8,4	8,4			
1,000-1,249	18	17	3	2	0	18	16	136,78	58,11	.33	.44	.00	37,67	33,39	3,17	.00	9,6	32,82	3,00	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1,250-1,499	11	11	2	1	0	11	9	130,82	51,73	1,18	1,18	.54	.00	36,19	28,82	12,36	.00	10,3	41	4,1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1,500-1,749	4	4	1	0	0	4	3	120,30	52,00	.50	.00	.00	60,50	26,73	12,25	.00	12,5	41	4,1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1,750-1,999	11	11	2	1	0	0	3	120,30	52,00	.50	.00	.00	60,50	26,73	12,25	.00	12,5	41	4,1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,000-2,249	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	120,30	52,00	.50	.00	.00	60,50	26,73	12,25	.00	12,5	41	4,1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,250-2,499	5	5	1	0	5	1	0	120,30	52,00	.50	.00	.00	60,50	26,73	12,25	.00	12,5	41	4,1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3,000-3,999	4	4	1	0	4	4	1	120,30	52,00	.50	.00	.00	60,50	26,73	12,25	.00	12,5	41	4,1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4,000-4,999	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	120,30	52,00	.50	.00	.00	60,50	26,73	12,25	.00	12,5	41	4,1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5,000-9,999	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	120,30	52,00	.50	.00	.00	60,50	26,73	12,25	.00	12,5	41	4,1	0	0	0	0	0	0			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 65.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ average amounts spent, and average quantity purchased, by family type and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units.² 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

		Families having expenditures for ³ —												Average ⁴ expenditures for—												Average quantity purchased, based on all families ⁵												Average quantity purchased, based on families purchasing ⁶											
(1)																																																	
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES-COR.																																																	
Type 7-----																																																	
250-499-----																																																	
500-749-----																																																	
750-999-----																																																	
1,000-1,249-----																																																	
1,250-1,499-----																																																	
1,500-1,749-----																																																	
1,750-1,999-----																																																	
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2,500-2,999-----																																																	
3,000-3,999-----																																																	
4,000-4,999-----																																																	
5,000-9,999-----																																																	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CEN- TRAL VILLAGES																																																	
Type 1-----																																																	
250-499-----																																																	
500-749-----																																																	
750-999-----																																																	
1,000-1,249-----																																																	
808-----																																																	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 65.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ average annuals spent, and average quantity² 1935-36—Continued
Central and Southeastern analysis units.³ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelatives families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

3,000-3,999	7	2	3	143.57	63.42	.43	4.14	.01	55.15	15.71	4.71	.00	8.7	.00	10.2	8 138.0	8 1.0			
4,000-4,999	2	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	8 304.00	8 169.00	5.00	8.00	8 18.0	.00	8 0	8 18.0	8 1.0			
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8 169.00	8 135.00	8.00	8.00	8 18.0	.00	8 0	8 18.0	8 1.0			
Type 7	110	30	65	14	110	19	49	115.98	57.19	2.28	7.44	2.24	33.67	7.51	4.61	1.01	8.4	65.2	12.1	
250-499	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8 32.00	8 30.00	8.00	8.00	8 18.0	.00	8 0	8 18.0	.00			
500-749	9	2	4	2	7	1	0	0	73.89	41.44	1.00	4.66	3.56	20.33	3.00	.00	6.7	45.6	19.4	
750-999	20	20	4	13	3	18	3	81.60	39.95	5.35	8.15	2.25	21.10	5.55	5.55	6.2	65.2	13.4		
1,000-1,249	23	22	6	14	3	8	112.22	53.14	5.17	9.13	2.48	30.83	3.87	4.52	2.78	7.7	81.6			
1,250-1,499	25	25	8	15	1	24	5	125.00	68.92	2.16	6.84	.06	31.72	7.84	4.44	.00	10.6	56.4		
1,500-1,749	17	5	8	4	16	3	9	121.94	51.72	5.72	7.94	4.75	3.33	7.4	61.4	28.6	7.9	145.0		
1,750-1,999	7	7	4	4	12	6	1	127.86	63.58	5.57	3.86	42.71	7.71	9.00	.00	9.0	46.0	22.3		
2,000-2,499	7	7	0	2	0	7	3	160.86	76.29	.00	8 0.00	40.72	29.14	7.25	.00	10.1	8 156.0	8 1.0		
2,500-2,999	4	4	0	2	0	3	0	159.00	80.50	.00	8 0.00	64.50	.00	5.75	.00	10.0	8 155.0	8 1.0		
3,000-3,999	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	141.33	76.33	.00	13.00	.00	52.00	.00	.00	8.0	130.0	8 195.0		
4,000-4,999	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	8 275.00	8 235.00	8.00	8 0.00	8 72.00	8.00	8 15.0	.00	8 0	8 15.0	8 1.0		
5,000-9,999	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8 216.00	8 132.00	8.00	8 0.00	8 81.00	8.00	8 16.0	.00	8 0	8 16.0	8 1.0		
SOUTHEAST VILLAGES																				
Type 1	404	374	256	281	2	390	52	218	91.26	24.76	6.98	9.80	.07	34.81	6.67	.62	3.3	68.0	.5	
250-499	18	11	13	0	8	0	10	47.44	3.44	15.72	10.89	.00	7.06	.00	4.33	.00	1.3	62.6	.5	
500-749	54	42	29	43	1	36	1	39	53.59	16.16	6.67	11.04	.42	12.02	6.56	.00	2.2	75.7	2.9	
750-999	63	56	36	50	4	44	72.98	41.49	13.49	9.32	.00	18.73	2.43	9.57	.00	2.8	95.4	1.0		
1,000-1,249	55	48	37	41	0	36	1	30	87.47	26.59	6.83	13.14	.00	33.01	11.31	.00	3.2	120.2	.0	
1,250-1,499	69	60	39	47	0	61	4	60	101.97	27.45	8.07	9.72	.00	45.09	2.15	.00	3.4	131.3	.0	
1,500-1,749	67	58	43	36	0	60	6	25	101.97	27.45	8.07	9.72	.00	45.09	3.4	.00	3.9	123.5	.0	
1,750-1,999	38	39	19	19	0	63	6	25	101.81	27.45	8.07	9.72	.00	45.09	3.4	.00	4.1	117.5	.0	
2,000-2,499	50	36	23	18	1	46	12	16	112.60	26.88	6.97	8.07	.00	45.81	10.10	.00	3.5	94.9	.0	
2,500-2,999	19	15	8	6	0	10	5	126.84	33.58	7.21	3.34	.00	55.73	15.32	.00	3.9	41.9	.0		
3,000-3,999	17	10	4	5	0	17	8	2	151.91	36.23	2.65	2.18	.00	56.53	31.00	.00	4.0	22.5	.0	
4,000-4,999	7	7	3	2	0	124.57	11.14	3.00	1.14	.00	70.86	.00	8.57	.00	1.4	7.1	.0			
5,000-9,999	7	5	4	1	0	7	2	0	205.43	63.86	12.57	.20	.00	90.43	21.11	.00	17.14	8.9	1.7	
Type 2 and 3	733	622	452	440	2	614	79	338	100.60	28.62	9.27	11.27	.09	36.52	7.38	7.26	.29	3.7	79.3	.4
250-499	29	18	21	22	0	14	0	22	43.79	11.83	13.10	9.10	.00	6.00	.00	3.76	.00	1.6	60.6	.0
500-749	90	77	62	63	0	63	1	60	60.98	10.68	10.20	11.98	.00	12.03	.31	.00	2.6	83.0	.0	
750-999	88	80	59	64	0	65	2	60	72.99	22.48	10.80	11.83	.00	19.52	1.02	.00	2.9	83.8	.0	
1,000-1,249	113	101	73	79	1	106	7	87.41	26.55	0.50	13.62	.00	26.84	2.39	.00	3.7	101.2	.0		
1,250-1,499	92	79	53	61	1	86	7	38	93.01	25.85	6.68	14.63	.36	33.72	3.83	.00	3.3	89.7	.0	
1,500-1,749	89	76	52	44	0	84	11	34	107.00	21.31	8.43	11.20	.00	40.42	9.07	.00	3.9	74.8	.0	
1,750-1,999	56	44	31	27	0	64	11	20	120.34	27.85	8.56	10.96	.00	46.21	16.32	.00	3.4	79.5	.0	
2,000-2,499	76	64	47	39	0	73	11	20	131.49	39.39	10.59	8.66	.45	36.66	9.20	.00	3.6	59.6	.0	
2,500-2,999	40	34	26	20	0	39	9	16	146.28	38.82	9.58	10.60	.00	62.92	16.18	.00	3.8	58.7	.0	
3,000-3,999	37	28	17	14	0	37	12	5	150.49	38.49	7.95	8.11	.00	66.16	24.05	.00	3.24	45.7	.0	
4,000-4,999	14	11	8	5	0	14	4	1	180.14	50.93	10.29	2.36	.00	91.78	24.64	.00	6.9	24.4	.0	
5,000-9,999	9	7	3	2	0	9	4	2	218.00	59.75	1.33	1.22	.00	102.00	46.34	.00	8.0	7.8	.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 65.—FUEL, LIGHT, AND REFRIGERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of fuel, light, and refrigeration,¹ average amounts spent, and average quantity purchased, by family type and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast, village analysis units.² 1935-36—Continued

White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

2,500-2,999	9	9	6	2	155.00	53.00	15.33	14.67	.00	51.11	.00	4.33	16.56	6.8	108.2	.0	6.8	162.3	
3,000-3,999	8	8	7	1	133.44	45.78	10.44	11.11	.11	69.67	.00	7.33	5.9	1.1	.6	6.6	8.10	8.5	0
4,000-4,999	3	3	0	3	167.33	66.33	36.00	15.00	.00	50.00	.00	8.00	8.00	100.00	.0	8.0	8.00	300.0	.....
5,000-9,999	2	2	0	2	8174.50	844.50	830.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	86.5	86.0

¹ Includes fuel, light, and refrigeration for household operation only.

² See table 38, footnote 1.

³ For the number of families not spending for fuel, light, and refrigeration see table 46, footnote 3.

⁴ Includes expenditures for heat, purchased from a community heating plant.

⁵ Includes sawdust, charcoal, and presto logs.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of type and income.

whether they had expenditures for the specified items.

⁷ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families purchasing the specified item (column 3, 5, or 6).

⁸ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁹ Not reported. See Glossary, No Report.

¹⁰ \$0.0050 or less.

¹¹ 0.050 or less.

TABLE 66.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by family type and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36.

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Families having expenditures for ² —										Average ³ expenditures for—								
Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)		Fam-	Tele-	Lau-	Sta-	Ex-	All spec-	Tele-	Lau-	Laun-	Ex-	Press,	dray-	dray-	dray-	dray-	dray-	dray-
Type 1	Number	iles	phone	dry	dry	press,	ified	phone	dry	dry	dry	dray-	dray-	dray-	dray-	dray-	dray-	dray-
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES																		
250-499	815	28	5	25	1	22	20	2	24	18.86	3.43	5.72	.75	1.21	6.14	.11	1.1	1.50
500-749	74	21	69	6	67	56	8	57	25.99	6.26	6.50	2.11	2.15	6.68	.55	1.74		
750-999	119	45	115	18	107	91	20	101	34.58	8.80	7.63	5.13	2.33	7.20	.72	2.68		
1,000-1,249	117	56	110	31	108	101	14	94	41.72	11.74	7.08	8.55	3.14	8.27	.44	2.50		
1,250-1,499	104	65	99	38	99	86	21	89	50.02	14.10	8.05	11.56	3.17	8.61	1.08	3.45		
1,500-1,749	80	59	73	36	74	67	24	65	60.62	17.76	8.07	16.10	5.15	9.06	1.79	2.69		
1,750-1,999	62	54	53	37	60	50	19	56	78.11	22.93	6.82	28.32	4.31	9.81	2.40	3.52		
2,000-2,249	57	49	53	28	56	47	7	47	72.44	22.86	9.89	20.46	4.63	10.02	1.11	3.47		
2,250-2,499	45	42	43	21	42	40	13	37	80.87	24.87	9.13	22.62	5.87	11.64	1.58	5.16		
2,500-2,999	55	51	51	25	55	48	11	52	87.94	26.65	12.09	24.16	6.78	12.07	1.64	5.15		
3,000-3,999	47	47	45	28	46	44	8	43	109.40	31.79	9.06	42.48	6.94	13.89	.81	4.33		
4,000-4,999	13	13	12	10	13	13	3	13	133.00	33.46	10.77	48.46	15.62	16.15	.92	7.62		
5,000-9,999	14	14	14	12	13	9	14	186.28	37.07	11.07	84.07	13.93	20.57	7.21	12.36			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 66.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by family type and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and South Central village analysis units, 1935-36.—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

FAMILY HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

Type 4	683	462	651	160	638	622	108	569	58.17	17.33	8.97	11.45	3.98	11.76	1.37	3.31
250-499	10	2	10	2	8	0	8	27.10	5.50	8.50	20	1.00	9.20	.00	2.70	
500-749	46	13	44	6	40	29	6	35	25.63	6.52	2.72	1.76	6.07	.35	2.28	
750-999	70	24	69	3	60	60	30	63	8.51	8.16	1.06	1.79	8.04	.37	2.10	
1,000-1,249	93	39	86	9	85	80	12	71	32.75	9.24	7.78	2.04	3.32	8.15	.52	2.70
1,250-1,499	84	59	80	18	81	82	10	72	51.95	16.72	8.63	6.56	4.11	12.19	.30	3.44
1,500-1,749	86	63	81	16	82	81	11	76	49.57	17.07	8.94	6.17	2.77	10.71	1.06	2.85
1,750-1,999	58	45	57	10	55	55	13	48	57.99	19.09	10.55	6.79	3.53	12.85	1.95	3.14
2,000-2,249	45	36	40	20	43	42	11	36	70.80	21.02	8.29	23.36	12.32	1.84	1.46	
2,250-2,499	43	38	41	7	41	42	8	35	64.41	22.33	10.02	7.88	6.21	14.00	.91	3.49
2,500-2,999	57	33	56	23	56	55	14	52	85.10	24.96	10.77	7.77	6.39	13.84	6.12	3.27
3,000-3,999	57	56	54	27	55	56	6	19	103.46	29.83	10.63	32.30	7.40	17.23	1.64	4.47
4,000-4,999	19	19	13	18	18	13	3	19	126.21	28.84	8.80	26.95	7.26	18.11	.74	5.42
5,000-9,999	15	15	14	6	14	14	4	13	115.60	33.27	9.80	38.13	8.80	17.67	2.80	5.13
Type 5	363	201	342	49	327	316	55	310	52.87	14.48	10.75	6.14	4.06	11.75	1.34	4.16
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.22	2.87	8.95	.00	2.35	8.00	.57	2.48
500-749	23	3	23	0	20	19	2	19	36	27.98	5.49	.51	1.93	7.20	.63	2.24
750-999	41	9	40	4	36	32	8	41	31.54	6.77	8.63	1.17	9.41	1.06	.35	3.27
1,000-1,249	52	15	48	3	46	46	4	39	39.36	10.49	10.26	.21	2.02	11.96	1.06	3.36
1,250-1,499	17	22	45	2	43	45	9	39	45.41	15.92	11.06	.81	3.21	11.09	.36	3.73
1,500-1,749	31	2	30	29	4	32	6	32	52.67	17.22	11.06	4.73	3.21	11.09	1.45	3.94
1,750-1,999	33	23	32	5	31	25	2	27	60.84	18.46	13.19	8.42	7.77	11.13	.35	4.52
2,000-2,249	31	22	31	4	13	14	4	11	63.36	23.50	11.79	7.14	6.86	11.22	1.14	2.71
2,250-2,499	14	13	14	22	17	22	6	21	71.32	19.32	11.95	12.05	5.61	15.82	1.95	4.59
2,500-2,999	31	29	30	9	31	29	6	30	87.68	26.20	13.06	16.52	9.06	15.59	1.74	5.45
3,000-3,999	12	12	11	4	12	11	2	11	109.00	32.83	12.17	21.25	7.25	20.17	1.33	11.00
4,000-4,999	15	14	15	6	15	15	5	15	125.93	29.13	14.40	31.00	10.13	21.60	1.60	8.07
5,000-9,999	130	52	130	16	122	118	28	120	38.94	7.73	10.59	5.96	2.20	7.70	.82	3.94
Type 6	130	52	130	16	122	118	28	120	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
250-499	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
500-749	13	13	13	1	12	11	1	13	17.85	4.46	1.71	1.71	1.02	1.67	1.10	2.62
750-999	21	1	21	1	15	15	1	19	23.81	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.02	1.67	1.10	2.90
1,000-1,249	31	6	28	0	26	8	22	24	23	2.55	0.84	2.55	1.39	6.87	.77	2.84
1,250-1,499	25	11	24	2	24	23	6	22	37.32	9.56	10.64	2.36	2.08	8.00	.44	4.24
1,500-1,749	18	11	16	2	16	15	4	16	50.78	12.67	9.33	3.11	8.28	1.11	6.95	
1,750-1,999	11	7	11	3	10	9	0	4	41.45	12.27	14.90	1.55	1.73	6.18	1.91	2.91
2,000-2,249	4	3	4	0	3	3	0	4	41.50	18.00	7.25	2.25	8.25	.00	5.75	
2,250-2,499	3	2	2	3	3	2	0	5	70.33	14.67	9.33	19.33	5.33	14.67	.00	7.00
2,500-2,999	5	1	5	1	5	5	2	5	52.80	11.80	14.40	1.00	6.00	10.40	4.60	1.60
3,000-3,999	4	3	3	4	4	2	2	4	148.00	23.00	11.00	91.00	3.25	12.75	2.50	1.50
4,000-4,999	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	97.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
5,000-9,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00

See footnotes at end of table.

FAMILY HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

Type 2	514	188	492	71	481	309	81	296	35,10	7,99	8,84	5,01	3,38	6,16	.96	2,73	
250-499	7	1	7	0	4	1	1	4	14,86	1,33	8,14	.00	.63	1,11	.20	1,43	
500-749	59	4	57	1	52	21	7	28	17,34	8,29	.85	1,47	3,16	.39	1,71		
750-999	113	11	110	4	105	52	14	59	20,58	2,31	8,04	.83	1,97	4,46	.38	1,96	
1,000-1,249	101	39	199	9	93	50	18	57	30,72	7,90	8,99	2,33	2,64	5,70	.50	2,57	
1,250-1,499	77	32	73	13	73	59	14	49	35,68	7,95	7,76	4,25	2,96	5,73	2,45	2,58	
1,500-1,749	46	21	42	8	45	27	9	22	35,52	9,20	9,95	3,22	3,41	6,41	.50	2,74	
1,750-1,999	39	28	37	13	37	30	6	30	50,62	17,13	9,56	13,67	4,85	8,13	1,18	5,10	
2,000-2,499	41	26	39	11	41	32	9	23	50,76	15,83	9,68	10,08	7,93	9,24	1,88	2,12	
2,500-2,999	19	16	16	8	19	15	3	14	72,31	16,68	7,68	25,42	7,36	8,84	2,11	4,42	
3,000-3,499	5	5	5	1	5	4	0	4	62,80	22,80	10,40	40,50	10,00	8,40	.00	0,00	
4,000-4,999	5	4	5	1	5	4	0	0	102,60	22,80	13,80	31,20	4,20	14,40	.00	16,29	
5,000-9,999	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	9 135,50	9 28,00	0 10,00	9 56,00	0 26,00	9 13,00	0 00	0 2,50	
Type 3	406	137	388	43	386	245	55	226	33,16	7,46	9,28	3,50	3,24	6,43	.70	2,55	
250-499	10	1	10	0	8	3	0	4	11,80	1,10	6,90	.00	2,10	.00	1,10	1,10	
500-749	37	5	36	3	32	15	2	22	19,51	2,59	7,57	2,24	1,73	3,30	.30	1,81	
750-999	80	6	79	4	77	34	9	37	21,41	1,95	9,10	.50	2,41	4,68	.26	2,04	
1,000-1,249	86	17	82	10	84	50	17	48	26,84	2,29	9,80	2,28	2,18	5,78	.63	2,33	
1,250-1,499	72	30	67	8	68	45	10	39	33,25	8,88	9,81	1,99	2,76	6,76	.72	2,33	
1,500-1,749	38	19	38	4	36	28	3	24	36,63	9,66	9,98	2,55	3,71	7,26	.71	2,66	
1,750-1,999	32	18	30	1	30	24	4	18	35,72	12,62	8,44	1,00	2,69	6,97	1,12	2,88	
2,000-2,499	26	18	25	4	26	24	7	14	55,46	17,20	9,54	7,23	5,88	1,19	2,51	2,51	
2,500-2,999	12	11	10	4	12	10	8	2	11	82,00	23,25	6,75	23,83	12,92	9,92	0,00	5,35
3,000-3,499	9	8	8	4	9	9	3	5	100,33	22,00	13,80	29,33	7,41	13,78	.89	3,00	
4,000-4,999	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	0	120,33	41,00	5,00	10,33	14,33	3,33	0,00	3,33	
5,000-9,999	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	120,60	27,00	15,00	9,00	14,00	9,00	0 15,00	0 15,00	
Type 4	649	296	613	87	610	430	82	369	39,18	10,66	8,39	6,01	3,98	7,46	.65	2,63	
250-499	18	0	18	0	15	8	3	8	12,80	.00	5,22	.00	1,17	4,33	1,06	1,11	
500-749	50	13	56	4	56	31	4	33	23,21	4,15	6,61	3,65	2,58	4,88	.29	1,68	
750-999	103	29	93	9	93	52	6	56	23,87	4,74	7,00	2,13	2,00	5,85	.19	1,96	
1,000-1,249	113	36	105	2	103	74	13	59	27,33	5,87	8,41	.65	2,80	6,69	.57	2,34	
1,250-1,499	91	41	91	12	91	50	16	60	37,63	10,80	8,20	4,90	3,32	7,05	.99	1,77	
1,500-1,749	62	38	60	10	59	45	9	30	45,82	13,16	10,40	6,06	4,18	8,20	.71	3,02	
1,750-1,999	60	34	59	11	58	44	9	37	44,78	12,08	8,66	5,67	4,36	8,32	.00	3,32	
2,000-2,499	81	33	72	21	80	63	9	55	56,90	15,29	9,32	13,65	5,81	8,32	.74	3,67	
2,500-2,999	33	26	31	10	31	26	4	25	68,09	18,46	9,45	19,79	6,24	10,69	.79	3,27	
3,000-3,499	23	21	22	8	23	21	7	22	91,39	25,43	10,61	24,09	10,26	13,13	1,13	6,74	
4,000-4,999	5	4	5	1	5	5	2	3	70,60	17,20	10,80	.00	22,00	17,00	1,00	2,60	
5,000-9,999	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	169,00	36,00	9 12,00	9 10,00	9 8,00	9 8,00	9 3,00	9 3,00	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 66.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by family type and income, North Central small city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

24	24	1	1	14	10	3	18	32	3.60	11.44	4.16	3.72	4.96	.44		
25	5	18	1	17	6	0	10	31	22	8.00	11.50	1.17	2.83	5.00	.33	
25	7	7	1	7	6	0	5	66	29	13.71	11.71	9.29	4.43	13.86	.00	
25	4	5	0	4	0	1	6	62	14	19.72	15.71	.00	12.00	1.57	.29	
25	3	3	1	3	2	2	4	1	39	50	12.75	10.00	.00	2.25	13.00	.14
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9115.00	915.00	913.00	14.67	26.00	11.33	6.67	3.33	2.00
25	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	9167.00	927.00	916.00	9.00	928.00	9.60	9.00	9.00	9.20
<hr/> SOUTHEAST VILLAGES <hr/>																
Type 1	464	163	445	305	432	352	65	433	60.20	9.99	5.38	24.65	4.12	11.52	.73	
250-499	18	0	17	3	13	8	2	18	15.56	.00	3.17	3.61	1.11	5.45	.22	
500-749	54	2	53	28	49	22	7	51	25.44	.78	3.87	10.93	1.94	5.24	.44	
750-999	63	11	59	35	56	39	7	60	36.03	3.59	4.13	14.74	2.60	8.16	.29	
1,000-1,249	55	9	53	35	51	45	6	53	48.74	3.56	5.07	22.16	2.42	11.27	.53	
1,250-1,499	69	26	65	44	66	57	11	63	67.33	8.70	5.16	25.47	4.23	12.87	.46	
1,500-1,749	67	18	64	44	65	55	6	64	62.16	5.31	5.57	25.57	1.31	12.79	1.01	
1,750-1,999	38	20	38	31	36	31	7	33	74.47	13.74	5.39	32.61	5.32	12.39	1.18	
2,000-2,499	50	32	47	42	50	46	10	49	85.74	18.30	5.62	27.38	5.30	13.60	4.54	
2,500-2,999	19	16	19	15	16	18	16	16	98.63	23.06	8.68	32.74	7.21	18.47	1.05	
3,000-3,999	17	17	16	13	17	17	2	13	115.23	28.36	7.76	13.59	7.53	18.35	8.35	
4,000-4,999	7	6	7	6	7	7	0	6	124.67	13.43	63.85	21.86	3.86	1.29	8.86	
5,000-9,999	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	196.67	72.43	12.29	72.42	8.71	21.86	.00	
733	201	727	416	686	540	111	690	57.13	6.66	6.45	24.32	3.46	11.33	.72		
250-499	29	0	29	7	28	9	5	28	15.00	.00	5.10	4.69	.76	2.59	.38	
500-749	90	2	89	32	80	36	8	87	22.01	.34	4.87	8.56	1.13	4.48	.31	
750-999	88	6	88	45	79	55	4	82	34.63	1.36	5.17	15.51	1.61	8.14	.27	
1,000-1,249	113	15	112	58	107	85	14	110	42.11	2.75	5.83	16.91	2.22	10.45	.37	
1,250-1,499	92	17	90	55	82	68	16	86	49.92	3.34	6.26	22.98	2.27	10.79	3.58	
1,500-1,749	89	20	89	49	84	71	11	78	57.11	5.09	7.19	23.61	4.04	11.66	4.88	
1,750-1,999	56	27	56	40	54	49	10	54	74.80	11.59	6.04	31.55	5.25	14.54	4.57	
2,000-2,499	76	41	74	54	75	60	18	72	88.67	13.38	7.30	35.87	6.35	18.80	7.29	
2,500-2,999	40	29	40	32	40	38	11	37	110.58	21.33	7.83	38.88	5.72	18.80	6.50	
3,000-3,999	37	24	37	25	36	36	6	37	97.19	16.30	9.62	41.62	4.54	18.00	6.41	
4,000-4,999	14	13	14	12	14	14	6	12	131.86	7.00	65.77	7.86	19.07	2.86	7.64	
5,000-9,999	9	7	9	7	7	9	2	7	131.66	25.67	12.22	58.67	8.11	17.78	3.11	
633	251	686	304	656	545	81	652	63.32	9.07	6.43	24.83	4.57	13.33	.64		
250-499	10	0	10	2	7	6	0	10	18.10	.00	4.00	3.20	1.40	7.60	.00	
500-749	63	6	62	20	58	36	4	59	26.69	1.48	4.41	9.13	1.79	7.40	.17	
750-999	70	6	68	21	64	41	6	66	25.16	1.43	4.61	8.82	1.50	8.00	.20	
1,000-1,249	79	3	79	40	72	52	11	74	41.25	1.18	5.51	17.40	2.92	10.51	.68	
1,250-1,499	94	24	94	43	88	70	15	89	52.49	5.61	5.82	18.94	4.18	12.34	1.54	
1,500-1,749	75	24	71	45	69	62	3	68	68.98	7.58	7.07	30.71	4.04	14.63	.13	
1,750-1,999	62	24	62	40	60	57	7	62	83.65	13.69	7.47	33.47	6.09	15.81	.55	
2,000-2,499	100	53	100	63	98	87	13	92	86.84	16.56	7.25	22.38	7.45	16.12	.71	
2,500-2,999	56	37	55	34	53	51	9	51	105.11	21.39	8.68	41.65	8.11	18.38	.96	
3,000-3,999	54	43	52	52	53	50	7	13	115.88	22.19	11.13	46.00	7.88	21.00	1.12	
4,000-4,999	16	13	16	12	16	16	3	13	132.61	17	3	51.30	8.39	21.00	.56	
5,000-9,999	18	18	17	16	18	17	3	17	132.61	17	3	51.30	8.39	21.00	.56	

Types 2 and 3

Types 4 and 5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 66.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified miscellaneous items of household operation, and average amounts spent, by family type and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for 2—						Average ⁷ expenditures for—									
	Families	Telephone	Laundry supplies ³	Stationery ⁴	Water rent	Ex-press, dray-age ⁵	All specified items	Telephone	Laundry supplies ³	Laundry sent out	Station-ery ⁴	Water rent	Ex-press, dray-age ⁵	Other ⁶		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
SOUTHEAST VILLAGES—continued																
Types 6 and 7	Number 210	Number 23	Number 208	Number 85	Number 198	Number 127	Number 24	Number 207	Dollars 42.71	Dollars 2,412	Dollars 7.00	Dollars 16.98	Dollars 2.88	Dollars 9.28	Dollars 0.41	Dollars 3.74
250-499	6	0	6	0	3	1	1	6	8.67	.00	5.17	.00	.67	1.00	.50	1.33
500-749	29	0	29	6	23	11	3	29	17.65	.00	5.72	3.55	.97	4.55	.28	2.58
750-999	36	0	36	14	34	18	5	36	26.30	5.83	9.33	1.61	6.84	3.33	2.36	
1,000-1,249	27	3	27	10	27	15	4	27	34.78	1.86	5.63	13.89	2.39	7.52	.15	3.15
1,250-1,499	31	3	30	13	31	21	3	30	40.65	1.74	6.62	17.36	7.81	.48	4.03	
1,500-1,749	22	1	22	10	21	14	2	22	40.45	.82	7.64	17.72	2.41	8.36	.27	3.23
1,750-1,999	17	1	16	8	17	14	3	16	46.65	.71	6.82	19.12	2.76	11.65	1.12	4.45
2,000-2,499	19	2	19	9	19	14	0	19	55.10	2.21	8.10	21.47	4.96	13.42	.00	4.95
2,500-2,999	9	4	9	5	9	9	1	8	105.78	11.22	14.78	42.62	7.67	22.56	.03	7.00
3,000-3,999	3	5	9	5	9	8	2	9	94.78	14.00	10.34	39.00	8.44	15.89	2.11	5.00
4,000-4,999	3	2	3	3	3	3	0	3	132.67	17.00	8.33	65.00	6.00	23.00	.00	14.34
5,000-9,999	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	158.50	9.27	8.50	978.00	9.35	50	.00	9.80

¹ See table 38, footnote 1.
² All families had expenditures for 1 or more of these items except 3 in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages.
³ Includes laundry and cleaning supplies such as laundry soaps, flakes and powders, starches, bleaches, and ammonia. Excludes scouring powders, furniture and metal polishes, which are included in columns 9 and 17.

⁴ Includes expenditures for postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens, and ink for the household.
⁵ Includes only expenditures for moving owned household goods. Does not include express or freight on goods bought from mail-order houses.

⁶ Includes household supplies not elsewhere classified, such as scouring powders and polishes, matches, paper supplies, clothespins and lines, garden supplies other than tools, cut flowers for the house, and rent for post office box.

⁷ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for the specified items.

⁸ \$0.0050 or less.

⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 67.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average number of days of service, number of families furnishing meals and living quarters to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by family type and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for household help			Average expenditures for house- hold help, based on—						Average number of days of service, based on ²		Families furnish- ing ³		Average ⁴ number of meals furnished ⁵	
	Any ²		Full-time		All families ³			Families having ex- penditures for help ⁴			All families ³		Families having help ⁶		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES															
Type 1.....	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	320.2
250-499.....	0	.0	0	0	.00					.0				0	0
500-749.....	3	4.1	1	2	.88	21.67	\$ 4.00	\$ 30.50	1.1	26.0	1	3		52.7	
750-999.....	8	6.7	3	5	2.08	30.58	26.00	33.20	4.3	64.2	0	6		27.8	
1,000-1,249.....	8	6.8	4	5	1.83	26.75	26.25	21.80	4.4	64.4	2	3		97.7	
1,250-1,499.....	16	15.4	7	11	8.97	58.31	95.14	24.27	13.5	88.1	8	13		270.0	
1,500-1,749.....	21	26.2	8	13	9.79	37.29	69.63	17.38	22.1	84.2	4	14		285.8	
1,750-1,999.....	12	19.4	3	9	6.40	33.08	83.00	16.00	21.0	100.3	1	9		143.6	
2,000-2,249.....	21	36.8	14	8	37.95	103.00	121.43	56.62	71.5	194.0	4	14		442.9	
2,250-2,499.....	20	44.4	8	15	27.93	62.85	66.75	43.40	47.7	107.4	3	11		191.5	
2,500-2,999.....	22	40.0	8	14	40.27	100.68	166.38	61.57	52.7	131.8	4	15		342.9	
3,000-3,999.....	30	63.8	10	21	72.91	114.23	144.40	94.05	109.7	159.9	3	18		478.6	
4,000-4,999.....	10	76.9	3	7	85.77	111.50	214.00	65.00	109.3	142.1	1	6		335.5	
5,000-9,999.....	14	100.0	9	10	195.21	195.21	228.33	66.30	248.2	248.2	1	11		534.6	
Type 2.....	155	25.6	97	66	21.82	85.17	103.55	45.64	44.2	171.3	51	110		419.9	
250-499.....	0	.0	0	0	.00					.0			0	0	
500-749.....	2	4.7	1	1	.63	\$ 13.50	\$ 15.00	\$ 12.00	.6	\$ 12.5	0	1		\$ 4.0	
750-999.....	10	11.5	1	3	3.18	27.70	27.71	27.67	8.1	70.3	5	7		267.0	
1,000-1,249.....	10	10.9	5	6	4.73	43.50	52.40	28.67	9.0	82.7	1	8		189.1	
1,250-1,499.....	14	16.5	7	7	2.47	15.00	16.00	14.00	12.2	69.0	9	11		251.3	
1,500-1,749.....	15	22.4	11	5	11.63	51.93	49.36	47.20	36.4	162.5	5	11		296.2	
1,750-1,999.....	19	30.2	11	9	22.92	76.00	101.09	33.00	53.9	178.8	6	11		533.6	
2,000-2,249.....	18	45.0	10	10	28.85	64.11	82.90	27.50	66.7	148.2	3	12		319.8	
2,250-2,499.....	13	46.4	7	6	27.86	60.00	62.57	55.33	48.0	103.5	5	9		221.8	
2,500-2,999.....	17	47.2	10	9	50.92	107.82	137.40	48.78	95.4	201.9	1	11		482.0	
3,000-3,999.....	20	66.7	14	6	92.90	139.35	155.07	97.67	191.0	286.5	7	15		686.3	
4,000-4,999.....	7	77.8	5	2	137.67	177.00	218.20	\$ 74.00	196.3	252.4	3	4		547.8	
5,000-9,999.....	10	100.0	9	2	223.70	223.70	211.44	\$ 167.00	335.0	335.0	6	10		707.1	
Type 3.....	117	25.6	86	35	21.50	83.97	93.97	48.49	42.6	165.0	55	100		412.9	
250-499.....	0	1.0	0	0	.00					.0			0	0	
500-749.....	3	10.3	3	0	3.45	33.33	33.33		11.0	106.7	1	2		398.0	
750-999.....	3	5.0	2	1	.93	18.67	\$ 23.50	\$ 9.00	2.4	48.0	2	3		144.0	
1,000-1,249.....	13	19.1	12	1	3.88	20.31	21.75	\$ 3.00	10.1	53.0	7	13		150.5	
1,250-1,499.....	10	14.7	9	1	8.35	56.80	62.44	\$ 6.00	18.5	125.7	6	8		399.8	
1,500-1,749.....	9	17.0	7	2	8.00	47.11	38.00	\$ 76.50	23.0	135.3	5	8		384.4	
1,750-1,999.....	14	29.2	10	5	19.52	66.93	86.50	11.20	41.6	142.5	6	12		395.4	
2,000-2,249.....	15	45.5	10	5	46.58	102.47	105.40	95.60	91.3	200.9	4	12		429.9	
2,250-2,499.....	8	28.6	3	5	23.11	80.88	107.67	64.80	51.4	159.8	4	6		396.3	
2,500-2,999.....	14	70.0	10	5	37.45	53.50	59.90	28.60	78.4	111.9	8	14		246.4	
3,000-3,999.....	15	53.6	8	7	65.39	122.07	180.50	55.29	127.8	238.5	7	12		689.0	
4,000-4,999.....	6	75.0	6	1	138.00	184.00	182.67	\$ 8.00	247.9	330.5	1	4		872.0	
5,000-9,999.....	7	100.0	6	2	229.57	229.57	244.00	\$ 65.00	324.1	324.1	4	6		824.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 67.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average number of days of service, number of families furnishing meals and living quarters to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by family type and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for household help			Average expenditures for house- hold help, based on—						Average number of days of service, based on ²	Families furnish- ing ³	Average ⁷ number of meals furnished ⁴		
	Any ²		Part-time	All families ³			Families having ex- penditures for help ⁴							
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES— continued														
Type 4-----	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No. 355.1
250-499-----	1	10.0	0	1	.40	\$ 4.00	-----	1.2	\$12.0	0	0			
500-749-----	0	.0	0	0	.00			.0		0	0			
750-999-----	2	2.9	1	1	.24	\$ 8.50	\$ 4.00	13.00	\$33.0	1	1	\$ 42.0		
1,000-1,249-----	8	8.6	2	6	3.48	40.50	\$ 57.50	34.83	4.8	55.4	1	4	100.8	
1,250-1,499-----	4	4.8	0	4	.31	6.50		6.00	.2	5.2	0	2	\$ 9.0	
1,500-1,749-----	15	17.4	7	8	3.93	22.53	40.43	6.50	6.7	38.4	3	13	115.7	
1,750-1,999-----	10	17.2	4	7	6.19	35.90	33.50	32.14	16.3	86.1	3	7	148.4	
2,000-2,249-----	12	26.7	8	4	24.84	93.17	131.75	16.00	48.4	181.7	2	7	470.9	
2,250-2,499-----	10	23.3	2	8	15.39	66.20	\$ 205.80	30.25	19.0	81.6	1	6	346.3	
2,500-2,999-----	18	31.6	7	11	34.16	108.17	186.29	58.18	48.9	155.0	7	14	457.6	
3,000-3,999-----	25	43.9	9	17	48.30	110.12	168.33	71.35	80.5	183.6	5	17	450.5	
4,000-4,999-----	8	42.1	5	5	70.32	167.00	218.20	45.00	117.3	278.5	3	5	603.6	
5,000-9,999-----	11	73.3	8	3	133.07	181.45	208.25	104.33	184.1	251.1	4	11	493.8	
Type 5-----	56	15.9	32	25	18.62	117.38	151.78	61.48	30.0	189.2	12	48	392.1	
250-499-----	0	0	0	0							0	0		
500-749-----	1	4.3	0	1	.43	\$ 10.00		\$ 10.00	.4	\$ 10.0	0	1	\$ 20.0	
750-999-----	0	.0	0	0	.00				.0		0	0		
1,000-1,249-----	1	1.9	0	1	.12	\$ 6.00		\$ 6.00	(10)	\$ 2.0	0	0		
1,250-1,499-----	2	4.3	1	1	.62	\$ 14.50	\$ 24.00	\$ 5.00	1.3	\$ 29.5	1	2	\$ 85.5	
1,500-1,749-----	2	6.2	1	1	1.31	\$ 21.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 10.00	2.8	\$ 44.5	1	2	\$ 131.0	
1,750-1,999-----	4	12.1	2	2	9.45	78.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 111.00	18.0	148.2	3	4	377.5	
2,000-2,249-----	2	6.5	1	1	7.10	\$ 110.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 20.00	11.5	\$ 177.5	0	1	\$ 700.0	
2,250-2,499-----	3	21.4	2	1	13.00	60.67	\$ 65.00	\$ 52.00	25.9	120.7	0	2	\$ 447.5	
2,500-2,999-----	2	9.1	1	1	10.32	\$ 113.50	\$ 182.00	\$ 45.00	20.5	\$ 225.0	1	2	\$ 591.0	
3,000-3,999-----	20	64.5	10	10	72.26	112.00	142.20	67.40	123.1	190.8	5	16	506.2	
4,000-4,999-----	7	58.3	4	3	90.00	154.29	171.00	123.67	144.5	247.7	0	6	292.7	
5,000-9,999-----	12	80.0	10	3	148.33	185.42	209.30	40.67	208.5	260.6	1	12	352.2	
Type 6-----	27	19.4	22	8	17.77	91.48	105.45	18.50	36.1	179.2	17	25	558.5	
250-499-----	0	9.0	0	0	\$.00				\$.0		0	0		
500-749-----	1	7.7	1	0	.85	\$ 11.00	\$ 11.00		1.1	\$14.0	0	1	\$ 42.0	
750-999-----	4	19.0	2	2	8.67	45.50	\$ 88.00	\$ 3.00	19.0	99.8	2	4	300.2	
1,000-1,249-----	4	12.9	4	2	5.45	42.25	38.25	\$ 8.00	9.6	74.8	2	3	299.0	
1,250-1,499-----	2	8.0	2	0	4.08	\$ 51.00	\$ 51.00		25.3	211.0	3	3	637.0	
1,500-1,749-----	2	11.1	2	0	10.06	\$ 90.50	\$ 90.50		23.7	\$ 213.5	0	2	\$ 392.0	
1,750-1,999-----	5	45.5	2	3	24.64	54.20	\$ 91.50	28.67	50.7	111.6	2	4	365.8	
2,000-2,249-----	2	50.0	2	0	35.50	\$ 77.00	\$ 77.00		119.0	\$ 238.0	1	1	\$ 1,008.0	
2,250-2,499-----	1	33.3	1	0	4.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00		14.0	\$ 42.0	1	1	\$ 126.0	
2,500-2,999-----	1	20.0	1	0	31.20	\$ 156.00	\$ 156.00		72.0	\$ 360.0	1	1	\$1,092.0	
3,000-3,999-----	3	75.0	3	0	154.00	205.23	205.33		267.5	356.7	3	3	1,078.0	
4,000-4,999-----	1	50.0	1	0	\$ 132.00	\$ 264.00	\$ 264.00		\$180.0	\$360.0	1	1	\$1,092.0	
5,000-9,999-----	1	100.0	1	1	\$ 352.00	\$ 352.00	\$ 312.00	40.00	\$380.0	\$380.0	1	1	\$ 1,112.0	
Type 7-----	10	15.2	3	7	2.62	17.30	12.00	19.57	3.0	19.7	2	9	41.6	
250-499-----	0	0	0	0							0	0		
500-749-----	0	9.0	0	0	\$.00				\$.0		0	0		
750-999-----	2	20.0	2	0	1.20	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00		2.1	\$ 10.5	0	1	\$ 21.0	
1,000-1,249-----	1	7.1	0	1	.36	\$ 5.00		\$ 5.00	.4	\$ 6.0	0	1	\$ 2.0	
1,250-1,499-----	0	.0	0	0	.00				.0		0	0		
1,500-1,749-----	0	9.0	0	0	.00				.0		0	0		
1,750-1,999-----	2	28.6	0	2	9.00	\$ 31.50		\$ 31.50	13.3	\$ 46.5	2	2	\$ 112.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 67.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average number of days of service, number of families furnishing meals and living quarters to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by family type and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for household help				Average expenditures for house- hold help, based on—						Average number of days of service, based on ³	Families furnish- ing ⁴	Average ⁷ number of meals furnished ⁵	
	Any ²		Full-time	Part-time	All families ³	Families having ex- penditures for help ⁴			All families ³	Families having help ⁶				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES— continued														
Type 7—Con.	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2,000-2,249	2	40.0	0	2	4.80	\$ 12.00	-----	\$ 12.00	3.4	\$ 8.5	0	2	-----	\$ 12.5
2,250-2,499	0	0	0	0	\$ 0.00	-----	-----	-----	\$ 0	42.0	0	0	1	-----
2,500-2,999	1	33.3	1	0	8.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 24.00	-----	14.0	-----	0	1	-----	\$ 41.0
3,000-3,999	2	50.0	0	2	11.25	\$ 22.50	-----	\$ 10.50	4.5	\$ 9.0	0	2	-----	\$ 9.0
4,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	\$ 0.00	-----	-----	-----	\$ 0	-----	0	0	-----	-----
5,000-9,999	0	-----	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CEN- TRAL VILLAGES														
Type 1-----	143	17.7	65	90	9.39	53.04	72.69	31.19	15.5	88.3	56	98	235.9	
250-499	0	0	0	0	.00	-----	-----	-----	.0	-----	0	0	-----	-----
500-749	11	7.4	6	6	1.19	16.18	24.50	5.17	2.8	41.0	4	6	192.5	
750-999	19	11.8	6	13	4.95	41.95	64.83	31.38	7.1	60.3	11	16	189.8	
1,000-1,249	26	19.0	11	15	7.06	37.19	72.73	8.80	13.5	66.2	11	23	174.9	
1,250-1,499	18	18.0	12	8	8.62	47.59	51.42	30.50	15.7	87.2	10	15	208.0	
1,500-1,749	11	17.5	7	4	10.46	59.91	89.43	8.25	22.2	140.2	6	9	346.3	
1,750-1,999	17	34.7	3	14	19.37	55.82	73.67	52.00	25.0	71.9	4	10	232.5	
2,000-2,499	21	35.0	11	14	15.82	45.19	65.36	16.07	36.0	106.6	5	11	248.3	
2,500-2,999	9	36.0	3	7	24.96	69.33	80.33	54.71	32.0	88.9	3	3	430.3	
3,000-3,999	6	54.5	4	5	96.82	177.50	218.75	35.60	130.6	239.5	1	4	339.2	
4,000-4,999	3	60.0	1	3	84.80	141.33	\$ 10.00	-----	-----	89.3	1	1	\$ 63.0	
5,000-9,999	2	50.0	1	1	27.75	\$ 55.50	\$ 80.00	\$ 31.00	75.0	\$ 150.0	0	0	-----	-----
Type 2-----	102	19.8	62	48	9.87	49.74	65.58	20.81	22.4	111.4	49	S4	340.6	
250-499	0	0	0	0	.00	-----	-----	-----	.0	-----	0	0	-----	-----
500-749	4	6.8	3	1	1.34	19.75	25.00	\$ 4.00	2.2	32.2	2	2	\$ 157.5	
750-999	12	10.6	6	6	2.39	22.50	32.83	12.17	5.0	43.7	6	10	144.2	
1,000-1,249	9	8.9	5	5	2.99	33.56	46.17	5.00	7.4	82.8	5	8	241.1	
1,250-1,499	24	31.2	11	13	8.06	25.88	26.18	25.62	17.6	56.2	11	21	180.9	
1,500-1,749	11	23.9	9	6	11.57	48.36	49.67	13.33	33.9	130.0	8	9	327.2	
1,750-1,999	13	33.3	8	5	26.05	78.15	117.88	14.20	63.8	191.4	7	11	567.3	
2,000-2,499	14	34.1	10	5	26.59	77.86	98.50	20.40	59.2	173.3	5	14	477.4	
2,500-2,999	7	36.8	3	4	10.89	29.57	34.00	26.25	16.6	50.5	1	2	\$ 273.0	
3,000-3,999	3	60.0	2	1	29.80	49.67	\$ 49.50	\$ 50.00	73.0	121.7	1	2	\$ 428.0	
4,000-4,999	3	60.0	2	2	109.40	182.33	\$ 195.00	\$ 78.00	164.8	274.7	2	3	745.3	
5,000-9,999	2	\$ 100.0	2	0	\$ 130.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 130.00	-----	-----	\$ 360.0	1	2	\$ 728.0	
Type 3-----	104	25.6	77	37	15.71	61.34	64.04	35.78	31.8	122.8	57	SS	334.2	
250-499	1	10.0	1	0	.80	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00	-----	2.8	\$ 25.0	1	7	\$ 54.0	
500-749	7	18.9	7	0	3.43	18.14	18.14	-----	9.6	50.9	7	7	127.0	
750-999	8	10.0	5	1	2.08	20.75	18.12	\$ 13.00	4.6	46.0	7	7	131.6	
1,000-1,249	12	14.0	11	1	3.57	25.58	\$ 4.00	10.1	61.8	9	14	175.8		
1,250-1,499	22	30.6	16	8	17.98	58.86	69.62	22.50	50.6	165.7	14	19	498.5	
1,500-1,749	16	42.1	10	8	23.16	55.00	56.60	39.25	41.4	103.4	6	13	262.1	
1,750-1,999	9	28.1	7	5	16.06	57.11	53.57	27.60	36.0	127.9	3	7	342.0	
2,000-2,499	12	46.2	5	8	19.62	42.50	60.80	25.38	37.8	S1.8	3	6	363.0	
2,500-2,999	8	66.7	6	2	84.92	127.38	148.67	\$ 16.50	149.7	224.5	1	5	602.0	
3,000-3,999	6	66.7	4	3	97.44	146.17	147.25	94.33	161.6	242.3	4	6	466.2	
4,000-4,999	2	66.7	1	1	125.33	\$ 188.00	\$ 208.00	\$ 156.00	172.0	\$ 258.0	1	2	\$ 624.0	
5,000-9,999	1	\$ 100.0	1	0	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	-----	\$ 180.0	\$ 180.0	1	1	\$ 546.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 67.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average number of days of service, number of families furnishing meals and living quarters to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by family type and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for household help			Average expenditures for house- hold help, based on—						Average number of days of service, based on ⁸		Families furnish- ing ⁵		Average ⁷ number of meals furnished ⁶
	Any ²			All families ³			Families having ex- penditures for help ⁴			All families ³		Families having help ⁶	Living quar- ters	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VIL- LAGES—con.														
Type 4	No. 88	Pct. 13.6	No. 26	No. 62	Dol. 7.98	Dol. 58.89	Dol. 82.92	Dol. 48.24	No. 10.7	No. 79.9	No. 20	No. 53	No. 248.9	
250-499	1	5.6	1	0	2.22	\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00	-----	2.3	\$ 42.0	1	1	\$ 126.0	
500-749	0	.0	0	0	.00	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	0	0	-----	
750-999	11	10.7	4	7	1.95	\$ 18.27	\$ 24.75	14.57	2.8	\$ 28.7	3	7	84.6	
1,000-1,249	4	3.5	1	3	.35	10.00	\$ 18.00	7.33	.5	15.2	0	3	7.3	
1,250-1,499	11	12.1	4	7	4.33	\$ 35.82	\$ 37.75	34.71	6.4	\$ 52.5	3	7	165.4	
1,500-1,749	6	9.7	4	2	.66	\$ 67.83	75.00	\$ 53.50	10.0	102.8	3	5	339.4	
1,750-1,999	12	20.0	4	8	17.95	\$ 89.75	\$ 129.00	\$ 65.75	25.7	\$ 128.7	3	7	462.3	
2,000-2,499	14	17.3	2	12	9.64	\$ 55.79	\$ 126.00	44.08	10.4	60.1	2	10	163.5	
2,500-2,999	10	30.3	2	8	24.73	\$ 81.60	\$ 109.00	74.75	29.0	95.6	2	4	342.2	
3,000-3,999	15	65.2	4	11	48.65	\$ 74.60	\$ 140.50	50.64	75.3	115.5	3	7	452.9	
4,000-4,999	4	\$ 80.0	0	4	61.40	\$ 76.75	-----	76.75	58.0	72.5	0	2	\$ 135.0	
5,000-9,999	0	.0	0	0	\$.00	-----	-----	-----	\$.0	-----	0	0	-----	
Type 5	26	8.6	16	12	5.54	64.35	70.12	45.83	11.3	131.2	11	18	425.3	
250-499	0	.0	0	0	.00	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	0	0	-----	
500-749	0	.0	0	0	.00	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	0	0	-----	
750-999	1	2.0	1	0	.31	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00	-----	1.1	\$ 56.0	1	1	\$ 168.0	
1,000-1,249	2	3.2	1	1	2.06	\$ 65.00	\$ 26.00	\$ 104.00	4.3	\$ 135.5	1	2	\$ 198.5	
1,250-1,499	4	9.3	2	2	.63	\$ 6.75	\$ 9.00	\$ 4.50	1.1	11.8	1	2	\$ 63.0	
1,500-1,749	0	.0	0	0	.00	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	0	0	-----	
1,750-1,999	7	20.6	3	5	7.74	\$ 37.57	\$ 41.67	\$ 27.60	19.4	\$ 94.4	2	4	188.5	
2,000-2,499	3	13.0	2	1	2.70	\$ 74.33	\$ 110.50	\$ 2.00	23.6	181.0	2	2	\$ 819.0	
2,500-2,999	3	17.6	2	1	17.41	\$ 98.67	\$ 109.00	\$ 78.00	25.5	\$ 144.3	1	3	388.3	
3,000-3,999	5	41.7	4	1	31.67	\$ 76.00	\$ 79.25	\$ 63.00	78.0	187.2	2	3	737.3	
4,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	0	0	0	-----	
5,000-9,999	1	\$ 100.0	1	1	\$ 338.00	\$ 338.00	\$ 182.00	\$ 156.00	\$ 464.0	\$ 464.0	1	1	\$ 1,196.0	
Type 6	38	15.6	24	14	8.48	54.47	64.42	37.43	17.5	112.0	21	32	277.1	
250-499	0	.0	0	0	\$.00	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	0	0	-----	
500-749	2	6.7	2	0	1.90	\$ 28.50	\$ 28.50	-----	2.6	\$ 38.5	1	2	\$ 115.5	
750-999	3	6.8	3	0	1.82	\$ 26.67	\$ 26.67	-----	7.6	112.0	3	3	112.0	
1,000-1,249	6	11.5	4	2	1.71	\$ 14.83	\$ 19.50	\$ 5.50	3.7	36.6	4	6	102.6	
1,250-1,499	9	17.0	5	4	6.92	\$ 40.78	\$ 53.40	25.00	11.1	\$ 65.4	7	8	174.1	
1,500-1,749	2	11.1	2	0	.44	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00	-----	16.2	97.0	2	3	289.3	
1,750-1,999	2	14.3	1	1	5.29	\$ 37.00	\$ 54.00	\$ 20.00	27.1	\$ 190.0	0	0	-----	
2,000-2,499	7	46.7	2	5	31.80	\$ 68.14	\$ 87.00	\$ 60.60	55.9	\$ 119.7	1	4	254.5	
2,500-2,999	3	\$ 37.5	2	1	30.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 20.00	53.1	139.0	1	2	\$ 609.0	
3,000-3,999	2	\$ 28.6	1	1	27.14	\$ 95.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 70.00	58.6	\$ 205.0	0	2	\$ 414.0	
4,000-4,999	2	\$ 100.0	2	0	\$ 244.00	\$ 244.00	\$ 244.00	-----	\$ 368.0	\$ 368.0	2	2	\$ 1,092.0	
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	0	0	0	-----	
Type 7	13	10.9	7	6	7.21	66.00	101.00	25.17	13.4	122.3	6	8	494.1	
250-499	0	.0	0	0	\$.00	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	0	0	-----	
500-749	3	\$ 33.3	1	2	4.44	13.33	\$ 2.00	\$ 19.00	4.4	13.3	1	3	22.7	
750-999	0	.0	0	0	.00	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	0	0	-----	
1,000-1,249	2	8.7	0	2	.39	\$ 4.50	-----	\$ 4.50	.6	\$ 7.0	0	0	-----	
1,250-1,499	1	4.0	1	0	4.16	\$ 104.00	\$ 104.00	-----	14.4	\$ 360.0	1	1	\$ 1,092.0	
1,500-1,749	2	11.1	2	0	6.11	\$ 55.00	\$ 55.00	-----	15.2	\$ 136.5	1	1	\$ 294.0	
1,750-1,999	1	\$ 14.3	1	0	10.71	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	-----	15.0	\$ 105.0	1	1	\$ 315.0	
2,000-2,499	2	\$ 28.6	1	1	33.43	\$ 117.00	\$ 208.00	\$ 26.00	55.1	\$ 193.0	1	1	\$ 1,092.0	
2,500-2,999	0	.0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	0	0	-----	
3,000-3,999	0	.0	0	0	.00	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	0	0	-----	
4,000-4,999	1	\$ 100.0	0	1	\$ 78.00	\$ 78.00	-----	\$ 78.00	\$ 52.0	\$ 52.0	0	0	-----	
5,000-9,999	1	\$ 100.0	1	0	\$ 208.00	\$ 208.00	\$ 208.00	-----	\$ 360.0	\$ 360.0	1	1	\$ 1,092.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 67.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average number of days of service, number of families furnishing meals and living quarters to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by family type and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for household help				Average expenditures for house- hold help, based on—						Average number of days of service, based on ²			Families furnish- ing ³ —		Average ⁷ number of meals furnished ³
	Any ²		Full-time	Part-time	All families ³			Families having ex- penditures for help ⁴			All families ³	Families having help ⁶	Living quar- ters	Meals		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
SOUTHEAST VIL- LAGES—WHITE FAMILIES																
Type 1.....	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	640.5	
250-499.....	3	16.7	1	2	1.94	11.67	\$ 12.00	\$ 11.50	6.3	38.0	0	2			\$ 134.0	
500-749.....	15	27.8	6	10	6.04	21.73	30.00	14.50	29.0	104.3	0	9			261.0	
750-999.....	27	42.9	16	15	15.87	37.04	40.19	23.80	65.9	153.7	2	20			260.6	
1,000-1,249.....	28	50.9	21	14	27.82	54.64	58.86	20.71	107.3	210.8	2	24			420.6	
1,250-1,499.....	40	58.0	31	16	38.65	66.68	72.97	24.31	155.9	268.8	5	34			578.0	
1,500-1,749.....	45	67.2	32	16	53.04	78.98	92.81	36.44	163.5	243.4	2	39			608.9	
1,750-1,999.....	29	76.3	21	10	67.00	87.79	98.45	46.60	218.0	285.7	2	19			639.8	
2,000-2,499.....	39	78.0	30	17	73.76	94.56	104.77	29.88	220.1	282.2	2	32			790.8	
2,500-2,999.....	16	84.2	15	6	133.84	158.94	154.13	37.33	308.5	366.4	1	15			890.5	
3,000-3,999.....	16	94.1	15	4	131.70	139.94	139.47	35.25	378.1	401.7	5	15			904.6	
4,000-4,999.....	6	85.7	6	2	124.71	145.50	134.00	\$ 34.50	316.7	369.5	0	6			847.0	
5,000-9,999.....	7	100.0	7	0	265.14	265.14	265.14	-----	557.0	557.0	2	7			1,629.3	
Types 2 and 3....	469	64.0	394	148	59.24	92.60	96.77	33.93	191.5	299.3	65	414			733.2	
250-499.....	6	20.7	2	4	7.76	37.50	\$ 76.00	18.25	30.2	175.2	0	3			397.3	
500-749.....	19	21.1	12	7	6.47	30.63	37.92	18.00	37.3	167.9	2	14			426.6	
750-999.....	38	43.2	26	16	19.65	45.50	56.85	15.62	79.0	188.0	4	31			447.5	
1,000-1,249.....	80	70.8	63	21	42.50	60.02	65.79	30.90	176.2	248.9	10	67			600.8	
1,250-1,499.....	62	67.4	52	15	48.20	71.53	76.19	30.80	176.6	262.1	11	52			627.4	
1,500-1,749.....	65	73.0	54	22	63.97	87.60	91.09	33.86	224.5	302.8	4	58			686.7	
1,750-1,999.....	45	80.4	40	15	80.39	100.04	97.55	38.80	251.9	313.4	8	43			763.0	
2,000-2,499.....	64	84.2	58	18	98.65	117.16	115.84	39.61	298.8	354.8	10	59			835.5	
2,500-2,999.....	35	87.5	34	12	125.62	143.57	130.76	44.92	355.4	406.2	3	33			1,020.9	
3,000-3,999.....	32	86.5	30	11	123.05	142.28	130.23	54.73	307.6	355.7	8	31			879.3	
4,000-4,999.....	14	100.0	14	5	172.64	172.64	153.29	43.20	435.9	435.9	2	14			998.7	
5,000-9,999.....	9	100.0	9	2	218.56	218.56	210.89	\$ 32.00	504.7	504.7	3	9			1,419.4	
Types 4 and 5....	418	60.3	318	171	55.97	92.79	103.29	33.05	169.0	280.3	54	353			700.8	
250-499.....	1	10.0	1	1	1.40	\$ 14.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 2.00	4.6	\$ 46.0	1	1			\$ 126.0	
500-749.....	15	23.8	10	6	10.02	42.07	51.00	19.83	47.7	200.2	3	11			432.8	
750-999.....	18	25.7	7	13	8.86	34.44	54.00	18.23	39.1	161.2	2	14			315.1	
1,000-1,249.....	35	44.3	16	25	21.76	49.11	71.50	22.52	75.4	170.2	3	23			383.1	
1,250-1,499.....	59	62.8	41	29	36.48	58.12	65.20	25.45	128.9	208.9	2	45			511.1	
1,500-1,749.....	41	57.7	30	21	51.89	89.85	98.53	33.19	167.4	289.9	3	33			760.5	
1,750-1,999.....	46	74.2	33	20	52.63	70.93	80.76	29.10	192.1	253.4	4	40			580.0	
2,000-2,499.....	78	78.0	64	23	68.74	88.13	92.58	39.13	222.4	281.5	5	66			669.9	
2,500-2,999.....	43	76.8	39	12	99.00	128.93	129.00	36.58	209.8	351.4	7	38			835.9	
3,000-3,999.....	48	88.9	46	12	132.31	148.85	134.50	77.33	333.7	375.5	10	48			964.8	
4,000-4,999.....	16	100.0	14	5	166.62	166.62	170.86	45.00	396.6	396.6	4	16			868.4	
5,000-9,999.....	18	100.0	17	4	177.72	177.72	174.94	55.50	432.0	432.0	10	18			1,209.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 67.—HOUSEHOLD HELP: Number of families having expenditures for household help and average amounts spent, average number of days of service, number of families furnishing meals and living quarters to household help, and average number of meals furnished, by family type and income, North Central small-city and Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast village analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for household help			Average expenditures for house- hold help, based on—						Average number of days of service, based on ⁵		Families furnish- ing ³		Average ⁷ number of meals furnished ⁶ (14)		
	Any ²		Full-time	Part-time	All families ³			Families having ex- penditures for help ⁴			All families ³	Families having help ⁶	Living quar- ters	Meals		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	710.2	
SOUTHEAST VIL- LAGES—WHITE FAMILIES—CON.	115	54.8	92	35	44.68	81.59	89.84	30.71	155.4	283.7	15	96				
Types 6 and 7																
250-499	0	0	0	0	.00					0		0	0	0		
500-749	5	17.2	2	3	5.62	32.60	84.00	18.33	22.1	128.0	0	2			589.0	
750-999	16	44.4	10	7	19.83	44.62	53.40	25.43	82.5	185.6	3	11			527.1	
1,000-1,249	14	51.9	9	6	31.07	59.93	73.22	29.17	112.9	217.8	1	9			415.6	
1,250-1,499	16	51.6	13	3	34.52	66.88	77.92	19.00	141.0	273.3	1	13			594.0	
1,500-1,749	16	72.7	14	4	62.82	86.38	88.86	33.75	197.6	271.7	3	16			690.7	
1,750-1,999	12	70.6	11	3	62.12	88.00	86.64	27.67	224.5	318.0	1	10			810.0	
2,000-2,499	14	73.7	13	1	68.21	92.57	97.23	82.00	242.4	329.0	4	14			781.9	
2,500-2,999	8	88.9	7	4	120.67	135.75	126.29	48.75	348.9	392.5	0	8			760.5	
3,000-3,999	9	100.0	8	2	128.89	128.89	128.75	86.50	420.4	420.4	1	8			1,018.2	
4,000-4,999	3	100.0	3	0	105.33	105.33	105.33	-----	-----	371.3	371.3	0	3			1,013.3
5,000-9,999	2	100.0	2	2	8105.50	8150.50	8130.00	820.50	8393.5	8393.5	1	2			1,185.0	

¹ See table 38, footnote 1.

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 66, column 2).

³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for household help.

⁵ Includes help paid entirely in kind. See table 48, footnote 2.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families that employed household help (paid in cash or in kind).

⁷ Averages are based on the number of families furnishing meals to household help (column 13).

⁸ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁹ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

¹⁰ 0.050 or less.

TABLE 68.—AGE OF HUSBANDS: Median age of husbands, by family type, 11 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type	Small cities					Villages					South east- Negro families
	North Cent- ral ²	Plains and Moun- tain	Paci- fic	South- east- white fami- lies	South- east- Negro fami- lies	New Eng- land	Mid- dle Atlan- tic and North Cen- tral ²	Plain- s and Moun- tain	Paci- fic	South- east- white fami- lies	
All types	Years 43	Years 41	Years 42	Years 41	Years 40	Years 44	Years 44	Years 42	Years 44	Years 42	Years 39
Type 1	48	41	43	37	42	54	53	47	53	41	42
Types 2 and 3	36	35	36	35	34	35	35	36	36	36	35
Types 4 and 5	49	49	49	50	47	49	50	49	50	50	45
Types 6 and 7	38						39			39	36

¹ See table 38, footnote 1. For median age of husbands and age distribution by family type and income, see the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1.

² See table 26 for the median age of husbands in the uncombined family types of the Middle Atlantic and North Central analysis units.

Appendix C. Methodology

Procedures Used in Collection of the Data

The consumer purchases study was planned to provide information about variations in family consumption with region, size of community, income, occupation, family type, and race. The procedures followed at every step—from the selection of communities through the tabulation and analysis of the data—were determined by this purpose. The general plan of the study and the procedures used in carrying out the plan have been described at length in the volumes dealing with family income.¹ A brief summary of the plan and procedures, as they affect the expenditure data presented in this volume, is given below.

Communities Included in the Sample

The sample was limited to communities of certain size ranges in five broad geographic regions, New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast.² Communities were selected to typify five distinct degrees of urbanization in each region as follows: Large cities, middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties. New York City and Chicago, Ill., representing a sixth degree of urbanization, the metropolis, were also studied.

The most important conditions in the choice of the communities were that they should be located in the geographic areas chosen and fall in the specified size ranges. In the selection of the cities additional factors considered were independence of other larger communities, density of population and rate of growth, proportion of native-white population, economic activities, and cultural patterns. Each farm section was selected because of the prevalence in that locality of a particular type of farming. Together, these 13 sections represent the major types of agricultural enterprise in this country. For the most part the villages selected were located in the farm counties surveyed, although some in adjacent counties were added to provide a sufficiently large sample of families. For the same reason a few villages and cities falling outside the size limits originally established were included. (A list of the cities and villages surveyed is shown in table 69.)

Within each region, the sample included 1 or 2 large cities, 2 to 5 middle-sized cities, 4 to 12 small cities, 14 to 46 villages, and 4 to 22 farm counties. Expenditure data have been tabulated for each of the metropolises and large cities separately. Communities of each of the

¹ See the Methodology in the regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income. See Reports of the Study, p. 234 of this report.

² Some of these regions do not correspond to the census regions and therefore have been given distinctive names, as Southeast, and Plains and Mountain. The Southeast region of the study includes some of the States from the East South Central and South Atlantic regions of the census; the Plains and Mountain, States from the West North Central and Mountain regions of the census; the Middle Atlantic and North Central, States from the Middle Atlantic, and East and West North Central census regions. Even the New England region of this study, which corresponds to the census region of that name in general geographic outline, does not include all the States listed by the census.

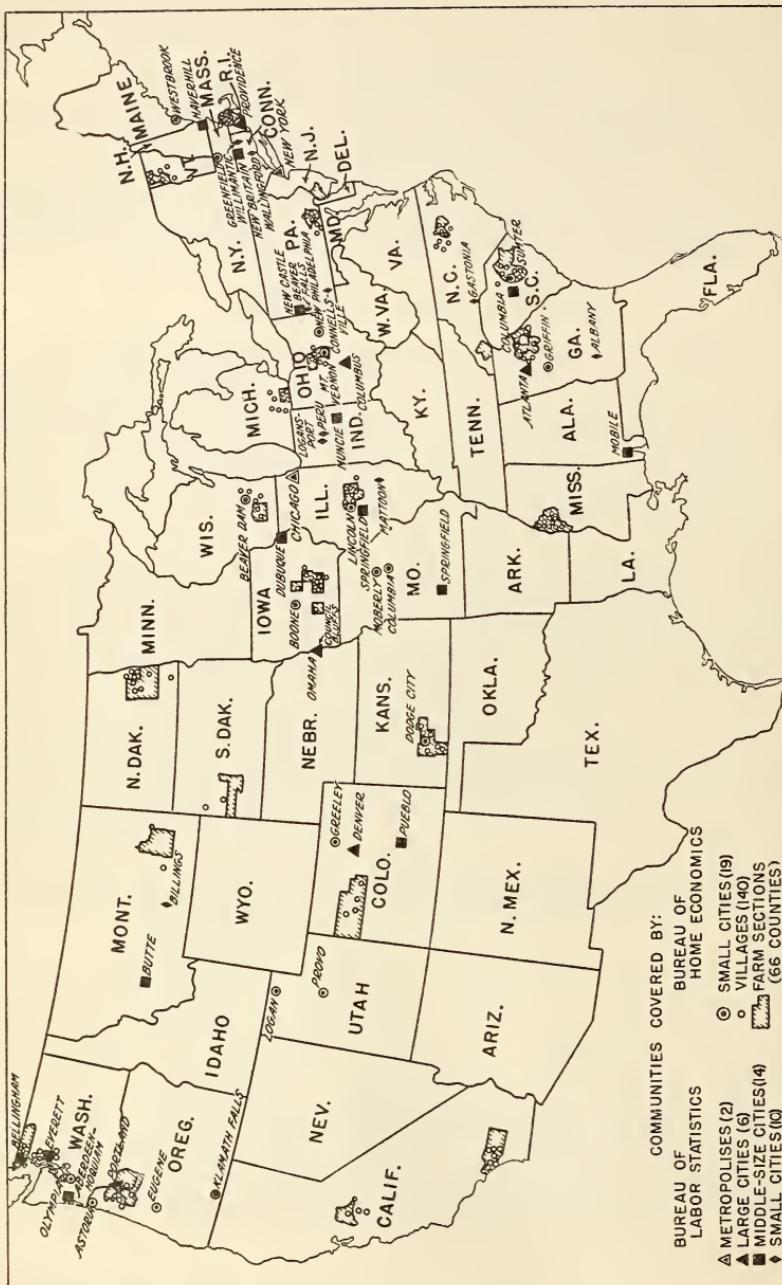


FIGURE 6.—Communities surveyed by each agency in the study of consumer purchases. Transfers of data for some communities were made for the analysis of consumption; see page 234 and Table 69.

other degrees of urbanization—middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties—have been grouped to form analysis units. In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, in addition to the two metropolises and two large cities, the tabulations cover two groups of middle-sized cities, two groups of small cities, one group of villages, and four groups of farm counties. In the other regions data are given for one large city, one group of middle-sized cities, one of small cities, one of villages, and one to three of farm counties. The Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in the 140 villages and 66 farm counties and in 19 of the 29 small cities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in the 10 other small cities and in all larger cities including 14 of middle size, 6 large, and 2 metropolitan (fig. 6).

The sample provides for comparisons of expenditures and consumption among communities of different size in the same region and among communities of the same size range in different regions. For a discussion of the use of the consumption data from this survey in regional and national estimates, see page 221 of this report, and the Appraisal in regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income.

Population Groups Included in the Sample

In making the plans for this survey, it was assumed that consumption patterns would vary with color, nativity, composition of family, occupation, and income. Since it was not possible, within the administrative limitations of the survey, to provide for adequate samples of all groups exhibiting variations in these factors, the consumption study was confined to those numerically most important in the population—native-white, unbroken, nonrelief families. Native-Negro families were included only in the Southeast region and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where they were studied separately. (See p. 221 for a discussion of the comparability of the sample with all families in the communities.)

The schedule of an economic family (see Glossary, Economic Family, for definition) that kept house and could furnish reliable estimates of a year's income and expenditures was the basic unit of the consumption study. Families in certain situations could not provide the information needed for the schedule and therefore were excluded. For example, if the husband and wife had not been married a year, neither the family's income nor its expenditures for a 12-month period could be determined; if the household included several boarders, the separation of the expenditures for such household members from those of the economic family would present difficulties.

Eligibility Requirements

The families eligible for the consumption study were part of a larger group included in the study of family income. To be included in the income investigation, a city or village family had to meet the following requirements: The family included a husband and wife who were native-white (or native-Negro in the Southeast region and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio), had been married at least 1 year,

were keeping house when interviewed, and had not had the equivalent of 10 roomers for a full year.

To be eligible for the consumption study, a family had to meet the following additional requirements:

The family had not received relief at any time during the year.

The family was of specified family composition, i. e., of types 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 in certain communities. In other communities, types 6 and 7 were included also (see Glossary, Family Type). Families with five or more persons 16 or older and none younger and all families of nine or more members (types 8 and 9) were excluded in all communities.

The family was in the wage-earner, clerical, or business and professional group. Families of farm operators in cities or villages and those without earnings were excluded. (See Glossary, Occupational Classification.)

The family did not have more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks of the report year.

The family did not have more than the equivalent of one guest for 26 weeks.

The family had been keeping house for at least 9 months of the report year.

The family had not moved between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

The family had lived in the community studied for at least 9 months of the report year.

Sampling Procedures

The information on family income and expenditures was obtained through personal interviews with the housewife or other responsible members of the family. In order to select a representative group that satisfied the requirements for the consumption study from the total population of families, the following scheme of collection, involving four samples, was used.

The first or record-card sample was a random sample of all dwelling units in the cities and villages studied. Families were asked to give the information needed to fill a record card which indicated whether the requirements for the income study were satisfied.

The second or income sample included families shown by entries on the record card to be eligible for the study of income. These families were requested to give the information on family composition, occupation, and income shown in the income schedule. The third or eligible sample consisted of the families from the second sample whose entries on the income schedule indicated eligibility for the consumption study.

The fourth or consumption sample was derived from the third sample. It included every eligible family willing or able to furnish data concerning its expenditures from the group drawn in the first of the series of random subsamples. Some limitation of the number of eligible families asked to provide expenditure schedules was imposed in the later stages of field work. The consumption sample was planned to provide enough cases for analysis by income, family type, and occupation. A minimum of 6 or 10 cases was desired in each of the

so-called cells, i. e., the subdivisions of the city or village sample by a three-way classification—income, family type, and occupation.

Obviously, a sample of eligible families large enough to provide six cases of a less frequent income, family-type, and occupational group (such as high-income business families of six or more members) would include more cases than were needed of the more usual groups, such as the three- or four-member, wage-earner families with incomes of about \$1,000. It was considered advisable, therefore, to exercise some control over procedures in the final stages of schedule collection in order to avoid obtaining an excessive number of families from some groups and a barely adequate number from others. Although it did not prove possible to obtain the preassigned minimum number of schedules for all cells, many cells of the less frequent types were represented by more schedules than would have been secured without this control of the sampling.

The percentage of eligible families included in the consumption sample was greater for some cells than for others because of this collection control. In other words, the consumption sample differed from the eligible group in that some of the occupational, family-type, and income cells included a smaller proportion of the total number than they did in the eligible group, while in other cells the proportion was larger.³

Data From the Consumption Sample

Representative Character of the Consumption Sample

In appraising the representative character of the consumption sample two questions must be answered: (1) Were the families in each of the cells representative of all eligible families within the same income, family-type, and occupational class? (2) Was the distribution of families by cells in the consumption sample similar to the distribution of the eligible group? The answer to the first question affects the applicability of the data concerning families within a given class or cell to other eligible families of the same income, family-type, and occupational classification, within the same group of communities. The answer to the second question affects the use of data relating to a group of families from a combination of several cells in the consumption sample (as from all family types or all occupational groups at a given income level) as applicable to a similar group of eligible families. This second question, therefore, involves procedures to be followed in combining cells to obtain averages.

There is reason to believe that the first question may be answered in the affirmative. As a result of collection procedures, the individual cells of the consumption sample, i. e., families within the same occupational and family-type groups at a given income level, may be judged adequately representative of all eligible families of the same family-type, occupational, and income class. Although some families could not be reached, there is no evidence that the nonreporting families differed from those included in respect to consumption patterns. Revisits and special visits by supervisors served to reduce the number of nonreporting families.

³ The procedures used in selecting the families included in the consumption sample are described in greater detail in the Methodology in regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income.

The answer to the second question is also affirmative, with minor qualifications. The consumption sample may be taken as fairly representative of the eligible group with respect to the distribution of families by occupation, family type, and income, despite the control of collection. The differences between the consumption and the eligible sample were small enough that, in the tabulation and analysis of the expenditure data, the consumption sample may be treated as a random sample.

In general, the consumption sample in the small cities and villages included a smaller proportion of wage-earner families than the eligible sample; in the Pacific small-city unit, for example, 41 percent of the families giving expenditure schedules compared with 48 percent of the eligible families were in the wage-earner classification. Similarly, families of type 1 (husband and wife only) were usually not fully represented in the consumption sample. For example, the percentages in the Pacific small-city unit were 29 for the consumption sample and 33 for the eligible sample. In some of the city and village analysis units, the proportion of families in the higher income classes was greater in the consumption than in the eligible sample; in others the reverse was true.⁴

These differences between the third or eligible sample and the fourth or consumption sample, although not large, were sufficient that a special study was made of methods to be followed in combining cells. Two types of combinations have been made in analyzing data from this study; combinations of family type and of occupational groups at the same income level; combinations of income classes to obtain an all-incomes figure. The problems met in making these two types of combinations and the limitations on the use of the combined cells as applicable to other population groups are discussed below.

TABLE 69.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region*

Degree of urbanization ¹	Region				
	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central ²	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
Metropolis ³ -----		New York, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.			
Large city ³ -----	Providence, R. I. Haverhill, Mass. New Britain, Conn.	Columbus, Ohio Omaha, Nebr. New Castle, Pa. Muncie, Ind. Springfield, Ill. Dubuque, Iowa. Springfield, Mo.	Atlanta, Ga. Columbia, S. C. Mobile, Ala.	Denver, Colo.	Portland, Oreg.
Middle-sized city ³				Butte, Mont. Pueblo, Colo.	Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash. Belligham, Wash. Everett, Wash.
Small city-----	*Westbrook, Maine. ⁴ *Greenfield, Mass. ⁴ †Wallingford, Conn. †Willimantic, Conn.	*Mt. Vernon, Ohio. *New Philadelphia, Ohio. *Lincoln, Ill. *Beaver Dam, Wis. *Boone, Iowa. *Columbia, Mo. *Moberly, Mo. †Beaver Falls, Pa. †Connellsville, Pa. †Logansport, Ind. †Peru, Ind. †Mattoon, Ill.	*Sumter, S. C. *Griffin, Ga. †Gastonia, N. C. ³ †Albany, Ga. ³	*Dodge City, Kans. *Greeley, Colo. *Logan, Utah. *Provo, Utah. †Billings, Mont. ⁵	*Olympia, Wash. *Astoria, Oreg. *Eugene, Oreg. *Klamath Falls, Oreg.

See footnotes at end of table.

¹A comparison of the two samples for each analysis unit is given in the Appraisal of the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Urban and Village Series, Misc. Pub. 396.

TABLE 69.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region—Continued*

Degree of urbanization ¹	Region				
	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central ²	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
Village ³	Vermont: Bristol. Essex Junction. Northfield. Richford. Swanton. Waterbury. Massachusetts: Avon. Bryantville and South Hanson. East Bridge-water. Hebronville. Kingston. North Easton. North Dighton. North Raynham. Ohio: Bellville. Cardington. Fredericktown. Mount Gilead. Perrysville. Plymouth. Michigan: Blissfield. Chelsea. Concord. Grass Lake. Hudson. Jonesville. Parma. Tecumseh. Wisconsin: Horicon. Lake Mills City. Mayville. Mount Horeb. Sun Prairie. Waterloo. Illinois: Atlanta. Bement. Cerro Gordo. Farmer City. Maroa. Monticello. Mount Pулaski. Tuscola. Iowa: Brooklyn. Bussey. Dallas. Earlham. Eddyville. Melcher. Montezuma. New Sharon. Pleasantville. State Center. Victor.	Pennsylvania: Denver. Marietta. New Freedom. New Holland. Quarryville. Spring Grove. Wrightsville. Mississippi: Drew. Hollandale. Indiana. Itta Bena. Leland. Moorhead. Mound Bayou. ⁷ Rosedale. Ruleville. Shaw. Shelby. South Carolina: Bishopville. Camden. Lake City. Lamar. Manning. Summerton. Timmonsville. Georgia: Comer. Commerce. Greensboro. Jefferson. Madison. Social Circle. Washington. Winder.	North Carolina: Elm City. Franklin. Louisburg. Nashville. Spring Hope. Wake Forest. Whitakers. Zebulon. North Dakota: Casselton. Cooperstown. Finley. Hatton. Hillsboro. Hope. Lidgerwood. Mayville. Missouri: Drew. Hollandale. Indiana. Itta Bena. Leland. Moorhead. Mound Bayou. ⁷ Rosedale. Ruleville. Shaw. Shelby. South Carolina: Bishopville. Camden. Lake City. Lamar. Manning. Summerton. Timmonsville. Georgia: Comer. Commerce. Greensboro. Jefferson. Madison. Social Circle. Washington. Winder.	North Dakota: Casselton. Cooperstown. Finley. Hatton. Hillsboro. Hope. Lidgerwood. Mayville. Missouri: Drew. Hollandale. Indiana. Itta Bena. Leland. Moorhead. Mound Bayou. ⁷ Rosedale. Ruleville. Shaw. Shelby. South Dakota: Belle Fourche. Sturgis. Montana: Forsyth. Colorado: Glenwood Springs. Meeker. Redcliff. Rifle.	Washington: Arlington. Blaine. Burlington. Lynden. Marysville. Monroe. Snohomish. Oregon: McMinnville. Newberg. Sheridan. Silverton. Woodburn. California: Beaumont. Brea. Ceres. Elsinore. Hemet. La Habra. Manteca. Newman. Oakdale. Placentia. San Jacinto. Tustin.

¹ The population range in each type of community was as follows: Metropolis, 3,376,438 to 6,930,446; large city, 214,006 to 301,815; middle-sized city, 30,567 to 71,864; small city, 9,370 to 18,901; village, 544 to 5,183. Population figures are those given by the 1930 census.

² Cities in this group that were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are classified as East Central and West Central in the reports of that Bureau.

³ All metropolises, large cities, and middle-sized cities listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Consumption data are combined with those from the other small cities studied in this region and are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Consumption data are combined with those from the other small cities studied in this region and are published by the Bureau of Home Economics.

⁶ All villages listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Home Economics. Administrative problems and the objective of selecting villages in or near counties chosen for the study of farm families made it necessary to class as villages a few small towns of approximately 3,000, and 1 (Camden, S. C.) of slightly over 5,000. Most of the communities, however, had populations under 2,500.

⁷ Negro families only.

*Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics.

†Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Combinations of Occupational and Family-Type Groups at the Same Income Level

The eligible sample provides a somewhat more accurate picture than does the consumption sample of the relative numerical importance of the groups (cells) of families represented in the consumption study, as the preceding examples have shown. In theory, therefore, it would be preferable to use the distribution of eligible families by income, occupation, and family type as a system of weights to be applied to the average expenditures for each group in order to obtain averages for combinations of the groups, such as wage-earner families of all types in a given income class. The calculation of averages for combined groups by pooling the data is equivalent to using the distribution from the consumption sample as a weighting system in place of the distribution from the eligible sample.

Practically, the two samples were sufficiently similar with respect to the distributions of families that averages computed in the two ways did not differ greatly. The procedure of computing the average by pooling, i. e., on the basis of consumption sample weights, has the advantage of simplicity; it is the simple average of all the reports for a given class. Since tests indicated that the differences between this type of average and that based on weights from the eligible sample were relatively small with few exceptions, the simpler average has been used uniformly for all tables in the reports on family expenditures.

These pooled averages for all family types combined for each income class may be considered fairly representative of the consumption of eligible families with similar incomes. However, in using these averages it must be recalled that very large families (types 8 and 9, and in some analysis units types 6 and 7) are excluded from the consumption sample. This exclusion may serve to exaggerate the importance of consumption of goods and services more generally used by small than by large families. (See Glossary, Family Type, for the family-type groups included in each analysis unit.)

Combinations of Income Classes

Combinations of all income classes present a somewhat different situation from combinations of family-type or occupational groups at a specified income level. Two points must be remembered: First, the consumption sample from most units did not include those families drawn in the eligible sample that had very low or very high incomes; second, the eligible sample obtained by the survey tended to underrepresent the very high-income families in some communities. The consumption patterns of families of all income classes combined, as shown by pooled averages, may be considered representative of the patterns of the eligible families within the income classes presented for the specified analysis unit, but not of all eligible families including the very high- or very low-income groups that were excluded in small-city or village units.

Had the data for the most well-to-do families (omitted from the tabulations because of the small number of schedules obtained) been included and had weighted rather than pooled averages been used, the averages for the all-incomes line would have been improved somewhat. Even these averages, however, would not provide an accurate estimate

of the total consumption of all eligible families; both the weights in respect to the number of high-income families in the eligible sample and the data for consumption of high-income families (based on comparatively few cases) were inadequate for this purpose. The well-to-do families which have a large share of the aggregate income in relation to their number also have a large share of aggregate disbursements, especially for some so-called luxury items of family living. These considerations should be recognized, therefore, in the use of averages from the all-incomes line of a table to represent the total expenditures of all eligible families.

The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population

The consumption study was limited to the so-called eligible groups—native-white (except in the Southeast), unbroken, nonrelief families having certain characteristics. This restriction of the scope of the study limits the applicability of the data from the consumption sample to the entire population of the communities surveyed. Eligible families did not account for more than one-half of the total population of families in the communities surveyed except in the Southeast, where the study included Negro as well as white families. In several groups of communities fewer than one-third of the families were eligible for the consumption study, as the following estimates based on record-card and income-sample data show:

Region:	<i>Percentage of families eligible in —</i>	
	<i>Small cities</i>	<i>Villages</i>
New England-----	(1)	26
Middle Atlantic and North Central-----	45	42
Plains and Mountain-----	34	31
Pacific-----	37	30
Southeast-----	76	77
White families-----	44	45
Negro families-----	32	32

¹ Consumption data are published in reports of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Since the eligible families were generally outnumbered by the ineligible, differences between the two groups must be carefully considered in adapting the data relating to the consumption sample to all families in these communities. The families excluded from the study of consumption on the basis of the eligibility requirements may be classified in two groups: Those ineligible for both the income and the consumption studies; those eligible for the former study but ineligible for the latter.

The group ineligible for both studies consisted mainly of nonwhite families (except in the Southeast, where native Negroes were studied), one-person, broken, and foreign-born families. (See p. 215, Eligibility Requirements.) Information concerning this group of ineligible families was limited to the number excluded for each reason for ineligibility and to the income data obtained from a small sample in nine of the small cities.

In these small cities the families ineligible for both studies as a group were found to have incomes much lower than those of the eligible (native-white, unbroken) families. That is, among the ineligible families the relative number in the lowest income classes

was greater than among the eligible families. Since this group, ineligible for both studies, constituted one-fourth or more of the families in each analysis unit, their exclusion from the survey served to limit the study of income as well as of consumption to a group whose median income was higher than that of the population of these communities as a whole. Families eligible for the income study probably had median incomes several hundred dollars above the medians for the total population. For example, the difference was estimated to be about \$300 in the Pacific small cities. (See Appraisal in regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income.)

The second group of ineligible families—those eligible for the income study but ineligible for the consumption study—consisted chiefly of those that had received relief (however little) at any time during the report year and of family-type and occupational groups too infrequently encountered to permit analysis (p. 216). Incomes of this second group of ineligible families tended to be below those of the consumption sample as a whole, chiefly because of the relatively large proportion of relief families in the former group. Income data, although incomplete, obtained from families that had received relief indicate that few had incomes of \$1,000 or more during the year. The effect of the exclusion of relief families is indicated by the difference between the median incomes of the nonrelief families in the income sample and the medians for the relief and nonrelief families combined, shown below:

	<i>Median income of—</i>	
	<i>Relief and nonrelief families¹</i>	<i>Nonrelief families</i>
Analysis unit:		
Small-city:		
North Central-----	\$1, 164	\$1, 322
Plains and Mountain-----	1, 420	1, 648
Pacific-----	1, 555	1, 669
Southeast—white families-----	1, 211	1, 345
Southeast—Negro families-----	417	486
Village:		
New England-----	1, 233	1, 447
Middle Atlantic and North Central-----	962	1, 154
Plains and Mountain-----	1, 054	1, 322
Pacific-----	1, 164	1, 405
Southeast—white families-----	1, 268	1, 474
Southeast—Negro families-----	346	415

¹ Medians for relief and nonrelief families were computed on the assumption (substantially supported by available data) that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample.

Moreover, nonrelief families that were ineligible because of occupation or change of residence also tended to be concentrated in the lower income classes.

The two sets of eligibility requirements thus had the effect of excluding from the study of consumption a relatively larger number of families with incomes under than above \$1,000. Estimates made for the Pacific small-city analysis unit showed that only 11 percent of the families with incomes under \$1,000 (including those receiving relief) were eligible for the study, compared with about 50 to 60 percent of the families in the higher classes.

In addition to having a somewhat higher general income level, the families in the consumption sample may have differed somewhat from

the excluded group with respect to expenditure patterns. For example, in the cities and villages, the excluded families that had no earnings from an occupation tended to be older than those classed as wage-earner, clerical, or business and professional; a larger percentage of them owned their homes. Farm families that lived in the cities and villages (and were excluded) had relatively substantial amounts of home-produced food, as compared with other city and village families. The extent to which consumption patterns were found to differ among the family-type groups included in the survey suggests that the consumption patterns of the one-person families, of those with two or more members not including a husband and a wife, and of the large unbroken families of types 8 and 9 may have differed appreciably from the patterns of the groups studied. The ways of living of the foreign-born and of the nonwhite families also may have differed from the native-white because of different cultural patterns.

In general, there is but limited information upon which to judge differences between the consumption patterns of the ineligible groups and the eligible families of comparable incomes. However, as the data in this volume show, income level affects family consumption more strongly than other factors. Accordingly, the consumption patterns of the families studied may be judged representative in broad outline of those of all families of similar economic level. Estimates of community, regional, and national consumption may thus be made on the basis of data from this survey and additional information available concerning distribution of income to give a general picture of the ways of spending of all families.

Reliability of the Data

The completeness and reliability of the schedules were insured by various procedures adopted for field collection, and for editing and tabulating the data. Field agents were carefully trained before they began to interview families. The work of each interviewer was checked by a supervisor. One out of eight or ten families interviewed was visited a second time to determine whether the schedule was an authentic report. In addition, the families keeping food records were asked to verify certain items on their expenditure schedules. This system of checking served to eliminate the invention of schedules on the part of agents.

Each expenditure schedule was subjected to careful editing for reasonableness and internal consistency first in the local collection office and then in the regional office where the data were transcribed for machine tabulation. If an expenditure schedule was incomplete or inconsistent, the supervisor or field agent revisited the family to obtain the missing information. In general, no schedule was considered complete unless an entry was given for every item. A few schedules were accepted in which certain minor expenditure items were unknown but the total for the group of which the item was a part was given. Expenditure schedules judged reliable were accepted for tabulation only if the total receipts and total disbursements balanced within 5.5 percent for city and village families.

III. LIVING QUARTERS OCCUPIED

At end of schedule year

1. Type of living quarters
2. Total number of *rooms* (exclude bathroom)
3. Total number of *persons* occupying these rooms (include family, paid help, roomers, others)
4. If family is now renting, does rent include:

Yes	No
a. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Garage.
b. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Furnishings.
c. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Heat.
d. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Water.
e. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Light.
f. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator (mechanical).
g. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration.

HOUSING FACILITIES

	A	B
	For kitchen	For bathtub or shower
5. Water supply, indoors:		
a. Running hot and cold.....		
b. Running cold only.....		
c. Hand pump, only.....		
d. None.....		
6. Kitchensink with drain pipe:		9. Heating (check principal method):
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No		a. <input type="checkbox"/> Central furnace.
7. Toilet (check one):		b. <input type="checkbox"/> Stoves other than kitchen. Number.....
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Indoor, flush.		c. <input type="checkbox"/> Fireplace.
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Indoor, other.		d. <input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen stove only.
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor (privy).		e. <input type="checkbox"/> None.
d. <input type="checkbox"/> None.		10. Lighting (check one):
8. Cooking fuel (check one):		a. <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene.
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Wood, coal, cobs.		Electricity:
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene or gaso- line.		b. <input type="checkbox"/> Power line.
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity.		c. <input type="checkbox"/> Home plant.
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Gas.		d. <input type="checkbox"/> Gas.
e. <input type="checkbox"/> Both a and b.		e. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.
f. <input type="checkbox"/> Other combina- tions.		

Expenditure schedule. Section III, Living quarters occupied.

IV. HOUSING EXPENSE DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

A	B	C
RENTED HOME (exclude vacation home)	Present home	Other home
1. Number of months occupied.....	\$.....	\$.....
2. Monthly rental rate.....	\$.....	\$.....
3. Rental concessions.....	\$.....	\$.....
4. TOTAL rent (1 times 2, minus 3).....	\$.....	\$.....
5. Repairs paid for by family.....	\$.....	\$.....
6. TOTAL (4 plus 5).....	\$.....	\$.....
OWNED HOME (exclude vacation home)	Present home	Other home
7. Number of months: Owned.....	\$.....	\$.....
8. Occupied as owner.....	\$.....	\$.....
9. Structural additions to home during year.....	\$.....	\$.....
10. Paid on principal of mortgage during year.....	\$.....	\$.....
EXPENSE FOR MONTHS OWNED		
11. Interest on mortgage.....	\$.....	\$.....
12. Refinancing charges.....	\$.....	\$.....
13. Taxes payable in schedule year (except back taxes).....	\$.....	\$.....
14. Special assessments	\$.....	\$.....
15. Repairs and replacements.....	\$.....	\$.....
16. Insurance premiums on home (fire, tornado, other).....	\$.....	\$.....
17. Other.....	\$.....	\$.....
18. TOTAL for months own- ed (11-17).....	\$.....	\$.....
19. TOTAL for months occu- pied as owner.....	\$.....	\$.....
20. TOTAL for family's home dur- ing year (6 plus 19).....	\$.....	\$.....
OTHER HOUSING EXPENSE DURING YEAR		Expense for year
21. Vacation home owned: Net expense.....	\$.....	\$.....
22. Vacation home rented (rent and repairs).....	\$.....	\$.....
23. Lodging while traveling or on vacation.....	\$.....	\$.....
24. Rent at school (transfer from XIV, 12).....	\$.....	\$.....
25. TOTAL (21-24).....	\$.....	\$.....
26. TOTAL housing expense during year (20 plus 25).....	\$.....	\$.....
MONEY VALUE OF HOUSING RECEIVED Without direct money payment		
27. Rental value of housing received as gift or pay.....	\$.....	\$.....
28. Net money value of occupancy of family's owned home.....	\$.....	\$.....
29. Net money value of occupancy of owned vacation home.....	\$.....	\$.....
30. TOTAL (27-29).....	\$.....	\$.....

Expenditure schedule. Section IV, Housing expense during the year.

V. HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

A	B	C	D	
FUEL, LIGHT, REFRIGERATION	Quantity purchased in year	Price per unit	Expense for year	
1. Coal purchased:				
Winter (DJF).....tons.	x x x	\$.....	x x x	
Fall (SON).....tons.	x x x	.....	x x x	
Summer (JJA).....tons.	x x x	.....	x x x	
Spring (MAM).....tons.	x x x	.....	x x x	
TOTAL.....	.....tons	x x x	\$.....	
2. Coke, briquettes.....			.....
3. Wood and kindling.....			.....
4. Kerosene for fuel and light.....gal.			.....
5. Gasoline for fuel and light.....gal.			.....
6. Fuel oil.....gal.			.....
	AVERAGE EXPENSE PER MONTH			
	Winter Dec.-Feb.	Fall Sept.-Nov.	Summer June-Aug.	Spring March-May
7. Electricity (purchased).....				
8. Gas.....				
9. Ice (purchased).....				
10. TOTAL (1-9).....x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	\$.....
11. Money value of fuel and ice obtained without direct money payment.....				\$.....
A	B	C	D	E
PAID HOUSE-HOLD HELP	Persons customarily employed (number)	Meals usually furnished to each person (number daily)	Total time of service in year and wage rate	Expense for year
12. By hour.....			....hrs. @ \$.....	\$.....
13. By day.....			....days @ \$.....	
14. By week.....			....wks. @ \$.....	
15. By month.....			....mos. @ \$.....	
16. Aprons furnished and other gifts to paid help.....				
17. TOTAL (12-16).....				\$.....
18. Living quarters furnished to:	Yes	No		
a. Help paid by hour.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Help paid by day.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Help paid by week.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
d. Help paid by month.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	OTHER HOUSEHOLD OPERATION			Expense for year
19. Telephone: Number mos. Per mo., \$.....				\$.....
20. Laundry soap and other cleaning supplies.....				
21. Laundry sent out: Number wks. Per wk., \$.....				
22. Stationery, postage, telegrams.....				
23. Express, freight, drayage, moving.....				
24. Water rent.....				
25. Other.....				
26. TOTAL (18-25).....				\$.....
27. TOTAL for household operation (sum of 10, 17, and 26).....				\$.....

Expenditure schedule. Section V, Household operation.

Data on Housing and Household Operation

Housing

The items included in the section of the expenditure schedule relating to housing illustrate many of the problems of recording family expenditure data under uniform classifications. The difficulty of dividing a total sum expended into its component parts, for example, was encountered in the expenditures of home owners for their homes. The allocation of mortgage payments to interest and principal, and of the tax bill to taxes and special assessments call for information that some families lack or do not have available. The distinction between repairs and replacements for the home and structural additions also presents a problem in schedule taking. (See reproduction of the section of the expenditure schedule that provides information on housing expenditures, p. 225.)

In the case of mortgage payments, a satisfactory solution could be reached. If the respondent was unable to separate a payment into interest and principal, the agent was instructed to ask for the information necessary to obtain the separation by calculation, such as total period for the loan, number of payments made, and the like. From the details of the mortgage contract on the agent's note sheet, the editors in the office determined the amounts to be entered under interest as a current expenditure for housing, and those classified under decrease in principal of mortgage as a change in liabilities (entered in section XXII, Changes in family assets and liabilities during schedule year, of the expenditure schedule). The entire expenditure schedule is reproduced in the report Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Urban and Village Series, Misc. Pub. 396, pp. 382-387). Special instructions, based on data provided by agencies loaning to home owners, were provided for this purpose.

In some communities tax bills do not itemize the total charge and the respondents were unable to indicate what part, if any, of the total represented special assessments; in others the respondent could not remember the details. The local editors were instructed to ascertain from the tax collector what special assessments had been levied during the period of the survey and to make editorial division of the total payment. Although this procedure provided fairly accurate entries, it is possible that in the aggregate, the outlays for special assessments are underestimated and those for taxes overestimated by a corresponding amount. It may be noted also that even though the entries in each community were absolutely accurate, the data would not be strictly comparable between communities since the meaning of these terms differs considerably from one locality to another.

The distinction between repairs and replacements for the home and structural additions was often very difficult to make. The basis for the distinction was whether the type of improvement was designed to restore property to good condition, in which case it was considered a repair job or a replacement; but if it added something previously lacking, it was a structural addition. Additions included not only

rooms, porches, and the like, but also facilities not installed before, such as a furnace in a house that had been heated by stoves. However, the decision as to whether or not a specific outlay was for a replacement was sometimes difficult and called for the exercise of considerable judgment by the enumerator and the respondent. It has been indicated that the outlays under either classification could range from a few dollars to fairly substantial sums, but that large outlays were generally classified as structural additions. There is no reason, however, to suspect any definite bias in the classification throughout all income classes or all communities.

Probably no data on family consumption are quite so difficult to interpret as those relating to quality of housing. Figures on number of rooms, facilities, rents, and rental values merely suggest the wide variation in structures that serve as dwelling units for American families. For the same rent payment, families in different sections of the country receive housing comfort that ranges from a large substantially built home to one of cheap construction similar to a seasonal dwelling or a tourist cabin.

In some localities, small structures equipped with the necessary minimum of furnishings and equipment have been built to serve the needs of a more or less transient group of families. In the villages and small cities of the Plains and Mountain region and on the Pacific Coast, where mobility is apparently greater than in other regions,⁵ a larger proportion of the dwelling units rented were furnished at least partially. Among the western villages studied are health resorts and vacation centers where living quarters are more likely to be rented furnished than in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. Public works, in the form of highways and aqueducts, and changes in the demand for labor in oil fields, in mines, in forests, and on farms contribute to instability in the population in many of the western communities. The housing accepted by families that plan to live in a town for only a year or two is probably not equivalent in qualitative terms to that available in communities where employment is more stabilized.

Household Operation

A particularly difficult problem in recording and classification appears in the item of paid household help. The terms of employment and the conditions of payment are so varied that it is almost impossible to set up an unambiguous scheme of classification. The schedule of the Bureau of Home Economics provided for four types of entries based on period of payment for services—i. e., entries for workers employed by the hour, day, week, and month (see household operation section of the expenditure schedule, p. 226). In the editing of schedules, workers were classified as part-time or full-time on the assumption that, by custom, the period of payment provides a basis for distinguishing between the two groups. Help employed by the hour or by the day were classified as part-time; those employed by the week or month as full-time.

⁵ In the Pacific villages, for example, 10 percent of the families included in the income survey were excluded from the consumption survey on the basis of less than 9 months residence. In the eastern and southern analysis units the percentages ranged from 3 to 6.

HOUSEHOLD HELP SECTIONS OF EXPENDITURE SCHEDULES

A PAID HOUSE-HOLD HELP	B Persons customarily employed (number)	C Meals usually furnished to each person (number daily)	D Total time of service in year and wage rate	E Expense for year
12. By hour.....			hrs. @ \$.....	\$.....
13. By day.....			days @ \$.....	
14. By week.....			wks. @ \$.....	
15. By month.....			mos. @ \$.....	
16. Aprons furnished and other gifts to paid help.....				
17. TOTAL (12-16).....				\$.....
18. Living quarters furnished to:			Yes No	
a. Help paid by hour.....			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Help paid by day.....			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Help paid by week.....			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Help paid by month.....			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bureau of Home Economics.

A PAID HOUSEHOLD HELP	B Wks.	C | D		E | F		G | H		J Expense for year	
		Lives	Employed	Expense per week					
		In	Out	F. T.	P. T.	No. meals	Dol- lars		
11. Cook or general worker.....								\$.....	
12. Cleaning man or woman.....									
13. Laundress.....									
14.									
15.									
16. Aprons, uniforms, and gifts to paid help.....									
17. TOTAL (11-16).....									

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This procedure probably underestimates the number of families having service on a part-time basis and overestimates the number with full-time service, since employees paid weekly included some persons who did not work 7 days in each week, some who worked only a few hours of each day, and some who had a combination of such arrangements.

The period of service given by so-called full-time help also is overestimated, somewhat, by the procedures followed by the Bureau of Home Economics. In order to obtain a figure for the average period of service received by families from household help, whatever the working arrangement, it was necessary to reduce the hours, days, weeks, and months shown on the schedule to a single time unit—days. For making this conversion, it was assumed that 1 day equals 8 hours, 1 week equals 7 days, and 1 month equals 30 days.

However, some of the persons employed by the week had 1 or more days off (perhaps Sunday and Thursday afternoon) as has been pointed out above; probably few that were employed by the month worked 30 days. The figure for days of service of full-time help, therefore, is doubtless somewhat in excess of what families actually received. For this reason, it should not be used in computing rates of pay; division of total wages by days of service gives a rate per day that is unquestionably lower than was received. The use of a standard procedure for conversion of period of employment to days throughout all communities, however, probably resulted in comparable overestimates in each of the analysis units; hence the average number of days of service received can be used as a measure of differences from one analysis unit to another, and, within a given analysis unit, from income level to income level. (Special problems of use of data for the Southeast small cities are discussed below.)

The number of days of service of part-time workers is less subject to overestimation than is the number for full-time workers. The great majority of the workers classified as part-time were paid by the day and, therefore, presumably rendered a day of service. In converting hours to days (dividing the total hours by eight) an underestimate of days is more likely to occur than an overestimate.

The schedule form used by the Bureau of Home Economics differed somewhat from that used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the other agency responsible for collection and tabulation of data. Reproductions of the sections that deal with household help on the two schedules are presented on page 229. These differences in schedule forms affect somewhat the comparability of the tabulated data from the two agencies. They also necessitated adjustments in combining data for the small cities of the Southeast, two of which were surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics, two by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In filling the schedule used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics the distinction between part-time and full-time employment was made by the respondent and the enumerator. Period of employment was shown only as number of weeks during which a person worked; hence, the information recorded did not provide an accurate basis for estimating total days of service, especially in the case of part-time help. For example, a part-time worker employed during 20 weeks may have worked only 1 day each week, or a total of 20 days.

The procedure used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics apparently results in a classification of a larger number of cases as part-time than does the procedure used by the Bureau of Home Economics. In the two cities in the Southeast region surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga.—approximately 50 percent of the families reporting any domestic service were classified as having part-time help. In the two cities of this region surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics—Sumter, S. C., and Griffin, Ga.—the corresponding percentage was only 24. Although the difference between the two sets of cities may be ascribed in part to variation in customs, the major cause probably was the difference in procedures followed by the two agencies. For example, a person working 7 days a week during 2 weeks would have been classified as full-time help, employed for only a short period, according to the procedure of the Bureau of Home Economics. But the field agent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics might have classified such a worker as part-time.

A comparison of the figures on meals served and period of employment of workers for the two sets of cities confirms this conclusion. In the cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, families having part-time help had an average of 43 weeks of service; of these families, the group serving meals provided an average of 8 meals per week or 344 per year. In the cities surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics, families having part-time help (help paid by the hour or by the day) received an average of 48 days of service and the number of meals served by those providing food amounted to an average of 85 during the year—a much smaller number than the 344 reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The higher average figure of the latter agency would indicate that among the workers classified as part-time were some who worked for part of a month, as for a week or two, and were furnished 3 meals a day, as well as those working for part of a day and receiving no food or only 1 meal.

These differences in procedure raise the question of the desirability of a combination of the data from the two agencies if a classification into full-time and part-time employment is shown. Such a combination was made, however, for the cities of the Southeast and data are presented in table 48, since they have a certain value in the comparison with other analysis units. Where no separation into part-time and full-time employment is made, the combination of the two sets of data presents fewer problems of interpretation. The method of combination was a simple pooling of the number of families reporting service and the average expenditures for such services (table 48, col. 2-13). For the number of days of employment, the aggregates for Griffin and Sumter (surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics) were obtained by the conversion factors used in all other analysis units as described above (p. 230). For Albany and Gastonia (surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) the full-time group was counted as working 7.0 days a week; the part-time, 3.5 equivalent days. The aggregate number of meals furnished during the year by the Albany and Gastonia families was obtained by multiplying the number of families serving meals by the average number of meals per week by the average number of weeks of service received by families employing help.

Another problem of schedule entry is the possibility of an underestimate of the total spent for articles that cost little and are frequently purchased, as are many of those classified in the category of household operation. The articles grouped under laundry soap and other cleaning supplies; stationery, postage, telegrams; and other items of household operation provide examples (see items 20, 22, and 25 in the household operation section of expenditure schedule). In the first case—entries for laundry soap and cleaning supplies—there is an additional difficulty arising from the fact that these articles are usually purchased at the same time and from the same store as food. The tendency to underestimate such purchases was counteracted to some extent by the use of itemized lists to supplement the schedule.

Expenditures of Low-Income Families

Average expenditures for living made by families at the lowest income levels in some analysis units do not follow the trends shown by the higher income classes as closely as might be expected. For example, families in the class \$250-\$499 in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages had an average value of consumption of \$525—a sum appreciably greater than average income, \$394. At none of the higher levels was the deficit of the group so large a proportion of its total income. It might be anticipated that debt would be more common among low-income families than among the well-to-do because of the greater difficulties of the poor in stretching funds to meet actual needs. But credit control is sufficiently effective that it would scarcely seem probable that low-income families could overspend by such large amounts in proportion to their incomes, year in and year out.

In interpreting such figures, it must be recalled that the basis of income classification was a single year's net income. Records of both the income and expenditures applied to the same 12-month period, called the report year. The group at the income level \$250-\$499, therefore, doubtless included some families that customarily had higher incomes and did not expect their reverses of the year to continue. Outlays for living made by such families in cities and villages are not likely to follow directly the year-to-year fluctuations in income. Probably their ways of spending are much more closely related to average income over a period of several years than to that of a single year, since such families may have savings and credit status that enable them to spend more than they make in periods of temporary reverses.

The groups at intermediate and upper income levels would include atypical families of two kinds—those that customarily had lower incomes and those whose incomes usually were higher than that for the specific year of the survey. But the situation at the lowest income level would be different. Few families would remain independent of relief if their incomes customarily were under \$500; hence the atypical families at the lowest levels must have been, for the most part, from higher income groups.

At an intermediate or upper level, some families whose incomes were comparatively high for the year might fit their expenditures to their usual income and spend less than the families customarily at this

level; others, whose incomes were unusually low, might also keep their outlays for living at the height to which they were accustomed, i. e., above that of the income class in which they temporarily found themselves. The unusually low and unusually high outlays therefore would tend to balance each other. That there was such a balancing is indicated by the distribution of the families according to expenditures. (Distribution of families at each income level by total expenditures is given for the North Central cities in the report, *Family Income and Expenditures*, Part 2, *Family Expenditures*, Misc. Pub. 396, table 11.) At the lowest levels, however, such a balancing of the high and low variations is impossible since there is obviously a limit below which family spending cannot fall if life is to be maintained. Average expenditures in the lowest income classes, therefore, may be biased unduly by outlays of families that were living according to a pattern of higher income levels.

If the number of families in an income class is large, the comparatively high expenditures of a few atypical families would have but little effect upon the average for the group as a whole. But the number of families in the lowest income classes was relatively small in most analysis units because of the exclusion of the relief group and certain others with low incomes from the study of consumption. (See *The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population*, p. 221, for a discussion of excluded groups.) The expenditures of a few atypical families (those accustomed to higher incomes) therefore exert considerable influence on the average expenditures of the small, low-income samples in most analysis units. As a consequence, the averages for the entire group of families at the lower end of the income distribution, more often than not, are not representative of the lowest levels of expenditure of the population group studied.

Averages for value of family housing and expenditures for household operation are affected by the presence of atypical families in the lowest income groups in the same manner as are averages for total outlays for living. For example, in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, average value of housing of families in the income class \$250-\$499 was almost as great as for the class immediately above, \$136 as compared with \$138; average monthly rent per room was slightly greater, \$1.68 compared with \$1.66. Accordingly, in analyses where the averages for the lowest income groups are obviously affected by a few high-expenditure families, such groups are omitted from the discussion of trends from one extreme of the income range to the other.

The Variable Report Year

The period covered by the survey cannot be defined exactly. Each family that supplied facts on income and expenditures was free to choose for its report a continuous 12-month period, beginning not earlier than January 1935 and ending not later than December 1936. The period of schedule collection in a community affected the dates chosen by families. Many preferred to give information for the year ending only a few weeks before the date of interview; others, interviewed late in 1936, still preferred 1935 because of availability of data from their business records and household accounts. Obviously,

families in the communities in which field work was concluded in the summer of 1936 had less choice of a period for the report year than those interviewed in December.

Within each city and village analysis unit there was a fair similarity in the distribution of schedules by report year for each of the three occupational groups. However, there was considerable difference among the analysis units with respect to the periods covered by the majority of the schedules from families in the consumption sample. Among these small-city and village units the proportion of reports relating to the calendar year 1935 ranged from 20 percent in the Pacific small cities to 71 percent in the New England villages.

Whether a 12-month difference between two analysis units with respect to the periods covered by the majority of the reports is of major or only minor consequence in a study such as this depends upon the economic conditions prevalent during the 2 years. Consumption patterns of families at a given income level may differ appreciably in 2 consecutive years if there are marked changes in the general price level or if a large number of the group anticipate a change in income. The years 1935 and 1936 were, however, sufficiently similar to justify the assumption that appreciable shifts in consumption patterns of large population groups would not have occurred during the period.

An unusual event, namely the distribution of the soldiers' bonus, may have exerted considerable influence on expenditures of some families in the period covered by the study. The families whose outlays were affected by the bonus payment may have influenced the level of expenditures of the entire group. This effect was probably distributed unequally among the different items of family consumption, since it is reasonable to assume that under such circumstances large single outlays, such as those for the purchase of expensive household equipment, might be comparatively frequent.

Reports of the Study

The reports of the study of consumer purchases published by the Bureau of Home Economics cover the communities for which this agency had the responsibility for the survey except for certain small cities. This Bureau surveyed two cities in the Northeast—Greenfield, Mass., and Westbrook, Maine—for which it presents only income data. Data concerning family expenditures in these cities are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics along with those for Wallingford and Willimantic, Conn., which that agency surveyed. In turn, the Bureau of Home Economics presents expenditure data for certain small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—two in the Southeast, Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga., and one in the Plains and Mountain region, Billings, Mont.

The reports in the series published by the Bureau of Home Economics fall in two groups: (1) Those presenting data concerning family income and the summary of expenditures. The reports of this group are in two parts—part 1, family income, family composition, occupation and, for city and village families, rents paid and rental values of owned homes; and part 2, a summary of expenditures for the major consumption categories; (2) those presenting details of expenditures for specific commodities.

The publications included in these two groups of reports are as follows:

(1) Income and expenditure summary:

Urban and village series:

- Part 1, Income, family composition, and housing (4 volumes)—
Pacific region, Misc. Pub. 339, 380 pp., illus. 1939.
- Plains and Mountain region, Misc. Pub. 345, 330 pp., illus. 1939.
- Middle Atlantic and North Central region and New England region, Misc. Pub. 370, 447 pp., illus. 1940.
- Southeast region, Misc. Pub. 375, 390 pp., illus. 1940.

Part 2, Summary of expenditures (1 volume)—

Five regions, Misc. Pub. 396, 410 pp., illus. 1940.

Farm series:

- Part 1, Income and family composition (3 volumes)—
Pacific region and Plains and Mountain region, Misc. Pub. 356, 276 pp., illus. 1939.
- Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England regions, Misc. Pub. 383, 259 pp., illus. 1940.
- Southeast region, Misc. Pub. —, — pp., illus. —.

Part 2, Summary of expenditures (1 volume)—

Five regions, Misc. Pub. —, — pp., illus. —.

(2) Expenditure detail:

Family Housing and Facilities—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm, Misc. Pub. 399, 223 pp., illus. 1940.

Family Expenditures for Medical Care—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm, Misc. Pub. 402, 241 pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Automobile and Other Transportation—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm, Misc. Pub. 415, 272 pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Furnishings and Equipment—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm, Misc. Pub. 436, — pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Education, Reading, Recreation, and Tobacco—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm.

Family Expenditures for Personal Care, Gifts, Taxes, and Miscellaneous Items—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm.

Changes in Assets and Liabilities of Families—

Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm.

Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels (2 volumes)—

Five regions, Urban and Village series, Misc. Pub. —, — pp., illus. 1941.

Five regions, Farm series, Misc. Pub. 405, 393 pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Clothing (2 volumes)—

Five regions, Urban and Village series, Misc. Pub. 422, — pp., illus. 1941.

Five regions, Farm series, Misc. Pub. 428, — pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation (2 volumes)—

Five regions, Urban and Village series, Misc. Pub. 432, 244 pp., illus. 1941.

Five regions, Farm series, Misc. Pub. —, — pp., illus. 1941.

Appendix D. Glossary¹

Analysis unit.—The schedules from a group of communities combined for purposes of tabulation. In all regions, schedules were combined into units on the basis of the degree of urbanization and geographic location of the community in which the family lived. That is, city families in a given region form one analysis unit; village families, another; and farm families in a State or group of States, a third. In the Southeast, separate analysis units for Negro families and for white families were established, and, in the farm samples, for the families of farm operators and of sharecroppers. For the analysis of consumption in the cities and villages, schedules were grouped in 11 analysis units as compared with 39 for the analysis of income. For a list of cities and villages studied see table 69.

Aprons and gifts to household help.—See Household Help, Expenditures for Assessments.

Assessments.—See Special Assessments.

Cell.—A group of families of specified family type and occupation at a specific income level.

Central furnace.—Any system by which steam, hot water, or warm air is piped to the rooms; or a pipeless warm-air furnace located in a cellar or utility room.

Current housing expenditures.—See Housing Expenditures.

Days of employment or service of household help.—Period of employment of household help reduced to days on the following basis: 8 hours equal 1 day, 1 week equals 7 days, 1 month equals 30 days. See Methodology, Data on Housing and Household Operation.

Disbursements.—Includes current expenditures for housing plus any outlays considered an investment in the property. For an owning family, this includes current expenditures such as interest on the mortgage, taxes, special assessments, repairs and replacements, and insurance plus outlays considered an investment in the home, i. e., for structural additions and for amortization of the mortgage. See Housing Expenditures, and Structural Additions.

Earning wife.—Wife having any earned income other than from keeping roomers and boarders.

Economic family.—A group of persons living in the same dwelling, sharing a common table, pooling incomes, and dependent upon family funds for most of their support. In addition to such persons living in the home, the economic family as here defined included sons and daughters who were away from home, yet dependent on the family income for at least 75 percent of their support. Sons and daughters living at home who earned but paid nothing for room and board and guests who lived in the household 27 weeks or longer during the year, making no payment for room or board, are considered family members. Information concerning the income and expenditures of all such members was required for an acceptable expenditure schedule.

The economic family does not include related dependents such as aged parents, living apart from the family; sons in Civilian Conservation Corps; sons and daughters who have separated their finances from those of the parents and are living at home as roomers or boarders; or persons living in institutions at no expense to the family. See also Year-equivalent Person.

Eligibility requirements.—Characteristics which an economic family must have in order to be included in the study. For enumeration of these requirements, see Methodology, Eligibility Requirements, page 215.

Expenditure schedule.—Schedule on which were recorded the amounts spent by all family members for different types of goods and services; quantities of certain items purchased and the prices paid; kind of housing facilities in the dwelling unit; ownership of automobiles and certain major types of household and recreational equipment; change in net worth; and other items. (See housing and household operation sections of expenditure schedule, pp. 224-226.)

Expenditures for family living.—Money expenditures incurred for family living, whether or not payment has been made. All items of expenditure were classified in 15 expenditure groups: Food; household operation; housing; furnishings and

¹ This Glossary is arranged alphabetically throughout. For definitions of terms not included here see the Glossary in the volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Parts 1 and 2.

equipment; clothing; automobile; other travel and transportation; personal care; medical care; recreation; tobacco; reading; formal education; gifts, welfare, and selected taxes; and other items of family expenditure. Value of housing, food, fuel and ice, and clothing received without direct expenditure was not included (see Value of Family Living).

Express, expenditures for.—Expenditures for express, freight, and drayage for moving owned household goods. Excludes express or freight on goods bought from mail order houses; such expenditures are considered a part of the cost of articles purchased.

Family.—See Economic Family.

Family home.—If a family operated two homes at the same time and occupied each for a part of each month, both are considered family homes.

Family income.—See Income, City or Village Family.

Family occupation.—See Occupational Classification.

Family size.—See Economic Family, and Year-equivalent Person.

Family type.—Based on age and number of year-equivalent family members other than husband and wife. (See Year-equivalent Person.) Each family studied included both husband and wife. The classification as one of nine types depended on the number and age grouping of persons other than husband and wife, as follows:

	<i>Number of year-equiva-</i> <i>lent persons (including</i> <i>husband and wife)</i>	<i>Persons other than husband and wife</i>
Family type:		
1-----	2-----	None.
2-----	3-----	1 child under 16.
3-----	4-----	2 children under 16.
4-----	3 or 4-----	1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.
5-----	5 or 6-----	1 child under 16; 1 person 16 or older; and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.
6-----	5 or 6-----	3 or 4 children under 16.
7-----	7 or 8-----	1 child under 16; and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.
8-----	5 or 6-----	3 or 4 persons 16 or older.
9-----	7 or more-----	5 or 6 persons 16 or older; 7 or more persons, regardless of age (all combinations of 5 or more persons not included in type 7).

Because the classification by family type was based on year-equivalent persons, families may have included persons who were present too short a time to affect classification as to family type. Thus, a family of type 1 may include a child or other person present for fewer than 27 weeks; a family of type 2, 3, or 6 may include persons 16 or older (other than husband and wife), provided they were members for a total of fewer than 27 weeks. Families with such additional members appeared frequently enough to affect the average size of the group; for example, type 1 families (by definition, husband and wife only) may have averaged 2.02 instead of 2.00 year-equivalent persons.

Expenditure schedules were obtained from city and village families of the first seven family types in some localities; for only the first five, in others. It was planned to have uniform collection procedures followed throughout the localities to be combined in each analysis unit; but changes in the plans for grouping of communities for analysis, after field collection was completed, resulted in some instances of combinations of cities or villages in which expenditure schedules were obtained from all seven types with other cities or villages in which the expenditure survey included only the first five types. (See footnotes 3 and 4 of the leader table following.)

Families of types 6 and 7 were included in the following analysis units: North Central small cities, Middle Atlantic and North Central villages, and Southeast villages (white and Negro families). Data are presented for each family type separately in the analysis units of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region; in other regions, for the family-type groups: 1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. The number of

types studied in each analysis unit and the combinations for purposes of analysis are as follows:

Analysis unit and region: ¹	<i>Family types as combined for analysis</i>
Small cities:	
New England-----	1, 2-3, 4-5. ³
North Central-----	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. ³
Plains and Mountain-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Pacific-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Southeast:	
White families-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Negro families-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Villages:	
New England-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Middle Atlantic and North Central-----	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Plains and Mountain-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Pacific-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Southeast:	
White families-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁴
Negro families-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁴

¹ For a list of cities and villages see table 69.

² Consumption data are published in reports of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

³ Data for family types 6 and 7 represent the following cities only: Mount Vernon and New Philadelphia, Ohio; Lincoln, Ill.; and Beaver Dam, Wis. Expenditure data were not collected for these family types in Boone, Iowa, and in Columbia and Moberly, Mo.

⁴ Data for family types 6 and 7 represent the villages in Georgia and South Carolina only. Expenditure data were not collected for these family types in Mississippi and North Carolina villages.

Free rent.—See Housing Received Without Direct Expenditure, and Tenure of Family Homes.

Fuel and ice received without direct expenditure, value of.—Value of fuel gathered from family's or nearby property without charge, ice cut and stored, and fuel and ice received as gift; estimated on the basis of local retail prices.

Fuel, light, and refrigeration expenditures.—Expenditures in family and vacation homes for fuel for heating, cooking, and home plant for electricity; for lighting; for refrigeration. Includes expenditures for coal, coke, and briquettes, wood and kindling, fuel oil, gasoline, gas, kerosene, electricity, and ice. Excludes expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration included in rent.

Full-time household help.—See Household Help.

Gas.—Includes natural and manufactured gas connected to a gas main or tank, and bottled gas such as Skelgas, Pyrofax, Protane.

Home-owning family.—See Tenure of Family Homes.

Household.—All persons who lived in the family dwelling at the date of interview, including in addition to members of the economic family, the following nonfamily members: Roomers, boarders, tourists, transients, paid help living in, and overnight guests.

Household help.—Household employees, such as cook, general housekeeper, laundress, girl who cares for the children, nurse who cares for a well person, man for care of the yard. Nurse for care of sick and seamstress were not included as household help.

Full-time household help.—All employees paid on a weekly or monthly basis, regardless of the amount of service, were considered full-time employees. Thus, help customarily employed only 1 or 2 days a week, but paid weekly, or help employed only one-half of each day but paid weekly or monthly are considered full-time employees. See Methodology, p. 228.

Part-time household help.—All employees paid on an hourly or daily basis, regardless of the amount of service. For example, help employed 2 days of the week, but paid by the hour or day, was considered part-time.

Household help, expenditures for.—Expenditures for wages of household help (excludes seamstress and nurse for care of sick); for aprons, uniforms, and other gifts to household help, including tips to paid help and to janitor or other employees in apartment house. Meals furnished to household help were considered part of family food expenditures.

Household operation expenditures.—Expenditures for fuel, light, refrigeration; household help; and other miscellaneous items of household operation. For discussion of items included in each group, see headings for specific groups, such as Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures.

Housing expenditures.—Expenditures incurred during the year (whether or not payment has been made) for all housing, including owned or rented family homes, vacation homes, and lodging of family members while away from home, on vacation, or at school. Expenditures for rooms while on business trips are not included.

Family homes.—For renting families, expenditures for family homes include total rent incurred after deduction of rental concessions, and repairs paid for by the family without reimbursement by the landlord. For owning families, expenditures include interest on mortgages, refinancing charges, taxes payable during the report year, special assessments, repairs and replacements, insurance premiums on home. Structural additions to the home and payments for amortization of mortgages were considered capital investments, not current expenditures. If the owned family home is a two-family house or if a portion of the house is used for business purposes, only expenditures for the portion occupied by the family are included. Other expenditures are considered business expenditures. For discussion, see headings for specific items, such as Interest on Mortgage, Rental Concession, Taxes.

Other than family homes.—All expenditures for owned and rented vacation homes—rent, interest on the mortgage, taxes, assessments, and insurance—minus amount received by renting owned vacation home to others; lodging for family members while traveling or on vacation, except for business trips; lodging at school. See Vacation Home.

Housing other than family homes, value of.—The rental value of owned vacation homes, value of rent received as gift or pay for other than family homes, money expenditures for rented vacation homes, for lodging while traveling, on vacation, or at school.

Housing received as a gift or pay.—See Housing Received Without Direct Expenditure.

Housing received without direct expenditure, net value of.—Includes net non-money or imputed income from owned family and vacation homes (estimated rental value minus expenditures), and value of housing received as gift or pay. For a renting family, this would include only net rental value of owned vacation home and value of housing received as gift or pay. These nonmoney items are considered a part of income for a city or village family.

Owned family home.—The net return on the home owner's investment received in the form of occupancy of the family home. This return is the rental value of the owned home for the period of occupancy, as estimated by the family, minus the sum of current expenditures such as interest on the mortgage, taxes, insurance, and repairs. This is the same as the net value of occupancy of owned family home.

Owned vacation home.—Estimated rental value of owned vacation home for the period occupied by the family minus net expenditures for the entire year. See Vacation Home.

Housing received as gift or pay.—Estimated on the basis of monthly rental value and number of months during which the family occupied the dwelling without incurring any rent. If a family paid less cash rent than the stated monthly value, the difference was considered to be rent as gift or pay unless rental concessions had been received. The value of housing furnished as gift or pay to a family member while away from home is not included.

Housing, value of.—The sum of money expenditures incurred during the year for all housing, and the net value of housing (family homes and other) received without direct expenditure. For description of these terms, see Housing Expenditures, and Housing Received Without Direct Expenditure. The components of the total value of housing figure are shown below in outline form for all families and for owning and renting families:

I. Total value of housing for all families (sum of A and B).

A. Total (gross) value of occupancy of family homes (sum of 1 and 2).

1. Net value received without direct expenditure, i. e., net nonmoney or imputed income from family homes (sum of a and b).
 - a. For owned homes, rental value minus expenditures (net value of occupancy).
 - b. For rent-free homes, value of rent received as gift or pay.

2. Money expenditures (sum of *a* and *b*).
 - a.* Current expenditures for owned homes (excludes those for structural additions to homes and payments on principal of mortgages).
 - b.* Rent, and other expenditures for rented homes not reimbursed by the landlord.
- B. Value of housing other than family homes (sum of 1 and 2).
 1. Net value received without direct expenditure, i. e., net nonmoney or imputed income (sum of *a* and *b*).
 - a.* For owned vacation homes, rental value minus net expenditures.
 - b.* For rent-free housing, value of rent received as gift or pay, as vacation home.
 2. Money expenditures (rent for vacation home, lodging while traveling, on vacation, or at school).

II. Total value of housing for owning families (sum of A and B).

- A. Total (gross) value of occupancy of family homes, i. e., rental value (sum of 1 and 2).
 1. Net value received without direct expenditure, i. e., rental value minus expenditures (net imputed income or net value of occupancy).
 2. Current money expenditures.

B. Same as B above for all families.

III. Total value of housing for renting families (sum of A and B).

- A. Total value of occupancy of family homes (sum of 1 and 2).
 1. Rent received as gift or pay.
 2. Money expenditures (rents plus expenditures for repairs and replacements for which no reimbursement was made by landlord).

B. Same as B above for all families.

Income, city or village family.—Includes net money and nonmoney income received by all family members, as follows:

- I. Total net family income (sum of A and B).
 - A. Net money income (sum of 1 and 2 minus 3).
 1. Earnings from employment (sum of *a* and *b*).
 - a.* Earnings from occupations other than keeping roomers and boarders.
 - (1) Reported net earnings minus additional items of occupational expenditures not deducted from the reported figure, such as automobile and other transportation expenditures chargeable to business, dues to unions and business associations, expenditures for technical books and periodicals.
 - b.* Income from keeping roomers and boarders.
 - (1) Gross income minus cost of boarders' food.
 2. Net money income from other sources.
 - a.* Interest, dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, etc.
 3. Business losses, not elsewhere deducted.
 - B. Nonmoney income (sum of 1, 2, and 3).
 1. Net value of occupancy of owned family and vacation homes.
 - a.* Rental value minus expenditures.
 2. Rent received as gift or pay.
 3. Value of home-produced food (village families only).

Insurance premiums.—Premiums paid during the report year for insurance—fire, tornado, liability—on the house; excludes insurance on household furnishings. If the payment included insurance coverage for several years, the full amount was included; if the insurance for the current year was paid during a previous year, there was no entry for expense.

Interest on mortgage.—All interest payable on mortgages on owned homes of city or village families during period of ownership in report year.

Investments in family home.—Includes only expenditures for structural additions to the property and payments on principal of the mortgage. See Structural Additions. Does not include a down payment on a home purchased during the report year; this was entered on the expenditure schedule in the section on changes in family assets and liabilities.

Laundry supplies, expenditures for.—Expenditures for laundry soaps, flakes, and powders; starch, bluing, bleaches, and ammonia. Excludes expense for such articles as disinfectants, scouring powders, furniture polish which are classified as other household supplies. See Miscellaneous Items of Household Operation Expenditures.

Light, expenditures for.—See Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures.

Living quarters.—The dwelling occupied by the family at the time of interview. The types of dwelling were classified according to definitions used in the Financial Survey of Urban Housing (published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1937) as follows: Apartment, dwelling unit in business building, one-family house, room or rooms, two-family house, other types of living quarters. Throughout the text discussion, the terms house and dwelling are used interchangeably with living quarters in the interest of brevity. The great majority of dwelling units in the communities studied were one-family houses.

Apartment.—Building which is primarily residential in character, containing three or more dwelling units.

Dwelling unit in business building.—Building in which at least one-third of the floor space is for business uses, but which contains one or more dwelling units.

One-family house.—Dwelling designed for occupancy by one family. It is detached when it is free-standing with open space on all four sides, and attached when at least one wall is built directly against an adjoining structure. Row houses are included in the attached type.

Room or rooms.—Living quarters (except in a hotel) providing no kitchen nor other housekeeping facilities.

Two-family house.—Dwelling designed to provide separate units for two families. If a side-by-side type, the separation extends from basement to roof; if a two-decker type, the dwelling units are one above the other.

Other types of living quarters.—Rooms in a hotel; other living arrangements not classifiable above, such as living quarters in a trailer or in a house with another family but not in a two-family house as defined.

Lodging while traveling or on vacation, expenditures for.—Expenditures for rooms at a hotel, rooming house, or tourist camp, or in other camps. Does not include expense for rooms while on business trips.

Miscellaneous items of household operation expenditures.—Expenditures for items of household operation not classified elsewhere, as telephone; laundry supplies; laundry sent out; stationery, postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pens, ink, and pencils for household use; water rent; express, freight, drayage, moving of household goods; other household supplies such as scouring materials, matches, toilet paper, paper napkins and towels, shelf and waxed paper, clothespins and clotheslines, lawn seeds and plants, cut flowers, rent of post office box.

Monthly rent.—See Rent, Monthly.

Monthly rent per room.—See Rent per Room, Monthly.

Monthly rental value.—See Rental Value of Owned Home, Monthly.

Mortgages.—Mortgages, land contracts, mechanics' liens, or other debts secured by liens. See Interest on Mortgage, and Investments in Family Home.

Native-Negro family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are Negro and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Native-white family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are white and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Nonfamily members.—See Household.

Nonmoney income.—See Income, City or Village Family.

No report.—A schedule was not accepted for tabulation if it contained no report on any basic item of information necessary for the computation of total family income, or if the family was unable to report on any of the main expenditure groups, such as clothing or automobile expenditures. A schedule was accepted for tabulation, however, if it contained no report on an item of relatively small importance, such as the quantity of coal purchased, or expenditures for specific

items within a main expenditure group. In either case, it was assumed that the entry of no report was not zero but that the family was unable to report the quantity or expense for the items. In tabulating the data later, the total expenditure reported was allocated to the individual items of expenditure on the basis of data from other families in the same income, family-type, and occupational group having and reporting expenditures for the specific items. When quantity was not reported, adjustment was made on the basis of amounts reported by other families within the cell. If within a cell, only one family had expenditures and failed to report the quantity purchased, no attempt was made to adjust for that cell; however, in the total line for this group adjustment was made by adding to the aggregate the average quantity for families reporting.

Occupancy of family homes, total value of.—See Value of Occupancy of Family Homes, Gross.

Occupational classification.—The occupational group from which the largest proportion of the family's total earnings were derived. Three groups, the wage-earner, the clerical, and the business and professional, were discussed in the volume summarizing expenditures; the two latter have been combined in the detailed analyses of the consumption sample for all city and village units. The classifications include the following types of occupations:

Business and professional.—Entrepreneurs or proprietors (including those having net income from roomers and boarders); salaried managers and officials of business enterprises; independent professional people such as doctors, lawyers, and architects; salaried professional workers such as teachers, clergymen, graduate nurses, and social workers.

Clerical.—Office workers; salespeople; mail carriers; telephone, telegraph, and radio operators.

Wage-earner.—Skilled workers and foremen, semiskilled and unskilled workers, persons in domestic and personal service, farm laborers.

Other items of expenditures for owned homes.—Includes ground rents and interest on back taxes.

Owning family.—See Tenure of Family Homes.

Paid help, household.—See Household Help.

Part-time household help.—See Household Help.

Persons per family, average number of.—See Year-equivalent Person.

Refinancing charges.—Charges incurred in financing or refinancing mortgages on owned homes of city or village families.

Refrigeration expenditures.—See Fuel, Light, and Refrigeration Expenditures.

Rent as gift or pay.—See Housing Received Without Direct Expenditure.

Rent at school.—Amount paid for room or rooms of child or children living away from home while attending school.

Rent free.—See Housing Received without Direct Expenditure, and Rental Concession. See also Tenure of Family Homes.

Rent, monthly.—The monthly rental rate of the dwelling occupied at the end of the report year. No deductions were made for rent received as gift or pay or for rental concessions.

Rent per room, monthly.—Monthly rental rate divided by the number of rooms in the dwelling. See also Room.

Rental concession.—An exemption from paying rent or a discount on rent offered for a limited period by a landlord as an inducement to obtain or retain a tenant. In such a case the customary rental rate was tabulated, but the value of the concession was deducted in computing the total expenditures for rent during the year. A family receiving rental concessions was not considered as having received rent as gift or pay.

Rental value of owned home, monthly.—The monthly value of occupancy of the owned home occupied at the end of the report year, as estimated by the family on the basis of rental rates charged for similar homes in the neighborhood. It is thus comparable to the monthly rental rates of rented homes. This gross rental value of an owned home was used in estimating the net nonmoney income (or net rental value) from occupancy of the owned home.

Renting family.—See Tenure of Family Homes.

Repairs and replacements, expenditures for.—Expenditures for that type of improvement which helps restore property to good condition, such as a new roof, repair of sidewalk, or paper and paint. Expenditures for structural additions are considered capital investments, not current expenditures. For a renting family only those expenditures for repairs and replacements for which the family was not reimbursed by the landlord are included in housing expenditures.

Report year.—Any 12-month period between January 1, 1935, and December 31, 1936, for which the family chose to give the information. The same report year was used for all schedules obtained from any one family.

Room.—Any room used for living purposes, including kitchen, finished basement or attic, and glass-enclosed porch. Bathroom, hallway, closet, pantry, alcove, open porch, or rooms used entirely for business purposes are excluded. Kitchenette and dinette not divided by a wall are counted as one room.

Running water, hot and cold.—Water obtained from a pressure system piped into some part of the dwelling, and facilities for heating this water at least part of the time.

Samples and sampling.—See Methodology, Procedures Used in Collection of the Data.

Schedule.—See Expenditure Schedule.

Special assessments.—Assessments levied by the local government for special improvements, such as for paving the street or fixing sidewalks. Only those assessments levied and payable during the report year are included, regardless of whether they were paid in full. Payments of assessments incurred during previous years but made during the report year are excluded.

Stationery, expenditures for.—Expenditures for stationery, postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens, and ink for household use. Excludes expenditures for school supplies.

Stoves for heating (other than kitchen).—Includes regular heating stoves (electric, gas, and oil) and circulator heaters.

Structural additions, expenditures for.—Expenditures for something added to the home that was not there before, such as a new room or porch built on the house, a porch converted into a room, plumbing equipment installed for the first time, a floor put in a basement, or an attic finished with walls and floors. Such expenses are distinguished from expenditures for repairs and replacements because they represent an increase in investment.

Taxes.—Entire amount of city, county, or State taxes payable on owned homes of city or village families during period of ownership in the report year, regardless of whether they were paid in full. Payments of taxes due in previous years but made during the report year are excluded.

Tenure of family homes.—Families were classified as of one of the following four types:

Owning family.—A family that occupied an owned family home during the entire report year and received no free rent, except while traveling or on vacation, was considered an owning family for the analysis of housing expenditures.

Renting family.—A family that occupied a rented family home during the entire report year and received no free rent, except while traveling or on vacation, was considered a renting family for the analysis of housing expenditures.

Mixed tenure family.—A family that occupied an owned family home for part of the report year and a rented family home for part, and received no free rent, except while traveling or on vacation.

Free-rent family.—A family that received any free rent on family home. This does not include families that received rental concessions, or free housing only while traveling or on vacation.

Toilet, indoor flush.—Any toilet flushed by means of water piped to the toilet and located anywhere within the dwelling unit even if it is necessary to go outdoors to reach the part of the structure in which it is located.

Type of family.—See Family Type.

Vacation home.—Home held for vacation use of family and not as a business investment. It need not be occupied every year; and may be rented to others, when not occupied by the family.

Owned vacation home, expenditures for.—Total (gross) expenditures as for repairs and replacements, assessments, insurance, interest on mortgage, taxes, payments to watchman; minus amount of rent received from renting vacation home to others.

Rented vacation home, expenditures for.—Rent charged for vacation home and expenditures for repairs and replacements for which family was not reimbursed by the landlord.

Value of consumption.—Value of all goods and services purchased for family living and of certain other goods received without direct expenditure and included in family income. For city or village families, value of consumption includes money expenditures for family living and net value of housing received without direct expenditure; for village families only, value of home-produced food is added.

This figure differs slightly from the value of family living figure used in this study in that the latter is a more inclusive one; in addition to the above it includes the value of goods received as gift or pay that were not considered income. See Value of Family Living.

Value of family living.—Value of all goods and services purchased for family living and other goods received without direct expenditure, concerning which data were obtained on the schedule. For city or village families, value of living includes total living expenditures; value of housing, food, fuel, and ice received without direct payment, and value of clothing received as gift or pay.

It is recognized that this figure for value of family living does not represent total value, since it does not include value of all goods received without direct expenditure (furnishings, automobiles, and radios are among those omitted); nor does it include value of services provided by family members or services received free from others.

Value of fuel and ice received without direct expenditure.—See Fuel and Ice Received Without Direct Expenditure.

Value of housing.—See Housing, Value of.

Value of housing other than family home.—See Housing Other Than Family Homes, Value of.

Value of housing received as gift or pay.—See Housing Received Without Direct Expenditure.

Value of housing received without direct expenditure.—See Housing Received Without Direct Expenditure.

Value of occupancy of family homes, gross.—For owning families, the gross rental value of family homes, i. e., current expenditures plus net value received without direct expenditure (net nonmoney income from owned homes). See Rental Value of Owned Home, and Housing, Value of. For renting families, the total value of occupancy of family homes is the sum of the value of rent received as gift or pay and money expenditures (rents plus expenditures for repairs and replacements for which no reimbursement was made by landlords).

Value of occupancy of family homes, net.—Gross value of occupancy of family homes minus current housing expenditures. See Housing Received Without Direct Expenditure.

Water rent, expenditures for.—Expenditures for water rent paid by home owners or renters. If water is included with rent, this expense is excluded.

Year-equivalent person.—Equivalent to one person in the family for the report year (52 weeks). For the classification of a family by type, persons other than husband and wife 16 or older were separated from those under 16 and the total number of weeks of membership for each age group was obtained. Fewer than 27 weeks of membership for either age group were not counted; 27 to 79 weeks of membership were considered 1 year-equivalent person.

In computing averages for a group of families two methods of handling year equivalents were used, as follows:

All members.—The total weeks of membership of all members of families in the group for which an average was desired was divided by 52 times the number of families in the group.

Members other than husband and wife by age groups.—The number of year equivalent persons under 16 and 16 or older was computed for each family by converting the number of weeks of membership to year equivalents as described above; the sum of these figures was divided by the number of families in the group for which an average was desired.





